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THE
HISTORY
OF
SAUK COUNTY,
WISCONSIN,

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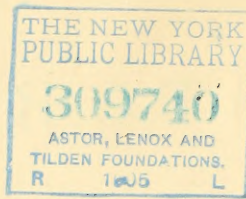
CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES; AN EXTENSIVE AND
MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES,
MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES; ITS WAR RECORD, BIOGRAPH-
ICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS;
THE WHOLE PRECEDED BY A HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, STATISTICS
OF THE STATE, AND AN ABSTRACT OF ITS LAWS AND CON-
STITUTION AND OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY

MDCCCLXXX.



PREFACE.

IT is with no little pride that the publishers present this work to the citizens of Sauk County, knowing that, with whatever inaccuracies it may be found to contain, it will prove one of the most valuable books ever added to their libraries. It is a book wholly unlike any other ever published, being exclusively for and concerning the people of this county, and is of such size, completeness and comprehensiveness as could never have been furnished had the community been less advanced in civilization, culture and wealth than it now is.

The index shows what the book attempts to preserve. That it contains errors it would be foolish to deny ; for the very nature of all historical publications, depending as they do upon oft-repeated and oft-mangled stories, imperfect newspaper accounts, and memories weakened by the toils and sorrows of many decades, renders perfect accuracy absolutely impossible. However, let the public take these prefatory remarks as a pledge that the publishers have spared no means, and the historian no labor or patience, to make every account as nearly perfect as possible. And let every reader remember, also, as he notes the contents of the hundreds of subjects the book contains, that, wherever the historian has been led in the least astray, it was due to the citizens of Sauk County, for whom the work was undertaken, and from whom he obtained the least and the greatest of the facts necessary in its compilation.

To those who have taken particular pains to aid in making this a valuable book sincere thanks are here returned ; and, as years roll on, and the work becomes more and more cherished and valuable, the thanks of the future will be still more sincere than ours ; sincere not only, but universal.

WESTERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

I.—WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

The first explorers of the valleys of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, seem not to have noticed, to any considerable extent, the existence within these vast areas of monuments of an extinct race. Gradually, however, as the tide of emigration broke through the barriers of the Alleghanies and spread in a widely extended flow over what are now the States of the Northwest, these prehistoric vestiges attracted more and more the attention of the curious and the learned, until, at the present time, almost every person is presumed to have some general knowledge, not only of their existence, but of some of their striking peculiarities. Unfortunately, these signs of a long since departed people are fast disappearing by the never ceasing operations of the elements, and the constant encroachments of civilization. The earliest notices of the animal and vegetable kingdom of this region are to be found in its rocks; but Wisconsin's earliest records of men can only be traced in here and there a crumbling earth-work, in the fragment of a skeleton, or in a few stone and copper implements—dim and shadowy relics of their handicraft.

The ancient dwellers in these valleys, whose history is lost in the lapse of ages, are designated, usually, as the Mound-Builders; not that building mounds was probably their distinctive employment, but that such artificial elevations of the earth are, to a great extent, the only evidences remaining of their actual occupation of the country. As to the origin of these people, all knowledge must, possibly, continue to rest upon conjecture alone. Nor were the habitations of this race confined to the territory of which Wisconsin now forms a part. At one time, they must have been located in many ulterior regions. The earth-works, tumuli, or "mounds," as they are generally designated, are usually symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon, and the circle, with long lines of circumvallation. Besides these earth-works, there are pits dug in the solid rock; rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of mining operations; and a variety of implements and utensils, wrought in copper or stone, or moulded in clay. Whence came the inhabitants who left these evidences to succeeding generations? In other words, who were the Mound-Builders? Did they migrate from the Old World, or is their origin to be sought for elsewhere? And as to their manners and customs and civilization—what of these things? Was the race finally swept from the New World to give place to Red men, or was it the one from which the latter descended? These momentous questions are left for the ethnologist, the archæologist, and the antiquarian of the future to answer—if they can.

Inclosures and mounds of the prehistoric people, it is generally believed, constituted but parts of one system; the former being, in the main, intended for purposes of defense or religion; the latter, for sacrifice, for temple sites, for burial places, or for observatories. In selecting sites for many of these earth-works, the Mound-Builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the West are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been the favorite places for these earth-works. In such localities, the natural advantages of the country could be made available with much less trouble than in portions of the country lying at a distance from water-courses. In Wisconsin, therefore, as in other parts, the same general idea of selecting points contiguous to the principal natural thoroughfares is found to have prevailed with the Mound-Builders; for their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river of the Illinois, in that of Rock river and its branches, in the valley of Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi.

While a few circumvallations and immense mounds, such as are common to certain other portions of the United States, are discoverable in Wisconsin, yet by far the largest number of earthworks have one peculiarity not observable, except in a few instances, outside the State. This characteristic is a very striking one. The fact is revealed that they are imitative in form—resembling beasts, reptiles, birds, fish, man. All these, for convenience, are usually classed under the general name of “animal mounds,” although some are in the similitude of trees, some of war clubs, others of tobacco pipes. Generally, these figures are in groups, though sometimes they are seen alone. For what purpose these earth-works were heaped up—they rise above the surface two, four, and sometimes six feet—or what particular uses they were intended to subserve, is unknown. It is, however, safe to affirm that they had some significance. A number resemble the bear; a few, the buffalo; others, the raccoon. Lizards, turtles, and even tadpoles, are outlined in the forms of some. The war eagle, and the war club has each its representative. All this, of course, could not have been a mere happening—the work of chance. The sizes of these mounds are as various as their forms. One near Cassville, in Grant county, very complete in its representation of an animal, supposed to be of the elephant species, was found, upon measurement, to have a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Another in Sauk county, quite perfect in its resemblance to the form of a man, was of equal length—a veritable colossus; prone, it is true, and soon to disappear, if it has not already been destroyed, by ravages of a superior civilization.

In portions of Wisconsin, as well as in a few places outside the State, are found earth-works of another kind, but quite as remarkable as the “animal mounds,” which, from their supposed use, have been styled “garden beds.” They are ridges, or beds, about six inches in height and four feet in width, ranged, with much apparent method, in parallel rows, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and occupying fields of from ten to a hundred acres.

The Mound-Builders have left many relics, besides their earthworks, to attest their presence in Wisconsin in ages past. Scattered widely are found stone and copper axes, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, also various other implements—evidently their handiwork. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet beneath the surface, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. Whether they had the skill to mould their copper implements is doubtful. Such as plainly show the work of hammering, indicate an art beyond that possessed by the Red men who peopled America upon its first discovery by Europeans. In a few instances, fragments of human skulls have been found so well preserved as to enable a comparison to be drawn between the crania of

this ancient race and those of modern ones; the results, however, of these comparisons throw little, if any, light upon "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times.

The evidences of an extinct people of superior intelligence is very strikingly exhibited in the ancient copper mines of the Lake Superior region. Here are to be found excavations in the solid rock; heaps of rubble and dirt; copper utensils fashioned into knives, chisels, and spear and arrow-heads; stone hammers; wooden bowls and shovels; props and levers for raising and supporting the mass copper; and ladders for ascending and descending the pits. These mines were probably worked by people not only inhabiting what is now the State of Wisconsin, but territory farther to the southward. The copper was here obtained, it is believed, which has been found in many places, even as far away as the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, wrought into various implements and utensils. But there are no traces in Wisconsin of a "copper age" succeeding a "stone age," discernible in any prehistoric relics. They all refer alike to one age—the indefinite past; to one people—the Mound-Builders.

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

When, as early, it is believed, as 1634, civilized man first set foot upon the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin, he discovered, to his surprise, that upon this wide area met and mingled clans of two distinct and wide-spread families—the Algonquins and Sioux. The tribes of the former, moving westward, checked the advance of the latter in their excursions eastward. As yet there had been no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan—the members of this great family, at that date dwelling in safety in the extensive regions northward and southward of the Erie and Ontario lakes. Already had the French secured a foot-hold in the extensive valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the chain of the Great Lakes led their explorers to the mouth of Green bay, and up that water-course and its principal tributary, Fox river, to the Wisconsin, an affluent of the Mississippi. On the right, in ascending this bay, was seen, for the first time, a nation of Indians, lighter in complexion than neighboring tribes, and remarkably well formed, now well known as the **MENOMONEES**.

This nation is of Algonquin stock, but their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes of the same family, it having strange guttural sounds and accents, as well as peculiar inflections of verbs and other parts of speech, that, for a long time, they were supposed to have a distinct language. Their traditions point to an emigration from the East at some remote period. When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet. It must not be inferred that this was the only food of the Menomonees; they were adepts in fishing, and hunted with skill the game which abounded in the forests.

For many years after their discovery, the Menomonees had their homes and hunting

grounds upon, or adjacent to, the Menomonee river. Finally, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, down to 1760, when the French yielded to the English all claims to the country, the territory of the Menomonees had shifted somewhat to the westward and southward, and their principal village was found at the head of Green bay, while a smaller one was still in existence at the mouth of their favorite stream. So slight, however, had been this change, that the country of no other of the surrounding tribes had been encroached upon by the movement.

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1660, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the “Sault” on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, “with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault.” His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

The record of ninety years of French domination in Wisconsin—beginning in June, 1671, and ending in October, 1761—brings to light but little of interest so far as the Menomonees are concerned. Gradually they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders. Gradually and with few interruptions (one in 1728, and one in 1747 of a serious character) they were drawn under the banner of France, joining with that government in its wars with the Iroquois; in its contests, in 1712, 1729, 1730, and 1751, with the Foxes; and, subsequently, in its conflicts with the English.

The French post, at what is now Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, was, along with the residue of the western forts, surrendered to the British in 1760, although actual possession of the former was not taken until the Fall of the next year. The land on which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Here, at that date, was their upper and principal village, the lower one being at the mouth of the Menomonee river. These Indians soon became reconciled to the English occupation of their territory, notwithstanding the machinations of French traders who endeavored to prejudice them against the new comers. The Menomonees, at this time, were very much reduced, having, but a short time previous, lost three hundred of their warriors

by the small pox, and most of their chiefs in the late war in which they had been engaged by the then French commander there, against the English. They were glad to substitute English for French traders; as they could purchase supplies of them at one half the price they had previously paid. It was not long before the sincerity of the Menomonees was put to the test. Pontiac's War of 1763 broke out, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. The garrison, however, at Green bay was not only not attacked by the savages, but, escorted by the Menomonees and other tribes, crossed Lake Michigan in safety to the village of L'Arbre Croche; thence making their way to Montreal. The Menomonees continued their friendship to the English, joining with them against the Colonies during the Revolution, and fighting on the same side during the war of 1812-15.

When, in July, 1816, an American force arrived at Green bay to take possession of the country, the Menomonees were found in their village near by, very peaceably inclined. The commander of the troops asked permission of their chief to build a fort. "My Brother!" was the response, "how can we oppose your locating a council-fire among us? You are too strong for us. Even if we wanted to oppose you we have scarcely got powder and ball to make the attempt. One favor we ask is, that our French brothers shall not be disturbed. You can choose any place you please for your fort, and we shall not object." No trouble had been anticipated from the Menomonees, and the expectations of the government of the United States in that regard were fully realized. What added much to the friendship now springing up between the Menomonees and the Americans was the fact that the next year—1817—the annual contribution, which for many years had been made by the British, consisting of a shirt, leggins, breech-clout, and blanket for each member of the tribe, and for each family a copper kettle, knives, axes, guns and ammunition, was withheld by them.

It was found by the Americans, upon their occupation of the Menomonee territory, that some of the women of that tribe were married to traders and boatmen who had settled at the head of the bay, there being no white women in that region. Many of these were Canadians of French extraction; hence the anxiety that they should be well treated, which was expressed by the Menomonees upon the arrival of the American force. At this period there was a considerable trade carried on with these Indians at Prairie du Chien, as many of them frequently wintered on the Mississippi. The first regular treaty with this tribe was "made and concluded" on the thirtieth day of March, 1817, "by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part," and the chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menomonees, of the other part. By the terms of this compact all injuries were to be forgiven and forgotten; perpetual peace established; lands, heretofore ceded to other governments, confirmed to the United States; all prisoners to be delivered up; and the tribe placed under the protection of the United States, "and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever." The Menomonees were now fully and fairly, and for the first time, entitled to be known as "American Indians," in contradistinction to the term which had been so long used as descriptive of their former allegiance—"British Indians."

The territory of the Menomonees, when the tribe was taken fully under the wing of the General Government, had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green bay and the Mississippi; on the east, by Lake Michigan; on the south, by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory; though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country:

east to Green bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. And what is most surprising is that the feeble tribe of 1761 had now, in less than three quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand.

The Menomonee territory, as late as 1831, still preserved its large proportions. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west; Fox river on the south; Green bay on the east, and the high lands whence flow the streams into Lake Superior, on the north. This year, however, it was shorn of a valuable and large part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and one half million acres. The following year, the Menomonees aided the General Government in the Black Hawk war.

That the Menomonees might, as much as possible, be weaned from their wandering habits, their permanent home was designated to be a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west, was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the General Government should desire to purchase it. In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river and forty-eight miles long—still leaving them in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Menomonees sold all their lands in Wisconsin to the General Government, preparatory to their movement to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six hundred thousand acres; but the latter tract was afterward re-ceded to the United States; for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were obstacles in the way of their speedy migration, resulting, finally, in their being permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands, to the amount of twelve townships, were granted them for their permanent homes, on the upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a portion, but a very small one, of what was once their extensive possessions. To this reservation they removed in October, 1852. Thus are the Menomonees, the only one of the original tribes of Wisconsin who, as a whole, have a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war.

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*: pointing, possibly, to their early migration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early times, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green bay. Here, this “sea-tribe,” as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebougouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

As early at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs there in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities. The cause of this disorder," adds the missionary, "is that they had received some bad treatment from the French, to whom they had this year come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they pretended to have received many wrongs and injuries." It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over two hundred years ago.

The Fox river of Green bay was found at that date a difficult stream to navigate. Two Jesuits who ascended the river in 1670, had "three or four leagues of rapids to contend with," when they had advanced "one day's journey" from the head of the bay, "more difficult than those which are common in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which" they had to walk with naked feet to drag their canoes, were so "sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters." At the falls they found an idol that the savages honored; "never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to ascend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." The devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages.

The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez, was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green bay and the interior country watered by the Fox river and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission-house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown county. This chapel was soon after destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

The Winnebagoes, by this time, had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficking with white men; for, following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French fur traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than that they lived near the head of Green bay.

A direct trade with the French upon the St. Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679, an advance party of La Salle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them; generally, however, the surrounding nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who disposed of them, in turn, to the French. The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes firmly in alliance with France, and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718, the nation numbered six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or Southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them, as did the Menomonees, in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English, which finally ended in 1760.

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of

Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number one hundred and fifty warriors only ; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade — asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no farther trouble. On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time, a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825, the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Sacs in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first of November, 1837, "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of "the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully. In 1842, there were only 756 at Turkey river, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands ^{and} elsewhere. All had become lawless, and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over eight hundred left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

changed their place of abode. Their number, all told, is less than twenty-five hundred.

When the territory, now constituting the northern portion of Wisconsin, became very generally known to the civilized inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States, it was found to be occupied by Indians called the CHIPPEWAS. Their hunting-grounds extended south from Lake Superior to the heads of the Menomonee, the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers; also farther eastward and westward. At an early day they were engaged in a war with the Sioux—a war indeed, which was long continued. The Chippewas, however, persistently maintained their position—still occupying the same region when the General Government extended its jurisdiction over the whole country south of the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi.

By treaties with the Chippewas at different periods, down to the year 1827, the General Government had recognized them as the owners of about one quarter of what is now the entire State. The same policy was pursued toward this tribe as with neighboring ones, in the purchase of their lands by the United States. Gradually they parted with their extensive possessions, until, in 1842, the last acre within what is now Wisconsin was disposed of. It was the intention of the General Government to remove the several bands of the Chippewas who had thus ceded their lands to a tract reserved for them beyond the Mississippi; but this determination was afterward changed so as to allow them to remain upon certain reservations within the limits of their old-time hunting grounds. These reservations they continue to occupy. They are located in Bay-field, Ashland, Chippewa and Lincoln counties. The clans are known, respectively, as the Red Cliff band, the Bad River band, the Lac Courte Oreille band, and the Lac de Flambeau band.

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however, because of the identity of their language, and their associations, they were and still are considered as one nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes; and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks: one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and as some say near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than four hundred men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater, on account of polygamy which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than

two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693, they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunition to their ancient enemies—frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712, Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718, the Foxes numbered five hundred men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728, another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was, an attack upon and the defeat of a number of Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagos (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French, in 1730, and defeated. In 1734, both the Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736, the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada;" but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes—at least a portion of them—still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also, to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located. Further down the same stream was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay was the hunting ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

During the war of the Revolution, the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, only a small part of their territory was included in what is now Wisconsin, and that was in the extreme southwest. In 1804, they ceded this to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes can not be considered as belonging to the

Indian nations of Wisconsin. A striking episode in their subsequent history — the Black Hawk War — comes in, notwithstanding, as a part, incidentally, of the annals of the State.

Deserving a place in a notice of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin is the nation known as the POTTAWATTAMIES. As early as 1639, they were the neighbors of the Winnebagoes upon Green bay. They were still upon its southern shore, in two villages, in 1670; and ten years subsequent to that date they occupied, at least in one village the same region. At the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a part only of the nation were in that vicinity — upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattamie islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. Already had a large portion of this tribe emigrated southward, one band resting on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the other near Detroit. One peculiarity of this tribe — at least of such as resided in what is now Wisconsin — was their intimate association with neighboring bands. When, in 1669, a village of the Pottawattamies, located upon the southeast shore of Green bay, was visited by Allouez, he found with them Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes. So, also, when, many years subsequent to that date, a band of these Indians were located at Milwaukee, with them were Ottawas and Chippewas. These "united tribes" claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, giving the United States, when possession was taken of the western country by the General Government, no little trouble. Finally, by a treaty, held at Chicago in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession three years longer of their ceded lands, after which time this "united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies" began to disappear, and soon were no longer seen in southeastern Wisconsin or in other portions of the State.

Besides the five tribes — Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, and Pottawattamies — many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the State was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these, some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others — such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region; yet so transitory has been their occupation, or so little is known of their history, that they scarcely can be claimed as belonging to the State.

Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains or portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over 60,000 acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county, and are fast becoming citizens. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin territory.

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

When, in 1634, the first white man set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, the whole country was, of course, a wilderness. Its inhabitants, the aboriginal Red men, were thinly but widely scattered over all the country. JOHN NICOLET, a Frenchman, who had been in Canada since 1618, and had spent several years among the

Indians, was the first of civilized men to unlock the mystery of its situation and people. French authorities upon the St. Lawrence sent him as an ambassador to the Winnebagoes, of whom he had heard strange stories. On his outward voyage he visited the Hurons—allies of the French—a tribe seated upon the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and Nicolet was empowered to negotiate a peace with them. "When he approached the Winnebago town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning; but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality, that a hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." Such was the advent of the daring Frenchman into what is now the State of Wisconsin.

"Upon the borders of Green bay," wrote the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, in 1640, "are the Menomonees; still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous. Some Frenchmen," he continues, "call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Algonquin word Winipeg signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea; therefore, these people call themselves 'Winnebagoes,' because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge; consequently we must not call them the 'Nation of Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'" From these Men of the Sea, Nicolet passed westward, ascended Fox river of Green Bay, until nigh the portage to the Wisconsin, down which stream he could have floated easily to the Mississippi, the "great water" of his guides, which he mistook for the sea. This adventurous Frenchman, when so near re-discovering the river which has given immortality to De Soto, turned his face to the eastward; retraced his steps to Green bay, and finally returned in safety to Quebec. This was the first exploration of what is now Wisconsin—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shores of New England.

Wisconsin, for twenty-four years after its discovery, was left to its savage inhabitants. At length, in 1658, two daring fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior, and wintered there. They probably set foot upon what is now Wisconsin soil, as they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. They saw, among other things, at six days' journey beyond the lake, toward the southwest, Indians that the Iroquois had driven from their homes upon the eastern shores of Lake Huron. These Frenchmen heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river—not the sea, as Nicolet had supposed—on which they dwelt. This was the Mississippi; and to these traders is the world indebted for a knowledge of its existence; as De Soto's discovery was never used, and soon became well-nigh, if not entirely, forgotten. From these upper countries, in the Summer of 1660, the two returned to Quebec, with three hundred Indians in sixty canoes, laden with peltry. This was, indeed, the dawn—though exceedingly faint—of what is now the commerce of the great Northwest. Nineteen years after flashed a more brilliant light; for, in 1679, the "Griffin," laden with furs, left one of the islands at the mouth of Green bay, on its return—spreading her sails for Niagara, but never more to be heard of.

Following in the footsteps of the fur traders came the Jesuit missionaries to Lake Superior; one of them, Father Menard, as early as 1660, reaching its southern shore as far to the westward, probably, as Kewenaw, in the present State of Michigan. There is no positive evidence, however, that he or his French companions, visited any portion of what is now Wisconsin; although the next year, 1661, some of his associates probably passed down the Menomonee river to Green bay. Following Menard came Father Claude Allouez, arriving on the first day of October, 1665, at "Chagowamigong," or "Chegoimegon," now Chequamegon, or Ashland Bay. "at the bottom of which," wrote the missionary, "is situated the great villages of the savages, who there plant their fields of Indian corn, and lead a stationary life." Near by he erected a small chapel of bark—the

first structure erected by civilized man in Wisconsin. At La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, he established the mission of the Holy Ghost.

The next Catholic mission in what is now Wisconsin was that of St. Francis Xavier, founded also by Allouez. Upon the second of December, 1669, he first attended to his priestly devotions upon the waters of Green bay. This mission, for the first two years of its existence, was a migratory one. The surrounding tribes were all visited, including the Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. However, in 1671, one hundred and five years before the Declaration of Independence, there was erected, at what is now Depere, Brown county, a chapel for the mission of St. Francis Xavier. Thus early did the Jesuit Fathers, in their plain garbs and unarmed, carry the cross to many of the benighted heathen occupying the country circumscribed by Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and the "great river"—the Mississippi.

French domination in Wisconsin dates from the year 1671, the very year in which it seems the indomitable LaSalle, upon his first expedition, passed the mouth of Green bay, but did not enter it. France then took formal possession of the whole of the country of the upper lakes. By this time, the commerce with the western tribes had so attached them to her interests that she determined to extend her power to the utmost limits—vague and indeterminate as they were—of Canada. An agent—Daumont de St. Lussou—was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian nations at the Falls of Ste. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The invitation was extended far and near. The principal chiefs of Wisconsin tribes, gathered by Nicolas Perrot in Green bay, were present at the meeting. Then and there, with due ceremony, it was announced that the great Northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the wondering savages. But none of her agents—none of the fur-traders—none of the missionaries—had yet reached the Mississippi, the "great river," concerning which so many marvels had been heard, although it is claimed that, in 1669, it had been seen by the intrepid La Salle. But the time for its discovery, or properly re-discovery, was at hand, if, indeed, it can be called, with propriety, a re-discovery, since its existence to the westward was already known to every white man particularly interested in matters appertaining to the Northwest. Now, however, for the first time, its upper half was to be, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time, a white man was to behold its vast tribute, above the Illinois river, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. Who was that man? His name was Louis Joliet; with him was Father James Marquette.

Born at Quebec, in 1645, educated by the Jesuits, and first resolving to be a priest, then turning fur-trader, Joliet had, finally, been sent with an associate to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was a man of close and intelligent observation, and possessed considerable mathematical acquirements. At this time, 1673, he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was appointed by French authorities at Quebec to "discover" the Mississippi. He passed up the lakes to Mackinaw, and found at Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the strait, Father James Marquette, who readily agreed to accompany him. Their outfit was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had a company of five men with them, beginning their voyage on the seventeenth of May, 1673. Passing the straits, they coasted the northern shores of Lake Michigan, moved up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they paddled their frail canoes, until, on the seventeenth of June, they entered—"discovered"—the Mississippi. So the northern, the eastern and the western boundary of what is now Wisconsin had been reached at this date; therefore, it may be said that its territory had been explored sufficiently for the forming of a

pretty correct idea of its general features as well as of its savage inhabitants. After dropping down the Mississippi many miles, Joliet and Marquette returned to Green bay, where the latter remained to recruit his exhausted strength, while Joliet descended to Quebec, to report his "discoveries" to his superiors.

Then followed the expedition of LaSalle to the west, from the St. Lawrence, when, in 1679, he and Father Louis Hennepin coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, frequently landing; then, the return of Henri de Tonty, one of LaSalle's party down the same coast to Green bay, in 1680, from the Illinois; the return, also, the same year, of Hennepin, from up the Mississippi, whither he had made his way from the Illinois, across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay, in company with DuLhut, or DuLuth, who, on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior, had met the friar; and then, the voyage, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by the same route, of LeSueur, and his subsequent establishment at La Pointe, in what is now Ashland county, Wisconsin, followed several years after by a trip up the Mississippi. The act of Daumont de St. Lusson, at the Sault Sainte Mary, in 1671, in taking possession of the country beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicolas Perrot, in 1689, at Green bay, again took possession of that territory, as well as of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and extending the dominion of New France over the country on the Upper Mississippi, and "to other places more remote." The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin, completed the explorations in the west for the seventeenth century.

Following in the footsteps of early explorations, of self sacrificing attempts of the Jesuits to carry the cross to the wild tribes of the West, of the first visits of the lawless *coureurs de bois*, was the military occupation—if such it can be called—of what is now Wisconsin by the French. The ninety years of domination by France in this region were years of only nominal possession. The record of this occupation is made up of facts concerning the Indian policy of the French rulers; their contests with the Sacs and Foxes; their treaties, at various times, with different tribes; their interest in, and protection of, the fur trade, and kindred subjects. The Indian tribes were, at most, only the allies of France. Posts—mere stockades without cannon, more for protection to fur-traders than for any other purpose—were erected upon the Mississippi at two points at least, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin. On the west side of Fox river of Green bay, "half a league from its mouth," was a French post, as early as 1721, where resided, besides the commandant and an uncouth squad of soldiers, a Jesuit missionary; and near by were collected Indians of different tribes. Of course, the omnipresent fur-trader helped to augment the sum-total of its occupants. This post was, not long after, destroyed, but another was established there. When, however, France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to Great Britain—when, in 1761, the latter took possession of the country—there was not a French post within what is now Wisconsin. The "fort" near the head of Green bay, had been vacated for some years; it was found "rotten, the stockade ready to fall, and the houses without cover;" emblematic of the decay—the fast-crumbling and perishing state—of French supremacy, at that date, in America. Wisconsin, when England's control began, was little better than a howling wilderness. There was not within the broad limits of what is now the State, a single *bona fide* settler, at the time the French Government yielded up its possession to the English; that is to say, there were none according to the present acceptation of the term "settler."

The military occupation of Wisconsin by the British, after the Seven Years' War, was a brief one. La Bay—as the post at what is now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county, was called—was, on the twelfth of October, 1761, taken possession of by English troops, under Captain Belfort, of the Eightieth regiment. Two days after, that officer departed, leaving Lieutenant

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it, after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

An early French Canadian trading station at the head of Green bay assumed finally the form of a permanent settlement—the first one in Wisconsin. To claim, however that any French Canadian is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler is assuming for him more than the facts seem to warrant. The title of "The Father and Founder of Wisconsin" belongs to no man.

After Pontiac's War, one of the noted events in this region was the journey of Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766, passed up Fox river to the portage, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. He noticed the tumbling-down post at what is now Green Bay, Brown county. He saw a few families living in the fort, and some French settlers, who cultivated the land opposite, and appeared to live very comfortably. That was the whole extent of improvements in what is now Wisconsin. The organization of the Northwest Fur Company; the passage of an act by the British Parliament by which the whole Northwest was included in the Province of Quebec; the joining of the Indians in this region with the British, against the Americans, in the War of the Revolution; the exploration of the lead region of the Upper Mississippi by Julian Dabucke; the passage of the ordinance of 1787; the first settlement of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and the Indian war which followed, are all incidents, during British occupation, of more or less interest for the student of Wisconsin history. He will find that, by the treaty of 1783 and of 1795, with Great Britain, all the inhabitants residing in this region were to be protected by the United States in the full and peaceable possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or to withdraw from it, with their effects, within one year. All who did not leave were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the General Government. He will also find that less than two years was the whole time of actual military occupation of what is now Wisconsin by British soldiers, and that English domination, which should have ended at the close of the Revolution, was arbitrarily continued until the Summer of 1796, when the western posts, none of which were upon territory circumscribed by Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy of Great Britain over the Northwest was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, at an end.

Although the General Government did not get possession of the region northwest of the Ohio, throughout its full extent, for thirteen years subsequent to its acquirement by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, nevertheless, steps were taken, very soon, to obtain concessions from such of the colonies as had declared an ownership in any portion of it. None of the claimants, seemingly, had better rights than Virginia, who, by virtue of conquests, largely her own, of the Illinois settlements and posts, extended her jurisdiction over that country, erecting into a county

so much of the region northwest of the Ohio, as had been settled by Virginians or might afterward be settled by them. But as, previous to her yielding all rights to territory beyond that river, she had not carried her arms into the region north of the Illinois or made settlements upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin, nor included any portion of it within the bounds of an organized county, it follows that her dominion was not actually extended over any part of the area included within the present boundaries of this State; nor did she then claim jurisdiction north of the Illinois river, but on the other hand expressly disclaimed it.

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "the United States, in congress assembled," declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the Territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of Northern Ohio, west of Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This vast county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The

"law of Paris," which was in force under French domination in Canada, and which by the British Parliament in 1774, had been continued in force under English supremacy, was still "the law of the land" west of Lake Michigan, practically at least.

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory called INDIANA. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

The seat of government was established at "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash," now the city of Vincennes, Indiana. To this extensive area was added "from and after" the admission of Ohio into the Union, all the territory west of that State, and east of the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Indiana as originally established; so that now all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," was, excepting the State of Ohio, included in Indiana Territory. On the thirtieth day of June, 1805, so much of Indiana Territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the same bend through the middle of the first mentioned lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purpose of temporary government, constituted a separate Territory called MICHIGAN. Of course no part of the present State of Wisconsin was included therein; but the whole remained in the Territory of Indiana until the second day of March, 1809, when all that part of the last mentioned Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that stream and "Post Vincennes," due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, by an act approved on the third of February previous, constituted a separate Territory, called ILLINOIS. Meanwhile jurisdiction had been extended by the authorities of Indiana Territory over the country lying west of Lake Michigan, to the extent, at least, of appointing a justice of the peace for each of the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. All of what is now Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Illinois, upon the organization of the latter, except a small portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes, which remained a part of Indiana Territory. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan.

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, "the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," lying west of Michigan Territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan Territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Territory of Michigan, by adding to it, for judicial purposes, a large extent of country west of the Mississippi—reaching south as far as

the present boundary line between the present States of Iowa and Missouri; north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and west, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. It so continued down to the fourth of July, 1836.

A retrospective glance at the history of this region for forty years previous to the last mentioned year, including the time which elapsed after the surrender of the western posts, in 1796, by the British, discloses many facts of interest and importance.

The Anglo-Americans, not long after the region of country west of Lake Michigan became a part of Indiana Territory, began now and then to cast an eye, either through the opening of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi, upon its rolling rivers, its outspread prairies, and its dense forests, and to covet the goodly land; but the settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were mostly French Canadians at this date, although a few were Americans. The General Government, however, began to take measures preparatory to its occupation, by purchasing, in 1804, a tract in what is now the southwest portion of the State, of the Indians, and by holding the various tribes to a strict account for any murders committed by them on American citizens passing through their territories or trading with them. Comparative peace reigned in the incipient settlements at the head of Green bay and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which was changed by the breaking out of the war of 1812, with Great Britain.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and the taking of Mackinaw by the British in July, 1812, virtually put the latter in possession of what is now the eastern portion of the State. Early in 1814, the government authorities of the United States caused to be fitted out at St. Louis a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, and sent up the Mississippi to protect the upper region and the few settlers therein. The troops landed at Prairie du Chien, and immediately proceeded to fortify. Not long after, Colonel McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over five hundred British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole force. The officers and men were paroled and sent down the river. This was the only battle fought upon Wisconsin soil during the last war with England. The post at Prairie du Chien was left in command of a captain with two companies from Mackinaw. He remained there until after the peace of 1815, when the place was evacuated by the British.

When it became generally known to the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin, that the contest between the United States and Great Britain was at an end, they generally expressed themselves as ready and willing to make treaties with the General Government—eager, in fact, to establish friendly relations with the power they had so recently been hostile to. This was, the refore, a favorable moment for taking actual possession of the country between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and United States troops were soon ordered to occupy the two prominent points between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. At the former place was erected Fort Howard; at the latter Fort Crawford. At Green Bay, half a hundred (or less) French Canadians cultivated the soil; at Prairie du Chien, there were not more than thirty houses, mostly occupied by traders, while on the prairie outside the village, a number of farms were cultivated. Such was Wisconsin when, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, it began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. The latter were few in number, but in 1818, they began to feel, now that the country was attached to Michigan Territory and the laws of the United States were extended over them, that they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by savage tribes. Their happiness was increased upon the erection, by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of three Territorial counties: Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford. Their establishment dates

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan Territory south of the county of Michilimackinac and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford: the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green Bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county,—its southern boundary being the parallel $46^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

Immediately upon the erection of Brown and Crawford counties, they were organized, and their offices filled by appointment of the governor. County courts were established, consisting of one chief and two associate justices, either of whom formed a quorum. They were required to hold one term of court annually in their respective counties. These county courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and did not exceed the value of one thousand dollars. They had, however, no jurisdiction in ejectment. They had exclusive cognizance of all offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and the same power to issue remedial and other process, writs of error and mandamus excepted, that the supreme court had at Detroit. Appeals from justices of the peace were made to the county courts.

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the supreme court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the supreme court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be an administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," in each year. In 1824, Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

For a long time it had been known that there were lead mines in what is now the south-

western portion of the State; but it was not until the year 1825, and the two following years, that very general attention was attracted to them, which eventuated in the settlement of different places in that region, by Americans, who came to dig for lead ore. This rapid increase of settlers awakened the jealousy of the Winnebago Indians, at what they deemed an unauthorized intrusion upon their lands, which, with other causes operating unfavorably upon their minds, aroused them in June, 1827, to open acts of hostility. Murders became frequent. Finally, the militia of Prairie du Chien were called out. On the twenty-ninth of August, Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, with a strong force of regulars, ascended the Wisconsin river to put an end to any further spread of Winnebago disturbances. He was joined on the first of September, by one hundred and thirty Galena volunteers, mounted, and under command of General Henry Dodge. The Winnebagoes were awed into submission. Thus ended the "Winnebago War." It was followed by the erection at the portage of Fort Winnebago, by the United States.

After the restoration of tranquillity, the United States proceeded by treaty with the Indians, to secure the right to occupy the lead regions. This was in 1828. The next year, the General Government purchased of the Winnebagoes, Southwestern Wisconsin, which put an end to all trouble on account of mining operations. On the ninth of October, 1829, a county was formed, by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, comprising all that part of Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. This new county was called Iowa. The county seat was temporarily established at Mineral Point. Following this was a treaty in 1831, with the Menomonees, for all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake, and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers.

There was now a crisis at hand. The most prominent event to be recorded in the pre-Territorial annals of Wisconsin is known as the Black Hawk War. This conflict of arms between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States arose from a controversy in regard to lands. By a treaty made at Fort Harmar, just across the River Muskingum from Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1789, the Pottawattamie and Sac tribes of Indians, among others, were received into the friendship of the General Government, and a league of peace and unity established between the contracting parties. On the third of November, 1804, a treaty at St. Louis stipulated that the united Sac and Fox tribes should be received into the friendship of the United States, and also be placed under their protection. These tribes also agreed to consider themselves under the protection of the General Government and of no other power whatsoever. At this treaty lands were ceded which were circumscribed by a boundary beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, and running thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down that stream to the Mississippi. It then ran up the latter river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up that stream to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence by a straight course to a point where the Fox river of the Illinois leaves the small lake then called Sakaegan, and from that point down the Fox to the Illinois, and down the latter to the Mississippi. The consideration for this cession was the payment of goods to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars—six hundred to be paid to the Sacs and four hundred to the Foxes—to be liquidated in goods valued at first cost. Afterward, Fort Madison was erected just above the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, on the territory ceded at the last mentioned treaty. Then followed the war with Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes agreed to take no part therein. However, a portion afterward joined the English against the Americans along with other Western tribes. At the restoration of peace the Sacs and Foxes held treaties with the United States. There was a renewal of the treaty of 1804.

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and, upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refractory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers; and, in a brief space of time, eighteen hundred had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi, or they would be driven back by force. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832.

In June following, a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this, there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, including the whole country in Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which, a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians; and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief with his people had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the

trail of the savages, leading in the direction of the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected, it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

During the night following the battle, Black Hawk made his escape with his remaining force and people down the Wisconsin river. The women and children made their way down stream in canoes, while the warriors marched on foot along the shore. The Indians were pursued in their flight, and were finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the west boundary of what is now Vernon county, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk War. Dodge's command formed the advance, supported by regular troops, under Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Meanwhile an armed steamboat had moved up the Mississippi and lay in front of the savages; so they were attacked on all sides by the exasperated Americans. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete victory for the whites. Black Hawk fled, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

The survey of public lands by the General Government; the locating and opening of land offices at Mineral Point and Green Bay; the erection of Milwaukee county from a part of Brown, to include all the territory bounded on the east and south by the east and south lines of the present State, on the north by what is now the north boundary of Washington and Ozaukee counties and farther westward on the north line of township numbered twelve, and on the west by the dividing line between ranges eight and nine; and the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county;—are some of the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. There was an immediate and rapid increase of immigration, not only in the mining region but in various other parts of what is now Wisconsin, more especially in that portion bordering on Lake Michigan. The interior was yet sparsely settled. By the act of June 28, 1834, congress having attached to the Territory of Michigan, for judicial purposes, all the country "west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri," comprising the whole of what is now the State of Iowa, all of the present State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and more than half of what is now the Territory of Dakota, the legislative council of Michigan Territory extended her laws over the whole area, dividing it on the 6th of September, 1834, by a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock island to the Missouri river into two counties: the country south of that line constituting the county of Des Moines; north of the line, to be known as the county of Dubuque. This whole region west of the Mississippi was known as the Iowa district. Immediately after the treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes, the United States having come into ownership of a large tract in this district, several families crossed the Mississippi, and settled on the purchase, but as

the time provided for the Indians to give possession was the first of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of the General Government. So soon, however, as the Indians yielded possession, settlements began, but, from the date just mentioned until September, 1834, after the district was attached, for judicial purposes, to Michigan Territory, it was without any municipal law whatever. The organization of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines on the sixth of that month, secured, of course a regular administration of justice. In 1835, in order to facilitate intercourse between the two remote military posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, a military road was commenced to connect the two points; so, one improvement followed another. On the 9th of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh legislative council of Michigan Territory — that is, of so much of it as lay to the westward of Lake Michigan—was held at Green Bay, and a memorial adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new Territory west of that lake; to include all of Michigan Territory not embraced in the proposed State of Michigan. Congress, as will now be shown, very soon complied with the request of the memorialists.

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly described within boundaries commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of congress, to the place or point of beginning. Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

The act of congress establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was very full and complete. It first determined its boundaries; then it declared that all authority of the government of Michigan over the new Territory should cease on the fourth day of July, 1836, with a

proper reservation of rights in favor of the Indians. It provided for subsequently dividing the Territory into one or more, should congress deem it wise so to do. It also declared that the executive power and authority in and over the Territory should be vested in a governor, at the same time defining his powers. It provided for the appointment of a secretary, stating what his duties should be. The legislative power was vested in the governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of a council and house of representatives, answering respectively to the senate and assembly, as states are usually organized. There was a provision for taking the census of the several counties, and one giving the governor power to name the time, place, and manner of holding the first election, and to declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each county should be entitled. He was also to determine where the first legislative assembly should meet, and a wise provision was that the latter should not be in session in any one year more than seventy-five days.

One section of the act declared who should be entitled to vote and hold office; another defined the extent of the powers of the legislature, and a third provided that all laws should be submitted to congress for their approval or rejection. There was a section designating what offices should be elective and what ones should be filled by the governor. There were others regulating the judiciary for the Territory and declaring what offices should be appointed by the United States, providing for their taking the proper oaths of office and regulating their salaries. One, perhaps the most important of all, declared that the Territory should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages granted by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. There was also a provision for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; and a declaration that all suits and indictments pending in the old courts should be continued in the new ones. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a library for the accommodation of the legislative assembly of the Territory and of its supreme court.

For the new Territory, Henry Dodge was, on the 30th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, commissioned governor. John S. Horner was commissioned secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney, and Francis Gehon, marshal. The machinery of a territorial government was thus formed, which was set in motion by these officers taking the prescribed oath of office. The next important step to be taken was to organize the Territorial legislature. The provisions of the organic act relative to the enumeration of the population of the Territory were that previously to the first election, the governor should cause the census of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the several sheriffs, and that the latter should make returns of the same to the Executive. These figures gave to Des Moines county, 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850. The entire population, therefore, of Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836, as given by the first census was, in precise numbers, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, of which the two counties west of the Mississippi furnished nearly one half. The apportionment, after the census had been taken, made by the governor, gave to the different counties thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. Brown county got two councilmen and three representatives; Crawford, two representatives, but no councilmen; Milwaukee, two councilmen and three representatives; Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, each three councilmen; but of representatives, Iowa got six; Dubuque, five, and Des Moines, seven. The election was held on the tenth of October, 1836, exciting considerable interest, growing out, chiefly, of local considerations. The permanent location of the capital, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the principal questions influencing the voters. There were elected from the county of Brown, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt, members of the council; Ebenezer Childs, Albert

G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin, members of the house of representatives; from Milwaukee, the councilmen were Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet; representatives, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee: from Iowa, councilmen, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry and James R. Vineyard; representatives, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox: from Dubuque, councilmen, John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; representatives, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley: from Des Moines, councilmen, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; representatives, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David R. Chance: from Crawford, representatives, James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam.

Belmont, in the present county of LaFayette, then in Iowa county, was, by the governor, appointed the place for the meeting of the legislature; he also fixed the time—the twenty-fifth of October. A quorum was in attendance in both branches at the time decided upon for their assembling, and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Peter Hill Fagle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird, of Brown, president of the council. Each of the separate divisions of the government—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislature to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges; and for the governor to appoint a Territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The act of congress establishing the Territory required that it should be divided into three judicial districts. The counties of Crawford and Iowa were constituted by the legislature the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. The second district was composed of the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque; to it was assigned Associate Judge Irvin. The third district was formed of the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, to which was assigned Associate Judge Frazer.

Governor Dodge, in his first message to the Territorial legislature, directed attention to the necessity for defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and recommended that congress should be memorialized to extend the right of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands and to miners on mineral lands; also, to remove the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, to construct harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, to improve the navigation of Fox river and to survey the same from its mouth to Fort Winnebago, to increase the amount of lands granted to the Territory for school purposes, and to organize and arm the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements. The first act passed by the legislature was one privileging members from arrest in certain cases and conferring on themselves power to punish parties for contempt. The second one established the three judicial districts and assigned the judges thereto. One was passed to borrow money to defray the expenses of the session; others protecting all lands donated to the Territory by the United States in aid of schools, and creating a common school fund. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting authorization to sell the school-section in each township, and appropriate the money arising therefrom for increasing the fund for schools.

During this session, five counties were “set off” west of the Mississippi river: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, and Cook; and fifteen east of that stream: Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Grant and Green.

The principal question agitating the legislature at its first session was the location of the capital. Already the people west of the Mississippi were speculating upon the establishment of a Territory on that side the river, prospects for which would be enhanced evidently, by placing the seat of government somewhat in a central position east of that stream, for Wisconsin

Territory. Now, as Madison was a point answering such requirements she triumphed over all competitors; and the latter numbered a dozen or more—including, among others, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Cassville. The struggle over this question was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the Territorial legislature. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government, but it was provided that sessions of the legislature should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until the fourth of March, 1839, unless the public buildings in the new capital should be sooner completed. After an enactment that the legislature should thereafter meet on the first Monday of November of each year, both houses, on the ninth day of December, 1836, adjourned *sine die*.

In the act of congress establishing the Territory of Wisconsin it was provided that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, should be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly; and that the first election should be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor of the Territory should appoint and direct. In pursuance of this enactment, Governor Dodge directed that the election for delegate should be at the time and places appointed for the election of members of the legislative assembly—the 10th of October, 1836. The successful candidate for that office was George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Iowa county—in that portion which was afterward “set off” as Grant county. Jones, under the act of 1819, had been elected a delegate for Michigan Territory, in October, 1835, and took his seat at the ensuing session, in December of that year. By the act of June 15, 1836, the constitution and State government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves was accepted, ratified and confirmed, and she was declared to be one of the United States of America, so that the term of two years for which Jones had been elected was cut short, as, in the nature of the case, his term could not survive the existence of the Territory he represented. But, as he was a candidate for election to represent the new Territory of Wisconsin in congress as a delegate, and was successful, he took his seat at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fourth congress—December 12, 1836, notwithstanding he had been elected only a little over two months.

The first term of the supreme court of the Territory was held at Belmont on the 8th day of December. There were present, Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin, associate judge. John Catlin was appointed clerk, and Henry S. Baird having previously been commissioned attorney general for the Territory by Governor Dodge, appeared before the court and took the oath of office. Causes in which the United States was party or interested were looked after by the United States attorney, who received his appointment from the president; while all cases in which the Territory was interested was attended to by the attorney general, whose commission was signed by the governor. The appointing of a crier and reporter and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business for the term. The annual term appointed for the third Monday of July of the following year, at Madison, was not held; as no business for the action of the court had matured.

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion; when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, except a narrow strip along

the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$ in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage' county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° —in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west—were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin Territory at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

The second session of the first legislative assembly of the Territory began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 6th of November, 1837. The governor, in his message, recommended a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, and other measures of interest to the people. An act was passed providing for taking another census, and one abolishing imprisonment for debt. By a joint resolution, congress was urged to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land for a "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." The money was not appropriated, but the land was granted—forty-six thousand and eighty acres. This was the fundamental endowment of the present State university, at Madison. A bill was also passed to regulate the sale of school lands, and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. Another act, which passed the legislature at this session, proved an apple of discord to the people of the Territory. The measure was intended to provide ways and means whereby to connect, by canals and slack-water, the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, by way of Rock river, the Catfish, the four lakes and the Wisconsin, by the incorporation of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company. This company was given authority to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in the construction of the work, which was to have its eastern outlet in the Milwaukee river, and to unite at its western terminus with Rock river, near the present village of Jefferson, in Jefferson county. The result was that a grant of land of odd-numbered sections in a strip of territory five miles on each side of the line of the proposed canal was secured, and in July, 1839, over forty thousand acres were sold at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. However, owing mainly to the fact that purchasers were compelled to pay double the government price for their lands—owing also to the circumstance of an antagonism growing up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands, and to conflicts between the beneficiaries of

the grant and some of the leading politicians of the time—the whole scheme proved a curse and a blight rather than a blessing, and eventuating, of course, in the total failure of the project. There had been much Territorial and State legislation concerning the matter; but very little work, meanwhile, was done on the canal. It is only within the year 1875 that an apparent quietus has been given to the subject, and legislative enactments forever put at rest.

Fourteen counties were set off during this session of the legislature at Burlington—all west of the Mississippi. They were Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Slaughter, Scott and Clayton. One hundred and five acts and twenty joint resolutions were passed. On the 20th of January, 1838, both houses adjourned until the second Monday of June following.

The census of the Territory having been taken in May, the special session of the first legislature commenced on the eleventh of June, 1838, at Burlington, pursuant to adjournment, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house. This was effected by giving twelve members to the counties east of the Mississippi, and fourteen to those west of that stream, to be contingent, however, upon the division of the Territory, which measure was not only then before congress, but had been actually passed by that body, though unknown to the Territorial legislature. The law made it incumbent on the governor, in the event of the Territory being divided before the next general election, to make an apportionment for the part remaining,—enacting that the one made by the act of the legislature should, in that case, have no effect. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the legislative body adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of June, 1838, the public buildings at the new capital having been put under contract in April, previous. Up to this time, the officers of the Territory at large, appointed by the president of the United States at its organization, had remained unchanged, except that the secretary, John S. Horner, had been removed and his place given to William B. Slaughter, by appointment, dated February 16, 1837. Now there were two other changes made. On the nineteenth of June, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and on the fifth of July, Moses M. Strong was commissioned attorney of the United States for the Territory. By an act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish a Territorial government west of the Mississippi, it was provided that from and after the third day of July following, all that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of that river and west of a line drawn due north from its headwaters or sources to the Territorial line, for the purposes of a Territorial government should be set apart and known by the name of IOWA. It was further enacted that the Territory of Wisconsin should thereafter extend westward only to the Mississippi. It will be seen therefore that all that portion of the present State of Minnesota, extending eastward from the Mississippi to the St. Croix and northward to the United States boundary line, was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, even after the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The census taken in May, just previous to the passage of this act, gave a total population to the several counties of the Territory, east of the Mississippi, of 18,149.

On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual terms of the supreme court—the first one after the re-organization of the Territory of Wisconsin—was held at Madison. There were present Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Judge Frazer. After admitting five attorneys to practice, hearing several motions, and granting several rules, the court adjourned. All the terms of the Supreme Court thereafter were held at Madison.

At an election held in the Territory on the tenth day of September, 1838, James Duane Doty received the highest number of votes for the office of delegate to congress, and was declared by Governor Dodge duly elected, by a certificate of election, issued on the twenty-seventh day of October following. Upon the commencement of the third session of the twenty-fifth congress

on Monday, December 10, 1838, Isaac E. Crary, member from Michigan, announced to the chair of the house of representatives that Doty was in attendance as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and moved that he be qualified. Jones, the former delegate, then rose and protested against Doty's right to the seat, claiming that his (Jones') term had not expired. The basis for his claim was that under the act of 1817, a delegate must be elected only for one congress, and not for parts of two congressional terms; that his term as a delegate from Wisconsin did not commence until the fourth of March, 1837, and consequently would not expire until the fourth of March, 1839. The subject was finally referred to the committee of elections. This committee, on the fourteenth of January, 1839, reported in favor of Doty's right to his seat as delegate, submitting a resolution to that effect which passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-five to twenty-five. Whereupon Doty was qualified as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and took his seat at the date last mentioned.

On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, on the 18th of October. During this year, Moses M. Strong succeeded W. W. Chapman as United States attorney for the Territory.

On the 26th day of November, 1838, the legislature of the re-organized Territory of Wisconsin—being the first session of the second legislative assembly—met at Madison. Governor Dodge, in his message, recommended an investigation of the banks then in operation, memorializing congress for a grant of lands for the improvement of the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the revision of the laws; the division of the Territory into judicial districts; the justice of granting to all miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral grounds under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States lead mines, either by discovery or purchase, the right of pre-emption; and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan.

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the three banks then in operation in the Territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the Territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

The census of the Territory having been taken during the year 1838, showed a population of 18,130, an increase in two years of 6,447.

The second session of the second legislative assembly commenced on the twenty-first day of January, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. The most important work was the revision of the laws which had been perfected during the recess, by the committee to whom the work was intrusted,

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Collin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorcees, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.'" "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.'" The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.'" This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—*Wis-konsan*—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—*Wisconsin*—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly—the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory—commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties “set off” by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. — NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled “An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,” approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as “beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same ; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river ; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river ; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule ; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert ; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram ; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior ; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river ; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map ; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix ; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi ; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois ; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning " The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world ; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior ; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east ; Illinois on the south ; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles ; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor ; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor ; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state ; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer ; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected ; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green ; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Ninean E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were largely in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton, whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequalled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident: it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still “Wisconsin Territory.” Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P. Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special taxes were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849 — a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 9, 1850, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the seventh of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were, of course, from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams.

By the Revised Statutes of 1849, Wisconsin was divided into three congressional districts—the second congressional apportionment—each of which was entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine constituted the first district; the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, the second district; the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge and Jefferson, the third district. At the general election in the Autumn of this year, Charles Durkee, of the first district; Benjamin C. Eastman, of the second; and John B. Macy, of the third district, were elected to represent the State in the thirty-second congress of the United States. Durkee, it will be remembered, represented the same district in the previous congress: he ran the second time as an independent candidate. Eastman and Macy were elected upon democratic tickets. The General Government this year donated to the State all the swamp and overflowed lands within its boundaries.

The year 1850 to the agriculturist of Wisconsin was not one of unbounded prosperity, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. In the other branches of agriculture there were fair returns. The State was visited during the year by cholera; not, however, to a very alarming extent.

The fourth session of the legislature of the State commenced on the 8th of January, 1851. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in the legislature was democratic. Governor Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of the president of the United States, Zachary Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a

sound condition; and then adverted to many topics of interest and importance to the people of Wisconsin. It was an able document. One of the important measures of the session was the election of an United States senator, in the place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the 4th of March, next ensuing. In joint convention of the legislature held on the 20th of January, Dodge was re-elected for a full term of six years. On the 22d, the governor approved a joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding not only so much of the joint resolution of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, passed March 31, 1849, as censured Isaac J. Walker, but also the instructions in those resolutions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Among the important bills passed at this session of the legislature was one providing for the location and erection of a State prison. Another one—the apportionment bill—was vetoed by the governor, and having been passed on the last day of the session, failed to become a law. The legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1851, after a session of seventy days.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, Timothy O. Howe took his seat as one of the associate judges of the supreme court, he having been elected judge of the fourth circuit in place of Alexander W. Stow. The office of chief justice of the supreme court, which had been filled by Judge Stow, therefore became vacant, and so remained until the commencement of the next term—June 18, 1851—when Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit, was, by the judges present, pursuant to the statute, elected to that office.

By an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for—the point afterward determined upon as a suitable place for its establishment being Waupun, Dodge county. By a subsequent act, the prison was declared to be the general penitentiary and prison of the State for the reformation as well as for the punishment of offenders, in which were to be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed as provided for by the legislature, all offenders who might be committed and sentenced according to law, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment, or imprisonment therein at hard labor. The organization and management of this the first reformatory and penal State institution in Wisconsin, commenced and has been continued in accordance with the demands of an advanced civilization and an enlightened humanity.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as judge of the second judicial circuit, to commence January 1, 1852.

At the general election in November, 1851, Leonard J. Farwell was chosen governor; Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor; Charles D. Robinson, secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, State treasurer; E. Estabrook, attorney general; and Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were elected as democrats except Farwell, who ran as a whig; his majority over D. A. J. Upham, democrat, was a little rising of five hundred.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—L. J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR—1852-1853.

Governor Farwell's administration commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852. Previous to this—on the third day of the month—Edward V. Whiton was chosen by the judges of the supreme court, chief justice, to succeed Judge Hubbell. On the fourteenth of that month, the legislature assembled at Madison. This was the beginning of the fifth annual session. James McM. Shafter was elected speaker of the assembly. In the senate, the democrats had a majority; in the assembly, the whigs. The governor, in his message, recommended the memorializing of congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed and brought into market; to cause, also, the mineral lands to be surveyed and geologically examined, and offered for sale; and to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous,

and decided in favor of banks, under the constitution, the power was thereby given to the legislature then in session to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law. Farwell recommended that necessary measures be taken to carry into effect this constitutional provision. A larger number of laws was passed at this session than at any previous one. By a provision of the constitution, the legislature was given power to provide by law, if they should think it expedient and necessary, for the organization of a separate supreme court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the legislature might provide. Under this authority, an act was passed at this session providing for the election of a chief justice and two associates, on the last Monday of the September following, to form a supreme court of the State, to supplant the old one, provision for the change being inserted in the constitution. There was also an act passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven: twenty-five for the senate; eighty-two for the assembly. An act authorizing the business of banking passed the legislature and was approved by the governor, on the 19th of April. By this law, the office of bank-comptroller was created—the officer to be first appointed by the governor, and to hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1854. At the general election in the Fall of 1853, and every two years thereafter, the office was to be filled by vote of the people. Governor Farwell afterward, on the 20th of November, appointed James S. Baker to that office. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of April, 1852.

The second charitable institution incorporated by the State was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, Walworth county. By an act of the legislature approved April 19, 1852, it was made the object and duty of the corporation to establish, continue and maintain this school for the education of the deaf and dumb, "at or near the village of Delavan, to qualify, as near as might be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." It has since been supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature. A complete organization of the school was effected in June, 1852, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institute has for its design the education of such children of the State as, on account of deafness, can not be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making.

During this year, considerable interest was manifested in the projecting of railroads. At the September election, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the new supreme court and Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith associate justices. Under the law, the chief justice was to serve a term of four years from the first day of June next ensuing; while the two associates were to cast lots—one to serve for six years, the other for two years, from June 1, 1853. Crawford drew the short term—Smith the long term. At the subsequent general election for members to the thirty-third congress, Daniel Wells, Jr., was chosen from the first district, B. C. Eastman from the second: and J. B. Macy from the third district. All were democrats. A democratic electoral ticket was chosen at the same time. The electors cast their votes for Pierce and Butler.

During 1852, the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests and high markets; an increase in moneyed circulation, and the downward tendency of the rates of interest: a prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises; a continual accession to the

population of the State by immigration; the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies; the extension of permanent agricultural improvements; and the rapid growth of the various cities and villages; were among the encouraging prospects of the year.

The sixth session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1853. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, William K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, preferred charges in the assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. A resolution followed appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, directing the members thereof to go to the senate and impeach Hubbell. Upon the trial of the judge before the senate, he was acquitted. An act was passed to provide for the election of a State prison commissioner by the legislature at that session—to hold his office until the first day of the ensuing January. The office was then to be filled by popular vote at the general election in November, 1853—and afterwards biennially—the term of office to be two years from the first day of January next succeeding the election by the people. On the 28th of March, the legislature, in joint convention, elected John Taylor to that office. The legislature adjourned on the fourth day of April until the sixth of the following June, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of July, both sessions aggregating one hundred and thirty-one days.

By an act of the legislature approved February 9, 1853, the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," which had been organized in March, 1851, was incorporated, its object being to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts. It was soon after taken under the fostering care of the State by an appropriation made by the legislature, to be expended by the society in such manner as it might deem best calculated to promote the objects of its incorporation; State aid was continued down to the commencement of the rebellion. No help was extended during the war nor until 1873; since which time there has been realized annually from the State a sum commensurate with its most pressing needs. The society has printed seventeen volumes of transactions and has held annually a State fair, except during the civil war. Besides these fairs, its most important work is the holding annually, at the capital of the State, a convention for the promotion of agriculture generally. The meetings are largely participated in by men representing the educational and industrial interests of Wisconsin.

By an act of the legislature approved March 4, 1853, the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin" was incorporated—having been previously organized—the object being to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, and resources of Wisconsin. The society was also authorized to take proper steps to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. The legislature soon after took the society under its fostering care by voting a respectable sum for its benefit. Liberal State aid has been continued to the present time. The society, besides collecting a library of historical books and pamphlets the largest in the West, has published eight volumes of collections and a catalogue of four volumes. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, and none of its property can be alienated without the consent of the State. It has a valuable collection of painted portraits and bound newspaper files; and in its cabinet are to be found many prehistoric relics.

On the first day of June, 1853, the justices of the new supreme court went into office: Associate

Justice Crawford, for two years; Chief Justice Whiton, for four years, Associate Justice Smith for six years as previously mentioned. The first (June) term was held at Madison. La Fayette Kellogg was appointed and qualified as clerk. On the 21st of September, Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, were closed for one day—October 3, 1853. In the Fall of this year, democrats, whigs and free-soilers, each called a convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be supported by them at the ensuing election in November. The successful ticket was, for governor, William A. Barstow; for lieutenant governor, James T. Lewis, for secretary of State, Alexander T. Gray, for State treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; for attorney general, George B. Smith; for superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; for State prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and for bank comptroller, William M. Dennis. They were all democrats.

The year 1853 was, to the agriculturists of the State, one of prosperity. Every branch of industry prospered. The increase of commerce and manufactures more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR—1854-1855.

On Monday, the second of January, 1854, William A. Barstow took the oath of office as governor of Wisconsin.

The legislature commenced its seventh regular session on the eleventh of January. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses were democratic. The legislature adjourned on the 3d of April following, after a session of eighty-three days.

In the early part of March, a fugitive slave case greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. A slave named Joshua Glover, belonging to B. S. Garland of Missouri, had escaped from his master and made his way to the vicinity of Racine. Garland, learning the whereabouts of his personal chattel, came to the State, obtained, on the 9th of March, 1854, from the judges of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, a warrant for the apprehension of Glover, which was put into the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States. Glover was secured and lodged in jail in Milwaukee. A number of persons afterward assembled and rescued the fugitive. Among those who took an active part in this proceeding was Sherman M. Booth, who was arrested therefor and committed by a United States commissioner, but was released from custody by Abram D. Smith, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The record of the proceedings was thereupon taken to that court in full bench by a writ of *certiorari* to correct any error that might have been committed before the associate justice. At the June term, 1854, the justices held that Booth was entitled to be discharged, because the commitment set forth no cause for detention.

Booth was afterward indicted in the United States district court and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was again imprisoned; and again he applied to the supreme court—then, in term time—for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was in July, 1854. In his petition to the supreme court, Booth set forth that he was in confinement upon a warrant issued by the district court of the United States and that the object of the imprisonment was to compel him to answer an indictment then pending against him therein. The supreme court of the State held that these facts showed that the district court of the United States had obtained jurisdiction of the case and that it was apparent that the indictment was for an offense of which the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction. They could not therefore interfere; and his application for a discharge was denied.

Upon the indictment, Booth was tried and convicted, fined and imprisoned, for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Again the prisoner applied to the supreme court of Wisconsin,—his

last application bearing date January 26, 1855. He claimed discharge on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been indicted. The supreme court held that the indictment upon which he had been tried and convicted contained three counts, the first of which was to be considered as properly charging an offense within the act of congress of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," while the second and third counts did not set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States; and as, upon these last-mentioned counts he was found guilty and not upon the first, he must be discharged.

The action of the supreme court of Wisconsin in a second time discharging Booth, was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States; and, its decision being respected by the State court, Booth was re-arrested in 1860, and the sentence of the district court of the United States executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the president.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, a "State Lunatic Asylum" was directed to be built at or in the vicinity of Madison, the capital of the State, upon land to be donated or purchased for that purpose. By a subsequent act, the name of the asylum was changed to the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane." This was the third charitable institution established by the State. The hospital was opened for patients in July, 1860, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. All insane persons, residents of Wisconsin, who, under the law providing for admission of patients into the hospital for treatment, become residents therein, are maintained at the expense of the State, provided the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital pays the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for his or her support. Any patient can be supported by relatives, friends or guardians, if the latter desire to relieve the county and State from the burden, and can have special care and be provided with a special attendant, if the expense of the same be borne by parties interested. The hospital is beautifully located on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, about four miles from Madison.

At the general election in the Fall of 1854, for members from Wisconsin to the thirty-fourth congress, Daniel Wells, Jr. was chosen from the first district; C. C. Washburn, from the second, and Charles Billingshurst from the third district. Billingshurst and Washburn were elected as republicans—that party having been organized in the Summer previous. Wells was a democrat.

The year 1854 was one of prosperity for Wisconsin, to all its industrial occupations. Abundant crops and increased prices were generally realized by the agriculturist. It was a year also of general health. It was ascertained that the amount of exports during the year, including lumber and mineral, exceeded thirteen millions of dollars.

The eighth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1855. C. C. Sholes was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate was democratic; the assembly, republican. On joint ballot, the republicans had but one majority. On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee, a republican, was elected United States senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next ensuing, to fill the place of Isaac P. Walker whose term would expire on that day. Among the bills passed of a general nature, was one relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, should have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Orsamus Cole having been elected in this month an associate justice of the supreme court in place of Judge Samuel Crawford, whose term of office would expire on the thirty-first of May of that year, went into office on the first day of June following, for a term of six years. His office would therefore end on the thirty-first of May, 1861.

On the 27th of May, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. On the 18th of June following, the governor appointed A. Constantine Barry to fill his place. On the 5th of July, Garland, the owner of the rescued fugitive slave Glover, having brought suit in the United States district court for the loss of his slave, against Booth, the trial came on at Madison, resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict under instructions from the judge, of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of congress of 1850.

The constitution of the State requiring the legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1855, an act was passed by that body, approved March 31, of this year, for that purpose. The result showed a population for Wisconsin of over five hundred and fifty-two thousand. In November, at the general election, the democratic ticket for State officers was declared elected: William A. Barstow, for governor; Arthur McArthur, for lieutenant governor; David W. Jones, for secretary of State; Charles Kuehn, for State treasurer; William R. Smith, for attorney general; A. C. Barry, for superintendent of public instruction; William M. Dennis, for bank comptroller; and Edward McGarry for State prison commissioner. The vote for governor was very close; but the State canvassers declared Barstow elected by a small majority. The opposing candidate for that office was Coles Bashford, who ran as a republican.

The year 1855 was a prosperous one to the farmers of Wisconsin as well as to all industrial occupations. There were abundant crops and unexampled prices were realized.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR—1856-1857.

On the seventh day of January, 1856, William A. Barstow took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of Wisconsin, while Coles Bashford, who had determined to contest the right of Barstow to the governorship, went, on the same day, to the supreme court room, in Madison, and had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Whiton. Bashford afterward called at the executive office and made a formal demand of Barstow that he should vacate the gubernatorial chair; but the latter respectfully declined the invitation. These were the initiatory steps of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," for the office of governor of Wisconsin.

The fight now commenced in earnest. On the eleventh, the counsel for Bashford called upon the attorney general and requested him to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Barstow. On the fifteenth that officer complied with the request. Thereupon a summons was issued to Barstow to appear and answer. On the twenty-second, Bashford, by his attorney, asked the court that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he be allowed to file one, which request was denied by the court. While the motion was being argued, Barstow, by his attorneys, entered his appearance in the case.

On the second of February, Barstow moved to quash all proceedings for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This motion was denied by the court; that tribunal at the same time deciding that the filing of the motion was an admission by Barstow that the allegations contained in the information filed by the attorney general were true.

On the twenty-first of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, Barstow, by his attorneys, presented to the court a stipulation signed by all the parties in the case, to the effect that the board of canvassers had determined Barstow elected governor; that the secretary of State had certified to his election; and that he had taken the oath of office. They submitted to the court whether it had jurisdiction, beyond the certificates, of those facts and the canvass so made to inquire as to the number of votes actually given for Barstow,—Bashford offering to prove that the certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and that he, instead of Barstow, received the greatest number of votes. This stipulation the court declined to entertain or to pass upon the questions suggested; as they were not presented in legal form. Barstow

was thereupon given until the twenty-fifth of February to answer the information that had been filed against him by the attorney general.

On the day appointed, Barstow filed his plea to the effect that, by the laws of Wisconsin regulating the conducting of general election for State officers, it was the duty of the board of canvassers to determine who was elected to the office of governor; and that the board had found that he was duly elected to that office. It was a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. A demurrer was interposed to this plea, setting forth that the matters therein contained were not sufficient in law to take the case out of court; asking, also, for a judgment against Barstow, or that he answer further the information filed against him. The demurrer was sustained; and Barstow was required to answer over within four days; at the expiration of which time the counsel for Barstow withdrew from the case, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had appeared at the bar of the court to object to the jurisdiction of that tribunal in the matter, and the court had determined to proceed with the case, holding and exercising full and final jurisdiction over it; and that they could take no further steps without conceding the right of that tribunal so to hold. Thereupon, on the eighth of March, Barstow entered a protest, by a communication to the supreme court, against any further interference with the department under his charge by that tribunal, "either by attempting to transfer its powers to another or direct the course of executive action." The counsel for Bashford then moved for judgment upon the default of Barstow.

A further hearing of the case was postponed until March 18, when the attorney general filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings; against which Bashford, by his counsel, protested as being prejudicial to his rights. It was the opinion of the court that the attorney general could not dismiss the case, that every thing which was well pleaded for Bashford in his information was confessed by the default of Barstow. By strict usage, a final judgment ought then to have followed; but the court came to the conclusion to call upon Bashford to bring forward proof, showing his right to the office. Testimony was then adduced at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers; after hearing of which it was the opinion of the court that Bashford had received a plurality of votes for governor and that there must be a judgment in his favor and one of ouster against Barstow; which were rendered accordingly.

The ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced on the ninth of January, 1856. William Hull was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate had a republican majority, but the assembly was democratic. On the eleventh Barstow sent in a message to a joint convention of the two houses. On the twenty-first of March he tendered to the legislature his resignation as governor, giving for reasons the action of the supreme court in "Bashford vs. Barstow," which tribunal was then hearing testimony in the case. On the same day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of the State, afterwards sending a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of Barstow made it his duty to take the reins of government. On the twenty-fifth, Bashford called on McArthur, then occupying the executive office, and demanded possession—at the same time intimating that he preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be employed if necessary. The lieutenant governor thereupon vacated the chair, when the former took the gubernatorial seat, exercising thereafter the functions of the office until his successor was elected and qualified. His right to the seat was recognized by the senate on the twenty-fifth, and by the assembly on the twenty-seventh of March, 1856. This ended the famous case of "Bashford vs. Barstow," the first and only "war of succession" ever indulged in by Wisconsin.

The legislature, on the thirty-first of March, adjourned over to the third of September, to dispose of a congressional land grant to the State. Upon re-assembling, an important measure was taken up—that of a new apportionment for the legislature. It was determined to increase the

number of members from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven. The session closed on the thirteenth of October. The general election for members to the thirty-fifth congress, held in November, resulted in the choice of John H. Potter, from the first district; C. C. Washburn from the second; and Charles Billingshurst, from the third district. They were all elected as republicans. The presidential canvass of this year was an exciting one in the State. The republicans were successful. Electors of that party cast their five votes for Fremont and Dayton.

The year 1856 was not an unprosperous one, agriculturally speaking, although in some respects decidedly unfavorable. In many districts the earlier part of the season was exceedingly dry, which materially diminished the wheat crop. Other industrial interests were every where in a flourishing condition.

The legislature commenced its tenth regular session at Madison, on the fourteenth day of January, 1857, with a republican majority in both houses. Wyman Spooner was elected speaker of the assembly. For the first time since the admission of the State into the Union, a majority of the members of both houses, together with the governor, were opposed to the democratic party. On the twenty-third the senate and assembly met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. James R. Doolittle, republican, was the successful candidate for that office, for a full term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1857. The legislature adjourned on the ninth of March, 1857. At the Spring election, Judge Whiton was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years.

The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county. The courts and several magistrates in any county in Wisconsin may, in their discretion, sentence to this school any male child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, convicted of vagrancy, petit larceny, or any misdemeanor; also of any offense which would otherwise be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison; or, of incorrigible or vicious conduct in certain cases. The term of commitment must be to the age of twenty-one years.

At the State election held in November of this year, the republicans elected A. W. Randall governor; S. D. Hastings, State treasurer, and Edward M. McGraw, State prison commissioner. The democrats elected E. D. Campbell, lieutenant governor; D. W. Jones, secretary of State; Gabriel Bouck, attorney general; L. C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, and J. C. Squires, bank comptroller.

The year 1857 was a disastrous one to Wisconsin, as well as to the whole country, in a financial point of view. Early in the Fall a monetary panic swept over the land. A number of prominent operators in the leading industrial pursuits were obliged to succumb. Agriculturally the year was a fair one for the State.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR—1858-1859.

Randall's administration began on the fourth day of January, 1858, when for the first time he was inaugurated governor of the State. On the eleventh of January the legislature commenced its eleventh regular session, with a republican majority in both houses. Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the seventeenth of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days. "That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, can not

be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past; but they lacked concentration of effort, and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed."

At the regular session of the legislature of 1856, an act was passed for a general revision of the laws of the State. Under this, and a subsequent act of the adjourned session of that year, three commissioners—David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd, and F. S. Lovell—were appointed "to collect, compile and digest the general laws" of Wisconsin. Their report was submitted to the legislature of 1858, and acted upon at a late day of the session. The laws revised, which received the sanction of the legislature, were published in one volume, and constitute what is known as the Revised Statutes of 1858.

At the Fall election, John F. Potter from the first district, and C. C. Washburn from the second district, both republicans, were elected to the thirty-sixth congress; while C. H. Larrabee, democrat, was elected to represent the third district.

The twelfth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1859, with a republican majority in both houses. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of March, 1859, after a session of sixty-nine days. At the regular spring election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, for a full term of six years, as the successor of Associate Justice Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended—whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860—he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the governor of appointing Paine as his successor, on the 20th of June, 1859. On the twelfth of April, 1859, Edward V. Whiton, chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence in Janesville. The office was filled by executive appointment on the 19th of the same month—the successor of Judge Whiton being Luther S. Dixon. Late in the Summer both political parties put into the field a full state ticket. The republicans were successful—electing for governor, Alexander W. Randall; for lieutenant governor, B. G. Noble; for secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; for state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, for attorney general, James H. Howe; for bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; for superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; for state prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM), 1860–1861.

Alexander W. Randall was inaugurated the second time as governor of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 2, 1860. One week subsequent, the thirteenth regular session of the legislature commenced at Madison. For the first time the republicans had control, not only of all the State offices, but also of both branches of the legislature. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. A new assessment law was among the most important of the acts passed at this session. The legislature adjourned on the second of April. At the spring election, Luther S. Dixon, as an independent candidate, was elected chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Whiton. In the presidential election which followed, republican electors were chosen—casting their five votes, in the electoral college, for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, from the first district; Luther Hanchett, from the second, and A. Scott Sloan, from the third district, were elected members of the thirty-seventh congress. Hanchett died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1862, when, on the twentieth of December following, W. D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy. All these congressional representatives were republicans. Wisconsin, in 1860, was a strong repub-

lican State. According to the census of this year, it had a population of over seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

On the ninth of January, 1861, the fourteenth regular session of the State legislature commenced at Madison. Both branches were republican. Amasa Cobb was elected speaker of the assembly. On the tenth, both houses met in joint convention to hear the governor read his annual message. It was a remarkable document. Besides giving an excellent synopsis of the operations of the State government for 1860, the governor entered largely into a discussion of the question of secession and disunion, as then proposed by some of the southern states of the Union. These are his closing words:

"The right of a State to secede from the Union can never be admitted. The National Government can not treat with a State while it is in the Union, and particularly while it stands in an attitude hostile to the Union. So long as any State assumes a position foreign, independent and hostile to the government, there can be no reconciliation. The government of the United States can not treat with one of its own States as a foreign power. The constitutional laws extend over every State alike. They are to be enforced in every State alike. A State can not come into the Union as it pleases, and go out when it pleases. Once in, it must stay until the Union is destroyed. There is no coercion of a State. But where a faction of a people arrays itself, not against one act, but against all laws, and against all government, there is but one answer to be made: '*The Government must be sustained; the laws shall be enforced!*'"

On the twenty-third of January the legislature met in joint convention to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Charles Durkee, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. The successful candidate was Timothy O. Howe, republican, who was elected for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861. One of the important acts passed at this session of the legislature apportioned the State into senate and assembly districts, by which the whole number of members in both houses was increased from one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty-three. Another act apportioned the State into six congressional districts instead of three. By this — the third congressional apportionment — each district was to elect one representative. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; the second, of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia; the third, of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk; the fourth, of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan; the fifth, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawano; and the sixth, of the counties of Bad Axe, La Crosse, Menomonee, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland. The legislature adjourned on the seventeenth of April, 1861.

At the spring elections of this year, Orsamus Cole was re-elected as associate justice of the supreme court. On the ninth of May following, Governor Randall issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the fifteenth of the same month. "The extraordinary condition of the country," said he, "growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this State be convened in special session, to provide more completely for making the power of the State useful to the government and to other loyal States." The fifteenth or extra session began on the fifteenth of May, as designated in the governor's proclamation. The message of the governor was devoted entirely to the war. "At the close of the last annual session of the legislature," said he, "to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the president of the United States, for aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion

or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States,' and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments." "The first call of the president for immediate active service," continued the governor, "was for one regiment of men. My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field." "The time for deliberation," concludes the governor, "must give way to the time for action. The constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of persons or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities, must receive new guarantees of safety."

The extra session of the legislature passed, with a single exception, no acts except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. As the administration of Governor Randall would close with the year, and as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt throughout the State as to who his successor should be. Three State tickets were put in nomination: union, republican, and democratic. The republican ticket was successful, electing Louis P. Harvey, governor; Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor; James T. Lewis, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; James H. Howe, attorney general; W. H. Ramsey, bank comptroller; J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction; and A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner.

THE WAR OF SECESSION—LAST YEAR OF RANDALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the General Government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860 as to show that resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it. "Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians became patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by

unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks, upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled—strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable—here let it stand forever." These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized *treason*. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January, a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union every where for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. It was under this act that Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the president of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call—to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor, for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times—for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered—

were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, president, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds; in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Governor Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?" Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session; so, although that body had already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the thirteenth instant was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to two hundred thousand dollars, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the seventeenth, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be

protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin by the president of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

With a wise foresight, Governor Randall ordered, as a reserve force and in advance of another call for troops by the president, the formation of two more regiments—the Second and Third, and, eventually, the Fourth. Camps at Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine, were formed for their reception, where suitable buildings were erected for their accommodation. Companies assigned to the Second regiment were ordered to commence moving into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the first day of May. On the seventh, the secretary of war, under call of the president of the United States for forty-two thousand additional volunteers—this time for three years, or during the war—telegraphed Governor Randall that no more three months' volunteers were wanted; that such companies as were recruited must re-enlist for the new term or be disbanded.

At the extra session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which, as already mentioned, commenced on the fifteenth of May, called by Governor Randall immediately upon his being notified of the second call of the president for troops, on the third of May, the law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which the governor had organized the First regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call for troops. "A bill was introduced, and became a law, authorizing the governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the General Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous—to transport, clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service, for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed, and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties, to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The paymaster general was authorized to draw funds from the State treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expense incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage, and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the governor to carry out the law."

Other laws were passed relating to military matters. One authorized the governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms; and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the same. Another authorized counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits. The one passed at the previous session, exempting volunteers from civil process while in the service, was amended so as to include all who might thereafter enlist. One granted five dollars per month as extra pay to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to their families. Another authorized the governor to employ such aids, clerks and

messengers, as he deemed necessary for the public interests. Still another authorized the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but had declined to go in for three years. The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the "war fund." One million dollars in bonds were authorized to be issued for war purposes to form that fund. The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were empowered to negotiate them. By a joint resolution approved the twenty-first of May, the consent of the legislature was given to the governor to be absent from the State during the war, for as long a time as in his discretion he might think proper or advisable, in connection with the military forces of the State. For liberality, zeal and genuine patriotism, the members of the Wisconsin legislature, for the year 1861, deserve a high commendation. All that was necessary upon their final adjournment at the close of the extra session to place the State upon a "war footing," was the organization by the governor of the various military departments. These he effected by appointing Brigadier General William L. Utley, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major E. L. Buttrick, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary.

On the seventeenth of May, the First regiment, at "Camp Scott," was mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The regimental officers were not all in accordance with the law and mode adopted afterwards. On the seventh of the month Governor Randall had appointed Rufus King a brigadier general, and assigned the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments to his command as the Wisconsin brigade; although at that date only the First and Second had been called into camp. This brigade organization was not recognized by the General Government. The secretary of war telegraphed the governor of Wisconsin that the quota of the State, under the second call of the president, was two regiments—so that the whole number under both calls was only three—one (the First) for three months, two (the Second and Third) for three years. Notwithstanding this, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Fourth.

As a number of the companies ordered into "Camp Randall" on the first day of May to form the Second regiment had only enlisted for three months, the order of the secretary of war of the seventh of that month making it imperative that all such companies must re-enlist for three years or during the war, or be disbanded, the question of extending their term of enlistment was submitted to the companies of the regiment, when about five hundred consented to the change. The quota of the regiment was afterward made up, and the whole mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, under the president's second call for troops. This was on the eleventh of June, 1861. The Third regiment having had its companies assigned early in May, they were ordered in June into "Camp Hamilton" at Fond du Lac, where the regiment was organized, and, on the twenty-ninth of June, mustered into the United States' service as a three years regiment. This filled Wisconsin's quota under the second call of President Lincoln. By this time war matters in the State began to assume a systematic course of procedure—thanks to the patriotism of the people, the wisdom of the legislature, and the untiring energy and exertions of the governor and his subordinates.

The determination of the secretary of war to accept from Wisconsin only two three-years regiments under the second call for troops was soon changed, and three more were authorized, making it necessary to organize the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. The Fourth was called into "Camp Utley" at Racine on the sixth of June, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the ninth of the following month. By the twenty-eighth of June, all the companies of the Fifth had assembled at "Camp Randall," and on the thirteenth of July were mustered in as

United States troops. By the first of July, at the same place, the complement for the Sixth regiment had been made up, and the companies were mustered for three years into the service of the General Government, on the sixteenth of the same month. Governor Randall did not stop the good work when six regiments had been accepted, but assigned the necessary companies to form two more regiments—the Seventh and Eighth; however, he wisely concluded not to call them into camp until after harvest, unless specially required to do so. “If they are needed sooner,” said the governor, in a letter to the president on the first of July, “a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them.” “By the authority of our legislature,” added the writer, “I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service, and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed.”

About the latter part of June, W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, a good marksman, was commissioned captain to raise a company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment. He at once engaged in the work. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers. It left the State about the middle of September under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the service at Wehawken on the twenty-third day of that month, as Company “G” of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters. On the twenty-sixth of July, a commission was issued to G. Van Deutsch of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling his company to eighty-four men. He left the State in September, joining Fremont. The company was afterward attached to the fifth cavalry regiment of Missouri.

About the 20th of August, Governor Randall was authorized to organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of officers of the General Government. The five regiments were to be additional to the eight already raised. One regiment was to be German. During the last week of August the companies of the Seventh regiment were ordered into “Camp Randall,” at Madison. They were mustered into the service soon after arrival. On the 28th of August orders were issued for the reorganization of the First regiment for three years, its term of three months having expired. The secretary of war having signified his acceptance of the regiment for the new term, its mustering into the service was completed on the nineteenth of October. This made six infantry regiments in addition to the eight already accepted, or fourteen in all. On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth regiment,—the whole moving to “Camp Randall,” at Madison, the first week in September, where their mustering in was finished on the thirteenth.

The Ninth, a German regiment, was recruited in squads, and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies, and the whole mustered in on the 26th of October, 1861, at “Camp Sigel,” Milwaukee. Companies were assigned the Tenth regiment on the 18th of September, and ordered into camp at Milwaukee, where it was fully organized about the first of October, being mustered into the service on the fourteenth of that month. The Tenth infantry was enlisted in September, 1861, and mustered in on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at “Camp Holton,” Milwaukee. The Eleventh regiment was called by companies into “Camp Randall” the latter part of September and first of October, 1861, and mustered in on the eighteenth. The Twelfth was called in to the same camp and mustered in by companies between the twenty-eighth of October and the fifth of November, 1861. The Thirteenth rendezvoused at “Camp Treadway,” Janesville, being mustered into the United States service on the seventeenth of October, 1861. These thirteen regiments were all that had been accepted and mustered into the United States service while Randall was governor.

From the commencement of the rebellion a great desire had been manifested for the organ-

ization of artillery companies in Wisconsin, and this desire was finally gratified. Each battery was to number one hundred and fifty men, and, as has been shown, five had been authorized by the General Government to be raised in Wisconsin. The First battery was recruited at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, and was known as the "La Crosse Artillery." It rendezvoused at Racine, early in October, 1861, where on the tenth of that month, it was mustered into the United States service. The Second battery, Captain Ernest Herzberg, assembled at "Camp Utley," Racine, and was mustered in with the First battery on the tenth. The Third, known as the "Badger Battery," was organized by Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and was mustered into the service on the same day and at the same place as the First and Second. The Fourth battery, recruited and organized at Beloit, under the supervision of Captain John F. Vallee, was mustered in on the first of October, 1861, at Racine. The Fifth battery was recruited at Monroe, Green county, under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, moving afterward to "Camp Utley," Racine, where, on the first of October, it was mustered in, along with the Fourth. So brisk had been the recruiting, it was ascertained by the governor that seven companies had been raised instead of five, when the secretary of war was telegraphed to, and the extra companies—the Sixth and Seventh accepted; the Sixth, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," being recruited at Lone Rock, Richland county, in September, Captain Henry Dillon, and mustered in on the second of October, 1861, at Racine; the Seventh, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," having organized at Milwaukee, Captain Richard R. Griffiths, and mustered in on the fourth of the same month, going into camp at Racine on the eighth. This completed the mustering in of the first seven batteries, during Governor Randall's administration; the whole mustered force being thirteen regiments of infantry; one company of cavalry; one of sharpshooters; and these seven artillery companies. "Wisconsin," said the governor, in response to a request as to the number of regiments organized, "sent one regiment for three months,—officers and men eight hundred and ten. The other regiments for the war up to the Thirteenth (including the First, re-organized), will average one thousand men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, one hundred and three men; and seven companies of light artillery." Of cavalry from Wisconsin, only Deutsch's company had been mustered into the United States, although three regiments had been authorized by the General Government before the close of Randall's administration. The governor, before the expiration of his office, was empowered to organize more artillery companies—ten in all; and five additional regiments of infantry—making the whole number eighteen. On the tenth of December, he wrote: "Our Fourteenth infantry is full and in camp. * * * Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some four hundred men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp. * * * Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about eight hundred men in camp." It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of men in the three branches of the service was then in camp that had not been mustered into the service; and this number was considerably increased by the 6th of January, 1862, the day that Randall's official term expired; but no more men were mustered in, until his successor came into office, than those previously mentioned.

The First regiment—three months'—left "Camp Scott," Milwaukee, on the ninth of June, 1861, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—eight hundred and ten in number; John C. Starkweather, colonel. The regiment returned to Milwaukee on the seventeenth of August, 1861, and was mustered out on the twenty-second.

The First regiment re-organized at "Camp Scott," Milwaukee. Its mustering into the service, as previously mentioned, was completed on the nineteenth of October. On the twenty-

eighth, it started for Louisville, Kentucky—nine hundred and forty-five strong—under command of its former colonel, John C. Starkweather. The Second regiment, with S. Park Coon as colonel, left "Camp Randall, Madison, for Washington city, on the eleventh of June, 1861—numbering, in all, one thousand and fifty-one. The Third regiment started from "Camp Hamilton," Fond du Lac, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under command of Charles S. Hamilton, as colonel, on the twelfth of July, 1861, with a numerical strength of nine hundred and seventy-nine. The Fourth regiment—Colonel Halbert E. Payne—with a numerical strength of one thousand and fifty-three, departed on the fifteenth of July, 1861, from "Camp Utley," Racine, for Baltimore, Maryland. The Fifth regiment left "Camp Randall," Madison, one thousand and fifty-eight strong, commanded by Colonel Amasa Cobb, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, for Washington city. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, the Sixth regiment, numbering one thousand and eighty-four, moved from Madison, having been ordered to Washington city. It was commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutter. The Seventh regiment—Joseph Van Dor, Colonel—with a numerical strength of one thousand and sixteen men—officers and privates, received orders, as did the Fifth and Sixth, to move forward to Washington. They started from Madison on the morning of the twenty-first of September, 1861, for active service. The Eighth infantry, nine hundred and seventy-three strong, commanded by Colonel Robert C. Murphy, left Madison, *en route* for St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the twelfth of October, 1861. The Ninth, or German regiment, with Frederick Salomon in command as colonel, did not leave "Camp Sigel," for active service, while Randall was governor. The Tenth infantry moved from "Camp Holton," Milwaukee, commanded by Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, on the ninth of November, 1861, destined for Louisville, Kentucky, with a total number of nine hundred and sixteen officers and privates. On the twentieth of November, 1861, the Eleventh regiment "broke camp" at Madison, starting for St. Louis, under command of Charles L. Harris, as colonel. Its whole number of men was nine hundred and sixteen. The Twelfth regiment, at "Camp Randall," Madison—Colonel George E. Bryant, and the Thirteenth, at "Camp Tredway," Janesville—Colonel Maurice Maloney—were still in camp at the expiration of the administration of Governor Randall: these, with the Ninth, were all that had not moved out of the State for active service, of those mustered in previous to January 6, 1861,—making a grand total of infantry sent from Wisconsin, up to that date, by the governor, to answer calls of the General Government, for three years' service or during the war, of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one men, in ten regiments, averaging very nearly one thousand to each regiment. Besides these ten regiments of infantry for three years' service, Wisconsin had also sent into the field the First regiment, for three months' service, numbering eight hundred and ten men; Alexander's company of sharpshooters, one hundred and six; and Deutsch's company of cavalry, eighty-four: in all, one thousand. Adding these to the three years' regiments, and the whole force, in round numbers, was eleven thousand men, furnished by the State in 1861.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—LOUIS P. HARVEY AND EDWARD SALOMON, GOVERNORS—1862-1863.

Louis P. Harvey was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the sixth of January, 1862. The fifteenth regular session of the legislature of the State began on the eighth of the same month. In the senate, the republicans were in the majority; but in the assembly they had only a plurality of members, there being a number of "Union" men in that branch—enough, indeed, to elect, by outside aid, J. W. Beardsley, who ran for the assembly, upon the "Union" ticket, as speaker. Governor Harvey, on the tenth, read his message to the legislature in joint convention. "No previous legislature," are his opening words, "has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. . . . The occasion," he adds, "pleads

with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the Government." On the seventh of April following, the legislature adjourned until the third of June next ensuing. Before it again assembled, an event occurred, casting a gloom over the whole State. The occasion was the accidental drowning of Governor Harvey.

Soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, on the seventh of April, 1862, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize a relief party, to aid the wounded and suffering soldiers from the State. On the tenth, Harvey and others started on their tour of benevolence. Arriving at Chicago, they found a large number of boxes had been forwarded there from different points in the State, containing supplies of various kinds. At Mound City, Paducah, and Savannah, the governor and his party administered to the wants of the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Having completed their mission of mercy, they repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of the *Minnehaha*, which was to convey them to Cairo, on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening of the nineteenth of April, 1862, and very dark when the boat arrived which was to take the governor and his friends on board; and as she rounded to, the bow touching the *Dunleith*, on which was congregated the party ready to depart, Governor Harvey, by a misstep, fell overboard between the two boats, into the Tennessee river. The current was strong, and the water more than thirty feet deep. Every thing was done that could be, to save his life, but all to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, upon the death of Harvey, succeeded to the office of governor of Wisconsin. On the third day of June, the legislature re-assembled in accordance with adjournment on the seventh of April previous, Governor Salomon, in his message of that day, to the senate and assembly, after announcing the sad event of the death of the late governor, said: "The last among the governors elected by the people of this State, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy end of the honored and lamented deceased, are well known to the people, and are, with his memory, treasured up in their hearts." He died," added Salomon, "while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him." The legislature, on the thirteenth of June, by a joint resolution, declared that in the death of Governor Harvey, the State had "lost an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted philanthropist, and a sincere friend." Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on the seventeenth of June, 1862.

Business of great public importance, in the judgment of the governor, rendering a special session of the legislature necessary, he issued, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, his proclamation to that effect, convening both houses on the tenth of September following. On that day he sent in his message, relating wholly to war matters. He referred to the fact that since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand more men had been called for by the president of the United States, to suppress the rebellion. "It is evident," said he, "that to meet further calls, it is necessary to rely upon a system of drafting or conscription, in Wisconsin." The governor then proceeded to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. The legislature levied a tax to aid volunteering, and passed a law giving the right of suffrage to soldiers in the military service. They also authorized the raising of money for payment of bounties to volunteers. The legislature adjourned on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, after a session of sixteen days, and the enacting of seventeen laws.

On the 7th of October, James H. Howe, attorney general, resigned his office to enter the army. On the 14th of that month, Winfield Smith was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

At the general election in the Fall of this year, six congressmen were elected to the thirty-eighth congress: James S. Brown from the first district; I. C. Sloan, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; Charles A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Ezra Wheeler, from the fifth; and W. D. McIndoe, from the sixth district. Sloan, Cobb, and McIndoe, were elected as republicans; Brown, Eldridge, and Wheeler, as democrats.

The sixteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, commenced on the fourteenth of January, 1863. J. Allen Barber was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in both houses was republican. Governor Salomon read his message on the fifteenth, to the joint convention, referring, at length, to matters connected with the war of the rebellion. A large number of bills were passed by the legislature for the benefit of soldiers and their families. On the twenty-second, the legislature re-elected James R. Doolittle, to the United States senate for six years, from the fourth of March next ensuing. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April following. In the Spring of this year, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court, running as an independent candidate.

By a provision of the Revised Statutes of 1858, as amended by an act passed in 1862, and interpreted by another act passed in 1875, the terms of the justices of the supreme court, elected for a full term, commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

At the Fall election there were two tickets in the field: democratic and union republican. The latter was successful, electing James T. Lewis, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; Winfield Smith, attorney general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent; W. H. Ramsay, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Randall turned over to his successor in the gubernatorial chair, the military matters of Wisconsin, he had remaining in the State, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth infantry, also the Twelfth up to the Nineteenth inclusive; three regiments of cavalry; and ten batteries—First to Tenth inclusive. Colonel Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the war department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. Governor Randall, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment—the First cavalry—by the organization of six additional companies. The organization of the Second cavalry regiment was authorized in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities. Early in November, 1861, the war department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a cavalry regiment—the Third Wisconsin—when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Barstow had been revoked. The latter, however, soon had his authority restored. In October, Governor Randall was authorized by the war department to raise three additional companies of artillery—Eighth to Tenth inclusive. These three batteries were all filled and went into camp by the close of 1861. Governor Randall, therefore, besides sending out of the State eleven thousand men, had in process of formation, or fully organized, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten companies of artillery, left behind in

various camps in the State, to be turned over to his successor.

The military officers of Wisconsin were the governor, Louis P. Harvey, commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major M. H. Carpenter, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary. As the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the executives of the States, and appointed superintendents in their place, the offices of commissary general and paymaster general were no longer necessary; and their time, after the commencement of the administration in Wisconsin of 1862, was employed, so long as they continued their respective offices, in settling up the business of each. The office of commissary general was closed about the first of June, 1862; that of paymaster general on the tenth of July following. On the last of August, 1862, Brigadier General Tredway resigned the position of quartermaster general, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to fill his place.

Upon the convening of the legislature of the State in its regular January session of this year—1862, Governor Harvey gave, in his message to that body, a full statement of what had been done by Wisconsin in matters appertaining to the war, under the administration of his predecessor. He stated that the State furnished to the service of the General Government under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment—First Wisconsin; under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, ten regiments, numbering from the First re-organized to the Eleventh, excluding the Ninth or German regiment. He gave as the whole number of officers, musicians and privates, in these ten three-year regiments, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen. He further stated that there were then organized and awaiting orders, the Ninth, in "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, numbering nine hundred and forty men, under Colonel Frederick Salomon; the Twelfth, in "Camp Randall," one thousand and thirty-nine men, under Colonel George E. Bryant; the Thirteenth, in "Camp Tredway," Janesville, having nine hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Colonel M. Maloney; and the Fourteenth, at "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, eight hundred and fifty men, under Colonel D. E. Wood.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, seven hundred men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, nine hundred men, were at that time at "Camp Randall," in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, had their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and had been notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, the latter at Milwaukee. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together one thousand and fifty men, had remained for a considerable time in "Camp Utley," Racine, impatient of the delays of the General Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery were about going into camp, numbering three hundred and thirty-four men. Besides these, the State had furnished, as already mentioned, an independent company of cavalry, then in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, of eighty-one men; a company of one hundred and four men for Berdan's sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second regiment, of about eighty men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel E. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow; were being organized. They numbered together, two thousand four hundred and fifty men. The Nineteenth (independent) regiment was rapidly organizing under the direction of the General Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not bringing this last regiment into view, the State had, at the commencement of Governor Harvey's administration, including the First, three-months' regiment, either in the service of the United States or organizing for it, a total of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three men.

The legislature at its regular session of 1862, passed a law making it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the war fund, within twelve months from the time they accrued ; a law was also passed authorizing the investment of the principal of the school fund in the bonds of the state issued for war purposes ; another, amendatory of the act of the extra session of 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any school district of moneys belonging to the same ; also authorizing a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgages, by advertisements. "The State Aid Law" was amended so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of families, fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, and imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only included regiments and companies organized up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the close of the session. A law was also passed suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers ; another defining the duties of the allotment commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and fixing their compensation. One authorized the issuing of bonds for two hundred thousand dollars for war purposes ; one authorized a temporary loan from the general fund to pay State aid to volunteers ; and one, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sale of war bonds ; while another authorized the governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The legislature, it will be remembered, took a recess from the seventh of April to the third of June, 1862. Upon its re-assembling, an act was passed providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general. Another act appropriated twenty thousand dollars to enable the governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. There was also another act passed authorizing the auditing, by the quartermaster general, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments. At the extra session called by Governor Salomon, for the tenth of September, 1862, an amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry, or batteries of artillery before that time raised in the State, or that might afterward be raised and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of the war fund and used in the payment of warrants for "State Aid" to families of volunteers. Another law authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers. One act authorized soldiers in the field, although out of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage ; and another gave towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties the authority to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the fifth of August, 1862, Governor Salomon received from the war department a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of three hundred thousand men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged ; that if the State quota under a call made July 2, of that year, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was not filled by the fifteenth of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft ; and that the secretary of war would assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. On the eighth of that month, the governor of the State was ordered to immediately cause an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties. Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint proper officers, and the United States promised to pay all reasonable expenses. The quota for Wisconsin, under the call for nine months' men, was eleven thousand nine hundred and four. The draft was made by the governor in obedience to the order he had received from Washington ; but such had been the volunteering under the stim-

ulus caused by a fear of it, that only four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven men were drafted. This was the first and only draft made in Wisconsin by the State authorities. Subsequent ones were made under the direction of the provost marshal general at Washington.

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled, as will now be shown.

The Ninth regiment left "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, under command of Colonel Frederick Salomon, on the twenty-second of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and eight hundred and eighty-four men, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Twelfth infantry left Wisconsin under command of Colonel George E. Bryant, ten hundred and forty-five strong, the eleventh of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri.

The Thirteenth regiment—Colonel Maurice Maloney—left "Camp Tredway," Janesville, on the eighteenth of January, 1862, nine hundred and seventy strong, under orders to report at Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the twenty-third.

The Fourteenth regiment of infantry departed from "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, under command of Colonel David E. Wood, for St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of March, 1862, it having been mustered into the United States service on the thirtieth of January previous. Its total strength was nine hundred and seventy officers and men. It arrived at its destination on the tenth of March, and went into quarters at "Benton Barracks."

The Fifteenth regiment, mostly recruited from the Scandinavian population of Wisconsin, was organized at "Camp Randall," Madison—Hans C. Heg as colonel. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the fourteenth of February, 1862, it leaving the State for St. Louis, Missouri, on the second of March following, with a total strength of eight hundred and one officers and men.

The Sixteenth regiment was organized at "Camp Randall," and was mustered into the service on the last day of January, 1862, leaving the State, with Benjamin Allen as colonel, for St. Louis on the thirteenth of March ensuing, having a total strength of one thousand and sixty-six.

The regimental organization of the Seventeenth infantry (Irish), Colonel John L. Doran, was effected at "Camp Randall," and the mustering in of the men completed on the fifteenth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the twenty-third for St. Louis.

The Eighteenth regiment organized at "Camp Trowbridge," Milwaukee—James S. Alban, colonel—completed its muster into the United States service on the fifteenth of March, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the thirtieth, reaching their point of destination on the thirty-first.

The Nineteenth infantry rendezvoused at Racine as an independent regiment, its colonel, Horace T. Sanders, being commissioned by the war department. The men were mustered into the service as fast as they were enlisted. Independent organizations being abolished, by an order from Washington, the Nineteenth was placed on the same footing as other regiments in the State. On the twentieth of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to "Camp Randall" to guard rebel prisoners. Here the mustering in was completed, numbering in all nine hundred and seventy-three. They left the State for Washington on the second of June.

The muster into the United States service of the Twentieth regiment—Bertine Pinckney, colonel—was completed on the twenty-third of August, 1862, at "Camp Randall," the original strength being nine hundred and ninety. On the thirtieth of August the regiment left the State for St. Louis.

The Twenty-first infantry was organized at Oshkosh, being mustered in on the fifth of September, 1862, with a force of one thousand and two, all told—Benjamin J. Sweet, colonel—leaving the State for Cincinnati on the eleventh.

The Twenty-second regiment—Colonel William L. Utley—was organized at "Camp Utley," Racine, and mustered in on the second of September, 1862. Its original strength was one thousand and nine. It left the State for Cincinnati on the sixteenth.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, the Twenty-third regiment—Colonel Joshua J. Guppy—was mustered in at "Camp Randall," leaving Madison for Cincinnati on the fifteenth.

The Twenty-fourth infantry rendezvoused at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee. Its muster in was completed on the twenty-first of August, 1862, the regiment leaving the State under Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, for Kentucky, on the fifth of September, one thousand strong.

On the fourteenth of September, 1862, at "Camp Salomon," LaCrosse, the Twenty-fifth regiment was mustered into the service—Milton Montgomery, colonel. They left the State on the nineteenth with orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. Their entire strength was one thousand and eighteen. The regiment, after contributing to the preservation of tranquillity among the settlers, and deterring the Indians from hostilities, returned to Wisconsin, arriving at "Camp Randall" on the eighteenth of December, 1862.

The Twenty-sixth—almost wholly a German regiment—was mustered into the service at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Jacobs, left the State for Washington city on the sixth of October, one thousand strong.

The Twenty-seventh infantry was ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862; but the discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August left the Twenty-seventh with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez the organization was completed, but the regiment at the close of the year had not been mustered into the service.

On the twenty-fourth of October, 1862, the Twenty-eighth regiment—James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, colonel—was mustered into the United States service at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee. Its strength was nine hundred and sixty-one. In November, the regiment was employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee county. It left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the twentieth of December, where they arrived on the twenty-second; remaining there until the fifth of January, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth infantry—Colonel Charles R. Gill—was organized at "Camp Randall," where its muster into the United States service was completed on the twenty-seventh of September, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for Cairo, Illinois, on the second of November.

The Thirtieth regiment, organized at "Camp Randall" under the supervision of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, completed its muster into the United States service on the twenty-first of October, 1862, with a strength of nine hundred and six. On the sixteenth of November, one company of the Thirtieth was sent to Green Bay to protect the draft commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the eighteenth, seven companies moved to Milwaukee to assist in enforcing the draft in Milwaukee county, while two companies remained in "Camp Randall" to guard Ozaukee rioters.

On the twenty-second, six companies from Milwaukee went to West Bend, Washington county, one company returning to "Camp Randall." After the completion of the draft in Washington county, four companies returned to camp, while two companies were engaged in gathering up the drafted men.

The final and complete organization of the Thirty-first infantry—Colonel Isaac E. Messmore—was not concluded during the year 1862.

The Thirty-second regiment, organized at "Camp Bragg," Oshkosh, with James H. Howe as colonel, was mustered into the service on the twenty-fifth of September, 1862; and, on the thirtieth of October, leaving the State, it proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo to Memphis, Tennessee, going into camp on the third of November. The original strength of the Thirty-second was nine hundred and ninety-three.

The Thirty-third infantry—Colonel Jonathan B. Moore—mustered in on the eighteenth of October, 1862, at "Camp Utley," Racine, left the State, eight hundred and ninety-two strong, moving by way of Chicago to Cairo.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted men, original strength nine hundred and sixty-one—Colonel Fritz Anneke—had its muster into service for nine months completed at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the last day of the year 1862.

Of the twenty-four infantry regiments, numbered from the Twelfth to the Thirty-fourth inclusive, and including also the Ninth, three—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth—were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The whole of the residue were mustered in during the year 1862, except the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-first. All were sent out of the State during 1862, except the last two mentioned and the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth.

The First regiment of cavalry—Colonel Edward Daniels—perfected its organization at "Camp Harvey," Kenosha. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the eighth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the seventeenth, with a strength of eleven hundred and twenty-four.

The muster of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was completed on the twelfth of March, 1862, at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the twenty-fourth, eleven hundred and twenty-seven strong. It was under the command of Cadwallader C. Washburn as colonel.

The Third Wisconsin cavalry—Colonel William A. Barstow—was mustered in at "Camp Barstow," Janesville. The muster was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the 26th of March for St. Louis, with a strength of eleven hundred and eighty-six.

The original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in Wisconsin was overruled by the war department, and the several batteries were sent from the State as independent organizations.

The First battery—Captain Jacob T. Foster—perfected its organization at "Camp Utley," where the company was mustered in, it leaving the State with a strength of one hundred and fifty-five, on the 23d of January, 1862, for Louisville, where the battery went into "Camp Irvine," near that city. The Second battery—Captain Ernest F. Herzberg—was mustered into the service at "Camp Utley," October 10, 1861, the company numbering one hundred and fifty-three. It left the State for Baltimore, on the 21st of January, 1862. The Third battery—Captain L. H. Drury—completed its organization of one hundred and seventy at "Camp Utley," and was mustered in October 10, 1861, leaving the State for Louisville, on the 23d of January, 1862. The Fourth battery—Captain John F. Vallee—rendezvoused at "Camp Utley." Its muster in was completed on the 1st of October, 1861, its whole force being one hundred and fifty-one. The company left the State for Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1862. The Fifth bat-

tery, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Pinney, was mustered in on the 1st of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, on the 15th of March, 1862, one hundred and fifty-five strong. The Sixth battery—Captain Henry Dillon—was mustered in on the 2d of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, March 15, 1862, with a numerical strength of one hundred and fifty-seven. The Seventh battery—Captain Richard R. Griffiths—was mustered in on the 4th of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," and proceeded on the 15th of March, 1862, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries to St. Louis. The Eighth battery, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, was mustered in on the 8th of January, 1862, at "Camp Utley," and left the State on the 18th of March following, for St. Louis, one hundred and sixty-one strong. The Ninth battery, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, was organized at Burlington, Racine county. It was mustered in on the 7th of January, 1862, leaving "Camp Utley" for St. Louis, on the 18th of March. At St. Louis, their complement of men—one hundred and fifty-five—was made up by the transfer of forty-five from another battery. The Tenth battery—Captain Yates V. Bebee—after being mustered in at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862, left "Camp Utley," Racine, on the 18th of March for St. Louis, one hundred and seventeen strong. The Eleventh battery—Captain John O'Rourke—was made up of the "Oconto Irish Guards" and a detachment of Illinois recruits. The company was organized at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, in the Spring of 1862. Early in 1862, William A. Pile succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men as a company to be known as the Twelfth battery. The men were mustered in and sent forward in squads to St. Louis. Captain Pile's commission was revoked on the 18th of July. His place was filled by William Zickrick. These twelve batteries were all that left the State in 1862. To these are to be added the three regiments of cavalry and the nineteen regiments of infantry, as the effective force sent out during the year by Wisconsin.

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1863, were Edward Salomon, governor and commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel W. H. Watson, military secretary. The two incomplete regiments of 1862—the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers—were completed and in the field in March, 1863. The former was mustered in at "Camp Sigel"—Colonel Conrad Krez—on the 7th of March, and left the State, eight hundred and sixty-five strong, on the 16th for Columbus, Kentucky; the latter, under command of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore, with a strength of eight hundred and seventy-eight, left Wisconsin on the 1st of March, for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirty-fourth (drafted) regiment left "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the 31st of January, 1863, for Columbus, Kentucky, numbering nine hundred and sixty-one, commanded by Colonel Fritz Anneke. On the 17th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment left "Camp Randall" for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirtieth regiment remained in Wisconsin during the whole of 1863, performing various duties—the only one of the whole thirty-four that, at the end of that year, had not left the State.

On the 14th of January, 1863, the legislature of Wisconsin, as before stated, convened at Madison. Governor Salomon, in his message to that body, gave a summary of the transactions of the war fund during the calendar year; also of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the president were responded to. There were a number of military laws passed at this session. A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers, were also passed.

No additional regiments of infantry besides those already mentioned were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued. On the 3d of March, 1863, the congress of the United States passed the "Conscription Act." Under this act, Wisconsin was divided

into six districts. In the first district, I. M. Bean was appointed provost marshal; C. M. Baker, commissioner; and J. B. Dousman, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Milwaukee. In the second district, S. J. M. Putnam was appointed provost marshal; L. B. Caswell, commissioner; and Dr. C. R. Head, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Janesville. In the third district, J. G. Clark was appointed provost marshal; E. E. Byant, commissioner; and John H. Vivian, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Prairie du Chien. In the fourth district, E. L. Phillips was appointed provost marshal; Charles Burchard, commissioner; and L. H. Cary, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Fond du Lac. In the fifth district, C. R. Merrill was appointed provost marshal; William A. Bugh, commissioner; and H. O. Crane, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Green Bay. In the sixth district, B. F. Cooper was appointed provost marshal; L. S. Fisher, commissioner; and D. D. Cameron, examining surgeon. Headquarters at LaCrosse. The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, and was proceeded with to its completion. The nine months' term of service of the Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted militia, having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

The enrollment in Wisconsin of all persons liable to the "Conscription" amounted to 121,202. A draft was ordered to take place in November. Nearly fifteen thousand were drafted, only six hundred and twenty-eight of whom were mustered in; the residue either furnished substitutes, were discharged, failed to report, or paid commutation.

In the Summer of 1861, Company "K," Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. His company was designated as "A," First Regiment Heavy Artillery. This was the only one organized until the Summer of 1863; but its organization was effected outside the State. Three companies were necessary to add to company "A" to complete the battalion. Batteries "B," "C" and "D" were, therefore, organized in Wisconsin, all leaving the State in October and November, 1863.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—JAMES T. LEWIS, GOVERNOR—1864-1865.

James T. Lewis, of Columbia county, was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the fourth of January, 1864. In an inaugural address, the incoming governor pledged himself to use no executive patronage for a re-election; declared he would administer the government without prejudice or partiality; and committed himself to an economical administration of affairs connected with the State. On the thirteenth the legislature met in its seventeenth regular session. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The republican and union men were in the majority in this legislature. A number of acts were passed relative to military matters.

On the 1st day of October, J. L. Pickard having resigned as superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn was, by the governor, appointed to fill the vacancy. On the fifteenth of November, Governor Lewis appointed Jason Downer an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Byron Paine, who had resigned his position to take effect on that day, in order to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of Wisconsin, to which he had been commissioned on the tenth of August previous. The November elections of this year were entered into with great zeal by the two parties, owing to the fact that a president and vice president of the United States were to be chosen. The republicans were victorious. Electors of that party cast their eight votes for Lincoln and Johnson. The members elected to the thirty-ninth congress from Wisconsin at this election were: from the first district, H. E. Paine; from the second, I. C. Sloan; from the third, Amasa Cobb; from the fourth, C. A. Eldredge; from the fifth, Philetus Sawyer; and

from the sixth district, W. D. McIndoe. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat.

The Eighteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature began in Madison on the eleventh of January, 1865. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was, as to its political complexion, "Republican Union." On the tenth of April, the last day of the session, Governor Lewis informed the legislature that General Lee and his army had surrendered. "Four years ago," said he, "on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory and the prospects of an honorable peace." In February preceding, both houses ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. At the Spring election, Jason Downer was chosen associate justice of the supreme court for a full term of six years. The twentieth of April was set apart by the governor as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace. At the Fall election both parties, republican and democratic, had tickets in the field. The republicans were victorious, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, secretary of state; William E. Smith, state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, attorney general; John G. McMynn, superintendent of public instruction; J. M. Rusk, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The military officers for 1864 were besides the governor (who was commander-in-chief) Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary general, and chief of ordnance; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel Frank H. Firmin, military secretary. The legislature met at Madison on the 13th of January, 1864. "In response to the call of the General Government," said the governor, in his message to that body, "Wisconsin had sent to the field on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months' men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men."

Quite a number of laws were passed at this session of the legislature relative to military matters: three were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; one provided for the proper reception by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field of service; another repealed the law relative to allotment commissioners. One was passed authorizing the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in the service: another was passed amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; another provided for levying a State tax of \$200,000 for the support of families of volunteers. A law was passed authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Two other acts authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war. One act prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers' extra bounty; another one defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received

local bounties from towns other than their proper places of residence.

At the commencement of 1864, there were recruiting in the State the Thirty-fifth regiment of infantry and the Thirteenth battery. The latter was mustered in on the 29th of December, 1863, and left the State for New Orleans on the 28th of January, 1864. In February, authority was given by the war department to organize the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry. On the 27th of that month, the mustering in of the Thirty-fifth was completed at "Camp Washburn"—Colonel Henry Orff—the regiment, one thousand and sixty-six strong, leaving the State on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana. The other regiments, recruited and mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1864, were: the Thirty-sixth—Colonel Frank A. Haskell; the Thirty-seventh—Colonel Sam Harriman; the Thirty-eighth—Colonel James Bintliff; the Thirty-ninth—Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick; the Fortieth—Colonel W. Augustus Ray; the Forty-first—Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin; the Forty-second—Colonel Ezra T. Sprague; the Forty-third—Colonel Amasa Cobb.

The regiments mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1865 were: the Forty-fourth—Colonel George C. Symes; the Forty-fifth—Colonel Henry F. Belitz; Forty-sixth—Colonel Frederick S. Lovell; Forty-seventh—Colonel George C. Ginty; Forty-eighth—Colonel Uri B. Pearsall; Forty-ninth—Colonel Samuel Fallows; Fiftieth—Colonel John G. Clark; Fifty-first—Colonel Leonard Martin; Fifty-second—Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis; and Fifty-third—Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Pugh.

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were: the First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These ten were: the Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized). Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were: the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third. During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division, the Third and Twenty-sixth, and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department.

The four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division—the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery—"A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

division; and "D." to the western division. Company "G," First regiment Berdan's sharpshooters, was assigned to the eastern division.

The military officers of the State for 1865 were the same as the previous year, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as quartermaster general, James M. Lynch being appointed in his place. The legislature of this year met in Madison on the 11th of January. "To the calls of the Government for troops," said Governor Lewis, in his message, "no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field, since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men."

Several military laws were passed at this session: one authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; another, incorporating the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home; two others, amending the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country." One was passed authorizing the payment of salaries, clerk hire, and expenses, of the offices of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from the war fund; another, amending the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and depositions; another, amending the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field. One act provides for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant general's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State; another fixes the salary of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general, and their clerks and assistants; another prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage. One act was passed supplementary and explanatory of a previous one of the same session, authorizing towns, cities, or villages, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; another, amending a law of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families; and another, providing for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled Wisconsin soldiers. There was an act also passed, authorizing the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war,—the amount not to exceed \$850,000.

On the 13th of April, 1865, orders were received to discontinue recruiting in Wisconsin, and to discharge all drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the first of May, orders were issued for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service would expire on or before the first of the ensuing October. As a consequence, many Wisconsin soldiers were soon on their way home. State military officers devoted their time to the reception of returning regiments, to their payment by the United States, and to settling with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. Finally, their employment ceased—the last soldier was mustered out—the War of the Rebellion was at an end. Wisconsin had furnished to the federal army during the conflict over ninety thousand men, a considerable number more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. Nearly eleven thousand of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records. Nearly twelve million dollars were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their efforts to sustain the National Government.

Wisconsin feels, as well she may, proud of her record made in defense of national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood—always ranking among the foremost. From her workshops, her farms, her extensive pinneries, she poured forth stalwart

men, to fill up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of these brave men drenched almost every battle-field from Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from Missouri to Georgia. To chronicle the deeds and exploits—the heroic achievements—the noble enthusiasm—of the various regiments and military organizations sent by her to do battle against the hydra-headed monster secession—would be a lengthy but pleasant task; but these stirring annals belong to the history of our whole country. Therein will be told the story which, to the latest time in the existence of this republic, will be read with wonder and astonishment. But an outline of the action of the State authorities and their labors, and of the origin of the various military organizations, in Wisconsin, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, must needs contain a reference to other helps employed—mostly incidental, in many cases wholly charitable, but none the less effective: the sanitary operations of the State during the rebellion.

Foremost among the sanitary operations of Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion was the organization of the surgeon general's department—to the end that the troops sent to the field from the State should have a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments as well as an efficient medical staff. In 1861, Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey. On the 17th of June, 1862, an act of the legislature became a law authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Under this law several expeditions were sent out of the State to look after the unfortunate sons who were suffering from disease or wounds. Soldiers' aid societies were formed throughout the State soon after the opening scenes of the rebellion. When temporary sanitary operations were no longer a necessity in Wisconsin, there followed two military benevolent institutions intended to be of a permanent character: the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The latter, however, has been discontinued. The former, started as a State institution, is now wholly under the direction and support of the General Government.

Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage or constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Wisconsin proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We publish on the following pages the report of the Adjutant General at the close of the war, but before all the Wisconsin organizations had been mustered out. It shows how many brave men courageously forsook homes, friends and the comforts of peaceful avocations, offering their lives in defense of their country's honor. Twenty-two out of every hundred either died, were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of every hundred found a soldier's grave, while only 60 per cent of them marched home at the end of the war. Monuments may crumble, cities fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the great war of the rebellion, in which the sons of Wisconsin bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

Table showing total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, and numerical strength at the close of war.

ORGANIZATION	GAIN BY RECRUITS.				GAIN BY DRAFT.				LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.							
	Original Strength.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Substitutes.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Veteran Rec.	Total.	Death.	Missing.	Desertion.	Transfer.	Discharge.	Mustered Out.
First Infantry, three months.....	810	75	66	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	15	810	285	3	5	7	76	719
First Infantry, three years.....	945	57	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1508	57	6	51	47	298	871
Second Infantry, three years.....	1051	70	84	7	290	.....	179	110	78	1266	261	6	51	134	466	848
Third Infantry, three years.....	979	210	684	25	50	.....	.....	.....	237	2166	247	5	51	98	945	810
Fifth Infantry, three years.....	1058	58	171	18	79	.....	411	61	25	2256	285	4	105	33	405	1424
Sixth Infantry, three years.....	1108	54	343	12	180	.....	.....	67	218	2143	321	7	79	75	513	1148
Seventh Infantry, three years.....	1020	74	343	12	180	.....	.....	.....	217	1932	391	6	44	106	473	912
Eighth Infantry, three years.....	973	52	236	62	16	.....	.....	3	301	1643	255	3	60	41	320	964
Ninth Infantry, three years.....	870	109	180	43	1	.....	.....	.....	219	1422	175	.....	25	7	191	739
Tenth Infantry, three years.....	916	20	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1034	219	.....	21	23	316	455
Eleventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	72	268	24	62	.....	.....	147	363	1965	348	.....	25	9	319	1264
Twelfth Infantry, three years.....	1045	84	314	22	177	.....	24	1	519	2186	294	.....	26	64	336	1466
*Thirteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	169	212	33	83	.....	.....	72	392	1931	183	3	71	6	321	797
Fourteenth Infantry three years.....	970	60	439	41	85	.....	200	115	272	2182	287	13	97	23	407	1355
Fifteenth Infantry, three years.....	801	20	76	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	906	267	22	46	47	204	320
Sixteenth Infantry, three years.....	1065	70	547	12	88	.....	155	19	243	2200	363	46	115	38	386	1252
Seventeenth Infantry, three years.....	941	77	298	10	136	.....	213	2	287	1964	221	5	157	32	448	1101
Eighteenth Infantry, three years.....	962	61	103	34	28	.....	200	71	178	1637	220	78	208	23	265	843
Nineteenth Infantry, three years.....	973	26	156	5	54	.....	.....	.....	270	1484	136	.....	46	152	345	805
Twentieth Infantry, three years.....	990	12	120	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1129	227	.....	41	115	222	524
Twenty-first Infantry, three years.....	1002	2	152	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1171	288	.....	40	99	261	483
Twenty-second Infantry, three years.....	1009	.....	139	4	130	.....	.....	223	.....	1505	226	.....	46	31	196	1006
Twenty-third Infantry, three years.....	994	1	118	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1117	289	1	6	124	281	416
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	1003	.....	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1077	173	.....	71	138	289	406
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1018	20	282	10	6	.....	95	13	.....	1444	422	.....	20	65	165	772
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	1002	.....	84	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1089	254	.....	31	125	232	447
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years.....	865	24	236	68	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1196	246	4	56	57	248	585
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years.....	967	2	125	17	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1137	231	.....	31	81	221	573
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	114	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1089	296	.....	39	103	184	467
Thirtieth Infantry, three years.....	906	69	220	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1219	69	.....	69	46	340	712
Thirty-first Infantry, three years.....	878	8	188	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1078	114	2	52	33	167	710
Thirty-second Infantry, three years.....	993	6	370	5	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1474	275	.....	58	27	189	925
Thirty-third Infantry, three years.....	892	.....	164	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1066	196	4	22	37	170	637
Thirty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	20	.....	283	.....	186	472
*Thirty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1006	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1088	256	.....	29	11	177	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	990	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1014	296	.....	21	38	214	445
Thirty-seventh Inf., one, two & three.....	708	.....	25	76	64	135	136	.....	.....	1144	211	.....	29	29	195	680
Thirty-eighth Inf., one, two & three.....	913	.....	8	104	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1032	108	.....	55	21	208	.....
Thirty-ninth Inf., one hundred days.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	No Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days.....	776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	763
Forty-first Inf., one hundred days.....	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	6	.....	2	.....	.....	570
Forty-second Infantry, one year.....	877	.....	130	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1008	57	.....	18	149	138	646
Forty-third Infantry, one year.....	867	.....	38	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	913	70	.....	40	1	39	763
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year.....	877	.....	235	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1114	57	.....	48	121	92	796
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1001	26	.....	8	85	89	802

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR—1866-1867.

The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on Monday, January 1, 1866. The legislature, in its nineteenth regular session, convened on the tenth. H. D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. The "Union" and "Republican" members were in a majority in both branches of the legislature. "Our first duty," said Governor Fairchild in his message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies during the year that is past." "The people of no nation on earth," he continued, "have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves." Among the joint resolutions passed at this session was one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the State, to the people. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of April, having been in session ninety-three days. At the general election in November of this year, there were elected to the Fortieth congress: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat. The proposition for a constitutional convention was voted upon by the people at this election, but was defeated.

The twentieth session of the legislature commenced on the ninth of January, 1867. Angus Cameron was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was strongly "Republican-Union." The message of Governor Fairchild was read by him in person, on the tenth. On the twenty-third, the two houses, in joint convention, elected Timothy O. Howe United States senator for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next ensuing. This legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the next Fall election an amendment to section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of the State, providing for paying a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars to each member of the legislature, instead of a *per diem* allowance, as previously given. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the eleventh of April, after a service of ninety-three days.

To provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State, an act, approved on the day of adjournment, authorized the governor to appoint an agent of the treasury, to superintend and enforce the collection of fees due for licenses fixed by law. This law is still in force, the agent holding his office at the pleasure of the executive of the State.

On the 27th of March, Chief Justice Dixon resigned his office but was immediately appointed by the governor to the same position. At the election in April following, associate Justice Cole was re-elected, without opposition, for six years from the first Monday in January following. On the 16th of August, Associate Justice Downer having resigned, Byron Paine was appointed by the governor in his place.

The republican State ticket, in the Fall, was elected over the democratic—resulting in the choice of Lucius Fairchild for governor; Wyman Spooner, for lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, Jr., secretary of state; William E. Smith, for state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, for attorney general; A. J. Craig, for superintendent of public instruction; Jeremiah M. Rusk, for bank comptroller, and Henry Cordier, for state prison commissioner. Except Craig, all these officers were the former incumbents. The amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution of the State, giving the members a salary instead of a *per diem* allowance, was adopted at this election. As it now stands, each member of the legislature receives, for his services, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he travels in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature, on the most

usual route. In case of any extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1868-1869.

The Eleventh Administration in Wisconsin commenced at noon on the 6th day of January, 1868. This was the commencement of Governor Fairchild's second term. On the eighth of January, 1868, began the twenty-first regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. Of the laws of a general nature passed by this legislature, was one abolishing the office of bank comptroller, transferring his duties to the state treasurer, and another providing for the establishing of libraries in the various townships of the State. A visible effect was produced by the constitutional amendment allowing members a salary, in abbreviating this session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the sixth of March.

At the election in April, 1868, Chief Justice Dixon was chosen for the unexpired balance of his own term, ending on the first Monday of January, 1870. At the same election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice for the unexpired balance of Associate Justice Downer's term, ending the 1st day of January, 1872.

At the Fall election in this year, republican electors were chosen over those upon the democratic ticket, for president and vice president; and, as a consequence, Grant and Colfax received the vote of Wisconsin. Of the members elected at the same time, to the forty-first congress, all but one were republicans—Eldredge being a democrat. The successful ticket was: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. These were all members, from their respective districts, in the previous congress—the only instance since Wisconsin became a State of a re-election of all the incumbents.

On the thirteenth of January, 1869, began the twenty-second regular session of the State legislature. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. A very important duty imposed upon both houses was the election of a United States senator in the place of James R. Doolittle. The republicans having a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, the excitement among the members belonging to that party rose to a high pitch. The candidates for nomination were Matthew H. Carpenter and C. C. Washburn. The contest was, up to that time, unparalleled in Wisconsin for the amount of personal interest manifested. Both gentlemen had a large lobby influence assembled at Madison. Carpenter was successful before the republican nominating convention, on the sixth ballot. On the twenty-seventh of January, the two houses proceeded to ratify the nomination by electing him United States senator for six years, from the fourth of March following. One of the most important transactions entered into by the legislature of 1869 was the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the eleventh of March—a very short session. At the spring election, on the 6th of April, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years, from the first Monday in January next ensuing. In the Fall, both democrats and republicans put a State ticket in the field for the ensuing election: the republicans were successful, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, secretary of state; Henry Baetz, state treasurer; S. S. Barlow, attorney general; George F. Wheeler, state prison commissioner; and A. L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction. The office of bank comptroller expired on the 31st day of December, 1869, the duties of the office being transferred to the state treasurer.

At this election, an amendment to sections 5 and 9 of article five of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. Under this amendment, the governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which is in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The lieutenant governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (THIRD TERM)—1870–1871.

On the third of January, 1870, commenced the twelfth administration in Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild thus entering upon his third term as chief executive of the State; the only instance since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, of the same person being twice re-elected to that office. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair. On the twelfth of January, the twenty-third regular session of the legislature of the State commenced at Madison. James M. Bingham was elected speaker of the assembly. Before the expiration of the month, Governor Fairchild received official information that over two hundred thousand dollars of the war claim of Wisconsin upon the General Government had been audited, considerable more than one hundred thousand having the previous year been allowed. In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by members from Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to their city; but the project was defeated by a considerable majority in the assembly voting to postpone the matter indefinitely. According to section eight of article one of the constitution, as originally adopted, no person could be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in certain cases therein specified. The legislature of 1869 proposed an amendment against the "grand jury system" of the constitution, and referred it to the legislature of 1870 for their approval or rejection. The latter took up the proposition and agreed to it by the proper majority, and submitted it to the people at the next election for their ratification. The *sine die* adjournment of both houses took place on the seventeenth of March, 1870. On the first day of January, previous, the member of congress from the second district of the State, B. F. Hopkins, died, and David Atwood, republican, was elected to fill the vacancy on the fifteenth of February following.

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, having among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published four volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

The fourth charitable institution established by Wisconsin was the "Northern Hospital for the Insane," located at Oshkosh, Winnebago county. It was authorized by an act of the legislature approved March 12, 1870. The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as to the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the third day of July, 1870, A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and Samuel Fallows was, on the 6th of that month, appointed by the governor to fill the place made vacant by his death. The census taken this year by the General Government, showed the population of Wisconsin to be over one million sixty-four thousand. At the Fall election for members to the forty-second congress, Alexander Mitchell was chosen to represent the first district; G. W. Hazelton, the second; J. A. Barber, the third; C. A. Eldredge, the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, the fifth; and J. M. Rusk, the sixth district. Mitchell and Eldredge were democrats; the residue were republicans. The amendment to section 8, of article 7 of the constitution of the State, abolishing the grand jury system was ratified by a large majority. Under it, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident and the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Governor Fairchild, in his last annual message to the legislature, delivered to that body at its twenty-fourth regular session beginning on the eleventh of January, 1871, said that Wisconsin State polity was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system. At the commencement of this session, William E. Smith was elected speaker of the assembly. A very carefully-perfected measure of this legislature was one providing for the trial of criminal offenses on information, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. A state commissioner of immigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. Both bodies adjourned *sin die* on the twenty-fifth of March. On the thirteenth of January preceding, Associate Justice Byron Paine, of the supreme court, died; whereupon the governor, on the 20th of the same month, appointed in his place, until the Spring election should be held, William Penn Lyon. The latter, at the election in April, was chosen by the people to serve the unexpired time of Associate Justice Paine, ending the first Monday of January, 1872, and for a full term of six years from the same date. On the 3d of April, Ole C. Johnson was appointed by the governor state commissioner of immigration, to serve until his successor at the next general election could be chosen by the people. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction should thereafter be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent and criminal classes might be better understood, there was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1871, a "state board of charities and reform" created—to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor of the State, the duties of the members being to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury, and on or before the first day of December in each year to report their proceedings to the executive of the State. This board was thereafter duly organized and its members have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings and the amount of their expenses, as required by law.

The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society," although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868, provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State agricultural society; but by the act

of 1871, this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of nine volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

At the November election both republicans and democrats had a full ticket for the suffrages of the people. The republicans were successful, electing for governor, C. C. Washburn; M. H. Pettitt, for lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, for secretary of state; Henry Baetz, for state treasurer; Samuel Fallows, for superintendent of public instruction; S. S. Barlow, for attorney general; G. F. Wheeler, for state prison commissioner; and O. C. Johnson, for state commissioner of immigration. At this election an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. As it now stands, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the names of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening, or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited in the foregoing cases, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Industrially considered, the year 1871 had but little to distinguish it from the average of previous years in the State, except that the late frosts of Spring and the drouth of Summer diminished somewhat the yield of certain crops. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two's duration, in the month of September, no rain fell in Wisconsin from the eighth of July to the ninth of October—a period of three months. The consequence was a most calamitous event which will render the year 1871 memorable in the history of the State.

The great drouth of the Summer and Fall dried up the streams and swamps in Northern Wisconsin. In the forests, the fallen leaves and underbrush which covered the ground became very ignitable. The ground itself, especially in cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so dry and parched as to burn readily to the depth of a foot or more. For many days preceding the commencement of the second week in October fires swept through the timbered country, and in some instances over prairies and "openings." Farmers, saw-mill owners, railroad men and all others interested in exposed property, labored day and night in contending against the advance of devouring fires, which were destroying, notwithstanding the ceaseless energies of the people, an occasional mill or house and sweeping off, here and there, fences, haystacks and barns. Over the counties lying upon Green bay and a portion of those contiguous thereto on the south, southwest and west, hung a general gloom. No rain came. All energies were exhausted from "fighting fire." The atmosphere was every where permeated with smoke. The waters of the bay and even Lake Michigan, in places, were so enveloped as to render navigation difficult and in some instances dangerous. It finally became very difficult to travel upon highways and on railroads. Time drew on—but there came no rain. The ground in very many places was burned over. Persons sought refuge—some in excavations in the earth, others in wells.

The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano were all more or less swept by this besom of destruction; but in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, Michigan, across the Menomonee river, on the west shore of

the bay and throughout the whole length and breadth of the peninsula,—that is, the territory lying between the bay and Lake Michigan,—the fires were the most devastating. The first week in October passed; then came an actual whirlwind of fire—ten or more miles in width and of indefinite length. The manner of its progress was extraordinary. It destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. It has been described as a tempestuous sea of flame, accompanied by a most violent hurricane, which multiplied the force of the destructive element. Forests, farm improvements and entire villages were consumed. Men, women and children perished—awfully perished. Even those who fled and sought refuge from the fire in cleared fields, in swamps, lakes and rivers, found, many of them, no safety there, but were burned to death or died of suffocation.

This dreadful and consuming fire was heralded by a sound likened to that of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the noise of a battle at a distance. Not human beings only, but horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—every thing that had life—ran to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding; the roar of the tempest deafening; the atmosphere scorching. Children were separated from their parents, and trampled upon by crazed beasts. Husbands and wives rushed in wild dismay, they knew not where. Death rode triumphantly upon that devastating, fiery flood. More than one thousand men, women and children perished. More than three thousand were rendered destitute—utterly beggared. Mothers were left with fatherless children; fathers with motherless children. Every where were homeless orphans. All around lay suffering, helpless humanity, burned and maimed. Such was the sickening spectacle after the impetuous and irresistible wave of fire swept over that portion of the State. This appalling calamity happened on the 8th and 9th of October. The loss of property has been estimated at four million dollars.

At the tidings of this fearful visitation, Governor Fairchild hastened to the burnt district, to assist, as much as was in his power, the distressed sufferers. He issued, on the 13th of the month, a stirring appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, for aid. It was promptly responded to from all portions of the State outside the devastated region. Liberal contributions in money, clothing and provisions were sent—some from other States, and even from foreign countries. Northwestern Wisconsin also suffered severely, during these months of drouth, from large fires.

A compilation of the public statutes of Wisconsin was prepared during the year 1871, by David Taylor, and published in two volumes, generally known as the Revised Statutes of 1871. It was wholly a private undertaking; but the legislature authorized the secretary of state to purchase five hundred copies for the use of the State, at its regular session in 1872.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—C. C. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR—1872-1873.

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 1, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The twenty-fifth regular session of the legislature began on the 10th of January, with a republican majority in both houses. Daniel Hall was elected speaker of the assembly. The next day the governor delivered to a joint convention of the legislature his first annual message—a lengthy document, setting forth in detail the general condition of State affairs. The recent great conflagrations were referred to, and relief suggested. The work of this session of the Legislature was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the last constitutional amendment made necessary. The apportionment of the State into new congressional districts was another perplexing and onerous task. Eight districts were formed instead of six, as at the commencement of the last decade. By this, the fourth congressional apportionment, each district

elects one member. The first district consists of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha; the second, of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia; the third, of Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford; the fourth, of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington; the fifth, of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc; the sixth, of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door; the seventh, of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, and Clark; the eighth, of Oconto, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Marathon, Dunn, Chippewa, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Bayfield, Douglas, and Ashland. To this district have since been added the new counties of Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Marinette and New.

After a session of seventy-seven days, the legislature finished its work, adjourning on the twenty-seventh of March. At the ensuing November election, the republican ticket for president and vice president of the United States was successful. The ten electors chosen cast their votes in the electoral college for Grant and Wilson. In the eight congressional districts, six republicans and two democrats were elected to the forty-third congress; the last mentioned from the fourth and fifth districts. C. G. Williams represented the first district; G. W. Hazelton the second; J. Allen Barber the third; Alexander Mitchell the fourth; C. A. Eldredge the fifth; Philetus Sawyer the sixth; J. M. Rusk the seventh; and A. G. McDill the eighth district.

Throughout Wisconsin, as in all portions of the Union outside the State, a singular pestilence prevailed among horses in the months of November and December, 1872, very few escaping. Horses kept in warm, well ventilated stables, avoiding currents of air, with little or no medicine, and fed upon nutritious and laxative food, soon recovered. Although but few died, yet the loss to the State was considerable, especially in villages and cities, resulting from the difficulty to substitute other animals in the place of the horse during the continuance of the disease.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the eighth day of January, 1873, with a republican majority in both houses. Henry D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. On the ninth, Governor Washburn's message—his second annual one—was delivered to the two houses. It opened with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, to the developments of the industries of the state, to the advance in manufacturing, to the rapid extension in railways, and to the general and satisfactory progress in education, throughout Wisconsin. He followed with several recommendations—claiming that "many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm," and that "the legislature can not scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the state." He also recommended that the "granting of passes to the class of state officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited." The message was favorably commented upon by the press of the state, of all parties. "If Governor Washburn," says one of the opposition papers of his administration, "is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician." One of the first measures of this legislature was the election of United States senator, to fill the place of Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. On the twenty-second of January the two houses met in joint convention, when it was announced that by the previous action of the senate and assembly, Timothy O. Howe was again elected to that office for the term of six years. On the twentieth of March, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days.

Milton H. Pettit, the lieutenant governor, died on the 23d day of March following the adjournment. By this sudden and unexpected death, the State lost an upright and conscientious public officer.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey, of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first day of April, 1853, was appointed state geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal, March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

Another act changed the management of the state prison — providing for the appointment by the governor of three directors; one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, in place of a state prison commissioner, who had been elected by the people every two years, along with other officers of the State.

At the Spring election, Orsamus Cole, who had been eighteen years upon the bench, was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years from the first Monday in January following. The two tickets in the field at the Fall election were the republican and the people's reform. The latter was successful; the political scepter passing out of the hands of the republicans, after a supremacy in the State continuing unbroken since the beginning of the seventh administration, when A. W. Randall (governor for a second term) and the residue of the State officers were elected — all republicans.

The general success among the cultivators of the soil throughout the state during the year, notwithstanding "the crisis," was marked and satisfactory; but the financial disturbances during the latter part of the Fall and the first part of the Winter, resulted in a general depreciation of prices.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, GOVERNOR — 1874-75.

The fourteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1874, by the inauguration of William R. Taylor as governor; Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer; A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction; and Martin J. Argard, state commissioner of immigration. These officers were not elected by any distinctive political party as such, but as the representatives of a new political organization, including "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs." Among the marked characteristics of the platform agreed upon by the convention nominating the above-mentioned ticket was a declaration by the members that they would "vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own importunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders;" another, "that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion," not denying, however, an encouragement to wholesome enterprise on the part of aggre-

gated capital—this “plank” having special reference to a long series of alleged grievances assumed to have been endured by the people on account of discriminations in railroad charges and a consequent burdensome taxation upon labor—especially upon the agricultural industry of the State.

The twenty-seventh regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced at Madison on the fourteenth of January. The two houses were politically antagonistic in their majorities; the senate was republican, while the assembly had a “reform” majority. In the latter branch, Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker. Governor Taylor, on the fifteenth, met the legislature in joint convention and delivered his message. “An era,” said he, “of apparent prosperity without parallel in the previous history of the nation, has been succeeded by financial reverses affecting all classes of industry, and largely modifying the standard of values.” “Accompanying these financial disturbances,” added the governor, “has come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.”

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one generally known as the “Potter Law,” from the circumstance of the bill being introduced by Robert L. D. Potter, senator, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district of the state. The railroad companies for a number of years had, as before intimated, been complained of by the people, who charged them with unjust discriminations and exorbitantly high rates for the transportation of passengers and merchandize. All the railroad charters were granted by acts at different times of the State legislature, under the constitution which declares that “corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by a special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporations can not be attained under general laws. All general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.” The complaints of the people seem to have remained unheeded, resulting in the passage of the “Potter Law.” This law limited the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classified freight, and regulated prices for its transportation within the State. It also required the governor on or before the first of May, 1874, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three railroad commissioners; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the fourteenth day of May, and that the governor, thereafter, on the first day of May, of each year, should appoint one commissioner for three years. Under this law, the governor appointed J. H. Osborn, for three years; George H. Paul, for two years; and J. W. Hoyt, for one year. Under executive direction, this commission inaugurated its labors by compiling, classifying, and putting into convenient form for public use for the first time, all the railroad legislation of the State.

At the outset the two chief railroad corporations of the State—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern—served formal notice upon the governor of Wisconsin that they would not respect the provisions of the new railroad law. Under his oath of office, to support the constitution of the State, it was the duty of Governor Taylor to expedite all such measures as should be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. No alternative, therefore, was left the chief executive but to enforce the law by all the means placed in his hands for that purpose. He promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws, and invoking the aid of all good citizens thereto. “The law of the land,” said Governor Taylor, “must be respected and obeyed.” “While none,” continued he,

"are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate, but rather multiply the anticipated evils." "It is the right," he added, "of all to test its validity through the constituted channels, but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority."

The railroad companies claimed not merely the unconstitutionality of the law, but that its enforcement would bankrupt the companies, and suspend the operation of their lines. The governor, in reply, pleaded the inviolability of his oath of office and his pledged faith to the people. The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the State, under the direction of its governor, was compelled to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of much similar legislation in neighboring States, and Governor Taylor and his associate representatives of State authority were thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation. In all respects, the State was fully sustained in its position, and, ultimately, judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

Another act of the session of 1874 abolished the office of State commissioner of immigration, "on and after" the first Monday of January, 1876. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of March, 1874, after a session of fifty-eight days.

The office of state prison commissioner having, by operation of law, become vacant on the fifth day of January, 1874, the governor, on the twenty-third of that month, appointed for State prison directors, Joel Rich, for two years; William E. Smith, for four years; and Nelson Dewey, for six years: these to take the place of that officer.

On the sixteenth of June, Chief Justice Dixon, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday in January, 1876, resigned his seat upon the bench of the supreme court, Governor Taylor appointing Edward G. Ryan in his place until his successor should be elected and qualified. At the November election of this year, the members chosen to the forty-fourth congress were—Charles G. Williams, from the first district; Lucian B. Caswell, from the second; Henry S. Magoon, from the third; William Pitt Lynde, from the fourth; Samuel D. Burchard, from the fifth; A. M. Kimball, from the sixth; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from the seventh, and George W. Cate, from the eighth district. Lynde, Burchard and Cate were "reform;" the residue were republican.

At the same election, an amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State was duly ratified and adopted by the people. Under this section, as it now stands, it is the duty of the legislature, and they are by it empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts, by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1874, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

The year 1874, in Wisconsin, was characterized as one of general prosperity among farmers, excepting the growers of wheat. The crop of that cereal was light, and, in places, entirely destroyed by the chinch-bug. As a consequence, considerable depression existed in business in the wheat-growing districts. Trade and commerce continued throughout the year at a low ebb, the direct result of the monetary crisis of 1873.

The legislature commenced its twenty-eighth regular session on the thirteenth of January, 1875, with a republican majority in both houses. F. W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The governor delivered his message in person, on the fourteenth, to the two houses. "Thanking God for all His mercies," are his opening words, "I congratulate you that order and peace reign throughout the length and breadth of our State. Our material prosperity has not fulfilled our anticipations. But let us remember that we bear no burden of financial depression not common to all the States, and that the penalties of folly are the foundation of wisdom." In regard to the "Potter Law," the governor said, "It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. . . . The great object sought to be accomplished by our people," continued the speaker, "is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others." Concerning the charge that Wisconsin was warring upon railways within her limits, the governor added, "She has never proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth that every dollar invested in our State shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the State will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement, the State will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this, the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened; yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong—where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor."

The first important business to be transacted by this legislature was the election of a United States senator, as the term for which M. H. Carpenter had been elected would expire on the fourth of March ensuing. Much interest was manifested in the matter, not only in the two houses, but throughout the State. There was an especial reason for this; for, although the then

incumbent was a candidate for re-election, with a republican majority in the legislature, yet it was well known that enough members of that party were pledged, before the commencement of the session, to vote against him, to secure his defeat, should they stand firm to their pledges. The republicans met in caucus and nominated Carpenter for re-election; but the recalcitrant members held themselves aloof. Now, according to usual precedents, a nomination by the dominant party was equivalent to an election; not so, however, in this case, notwithstanding the friends of the nominee felt sanguine of his election in the end. The result of the first ballot, on the twenty-sixth of January, was, in the senate, thirteen for the republican candidate; in the assembly, forty-six votes, an aggregate of only fifty-nine. He lacked four votes in the assembly and an equal number in the senate, of having a majority in each house. On the twenty-seventh, the two houses, in joint convention, having met to compare the record of the voting the day previous, and it appearing that no one person had received a majority of the votes in each house for United States senator, they proceeded to their first joint ballot. The result was, no election. The balloting was continued each day, until the third of February, when, on the eleventh joint trial, Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, having received sixty-eight votes, to Carpenter's fifty-nine, with five scattering, was declared elected.

As in the previous session so in this,—one of the most absorbing subjects before the legislature was that of railroads; the "Potter Law" receiving a due share of attention in both houses. The result was an amendment in some important particulars without changing the right of State control: rates were modified. The law as amended was more favorable to the railroad companies and was regarded as a compromise. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of March. This was the shortest session ever held in the State except one of twenty-five years previous.

On the 16th of February, O. W. Wight was appointed by the governor chief geologist of Wisconsin, in place of I. A. Lapham, whose appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate. On the 24th of the same month, J. W. Hoyt was appointed railroad commissioner for three years from the first day of May following, on which day his one-year term in the same office would expire. At the regular Spring election on the 6th of April following, Edward G. Ryan was elected, without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of Chief Justice Dixon, ending the first Monday in January, 1876, and for a full term of six years from the last mentioned date; so that his present term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1882. An act providing for taking the census of Wisconsin on or before the 1st of July, 1875, was passed by the legislature and approved the 4th of March previous. It required an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State except Indians, who were not entitled to the right of suffrage. The result of this enumeration gave a total population to Wisconsin of one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

At the November election, republican and "reform" tickets were in the field for State officers, resulting in the success of the latter, except as to governor. For this office Harrison Ludington was chosen by a majority, according to the State board of canvassers, over William R. Taylor, of eight hundred and forty-one. The rest of the candidates elected were: Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of state, A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; and Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction. The act abolishing the office of state commissioner of immigration was to take effect "on and after" the close of this administration; so, of course, no person was voted for to fill that position at the Fall election of 1875.

During this administration the principle involved in a long-pending controversy between the State and Minnesota relating to valuable harbor privileges at the head of Lake Superior, was successfully and finally settled in favor of Wisconsin. The influence of the executive was largely

instrumental in initiating a movement which resulted in securing congressional appropriations amounting to \$800,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. A change was inaugurated in the whole system of timber agencies over State and railroad lands, by which the duties of agents were localized, and efficiency was so well established that many important trespasses were brought to light from which over \$60,000 in penalties was collected and paid into the Treasury, while as much more was subsequently realized from settlements agreed upon and proceedings instituted. By decisive action on the part of the governor an unsettled printing claim of nearly a hundred thousand dollars was met and defeated in the courts. During this period also appropriations were cut down, and the rate of taxation diminished. Governor Taylor bestowed unremitting personal attention to details of business with a view of promoting the public interests with strict economy, while his countenance and support was extended to all legitimate enterprises. He required the Wisconsin Central railroad company to give substantial assurance that it would construct a branch line from Stevens Point to Portage City as contemplated by congress, before issuing certificates for its land grants.

The closing year of the century of our national existence—1875, was one somewhat discouraging to certain branches of the agricultural interests of Wisconsin. The previous Winter had been an unusually severe one. A greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year in the State, but the unusually late season, followed by frosts in August and September, entirely ruined thousands of acres of that staple.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—HARRISON LUDINGTON, GOVERNOR—1876-1877.

The fifteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, January 3, 1876, by the inauguration of State officers—Harrison Ludington, as previously stated, having been elected upon the republican ticket, to fill the chief executive office of the State; the others, to the residue of the offices, upon the democratic reform ticket: the governor, like three of his predecessors—Farwell, Bashford, and Randall (first term)—having been chosen by a majority less than one thousand; and, like two of his predecessors—Farwell and Bashford—when all the other State officers differed with him in politics.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin began on the 12th of January, 1876, at Madison. The republicans were in the majority in both houses. Samuel S. Fifield was elected speaker of the assembly. On the 13th, Governor Ludington delivered in person, to a joint convention of that body, his message, communicating the condition of affairs of the State, and recommending such matters for the consideration of the legislators as were thought expedient: it was brief; its style condensed; its striking peculiarity, a manly frankness. "It is not the part of wisdom," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to disguise the fact that the people of this State, in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past." "We have entered," he continued, "upon the centennial of our existence as an independent nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the Republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March, 1876, after a session of sixty-three days. The chief measures of the session were. The amendment of the railroad laws, maintaining salutary restrictions while modifying those features which were crippling and crushing an important interest of the State; and the apportionment of the State into senate and assembly districts. It is a provision of the constitution of the State that the number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; and that the senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the

assembly. Since the year 1862, the aggregate allotted to both houses had been one hundred and thirty-three, the maximum allowed by the constitution; one hundred in the assembly and thirty-three in the senate. The number of this representation was not diminished by the apportionment of 1876. One of the railroad laws abolished the board of railroad commissioners, conferring its duties upon a railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor every two years. Under this law, Dana C. Lamb was appointed to that office, on the 10th of March, 1876. On the 2d day of February, previous, George W. Burchard was by the governor appointed state prison director for six years, in place of Joel Rich, whose term of office had expired. On the same day T. C. Chamberlin was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin in place of O. W. Wight.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court of the State, at its January term, 1876. "We can not but think," said Chief Justice Ryan, in the decree of refusal, "we can not but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law." "The profession," he added, "enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled, and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world, and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, are treason against it." By a law since passed, no person can be denied admission to any court in the State on account of sex; and Miss Goodell has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics, was provided for, and certain duties were assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after; the governor having previously appointed seven persons as its members. The object of the organization, which is supported by the State, is, to educate the people of Wisconsin into a better knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, and a better knowledge and observance of hygienic laws.

By a law passed in 1868, as amended in 1870 and 1873, the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, were constituted a State board of assessment, to meet in the city of Madison, on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and biennially thereafter, to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation. In the tables of equalized valuations compiled by this board in 1876, the whole amount of taxable property in Wisconsin, is set down at \$423,596,290; of which sum \$337,073,148, represents real estate and \$86,523,142 personal property.

This being the year for the election of president and vice president of the United States, the two political parties in Wisconsin—republican and democratic—had tickets in the field. At the election on Tuesday, November 7, the republican presidential electors received a majority of the votes cast in the State, securing Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler. The eight congressional districts elected the same day their members to the forty-fifth congress, whose terms of office would expire on the 4th of March, 1879. Charles G. Williams was elected in the first district; Lucien B. Caswell, in the second; George C. Hazelton, in the third; William P. Lynde, in the fourth; Edward S. Bragg, in the fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the seventh; and Thad. C. Pound, in the eighth district. A majority of the delegation was republican, the representatives from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts only, being democrats.

There was a general and spontaneous exhibition of patriotic impulses throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin, on the part of both native and foreign-born citizens, at the commencement of the centennial year, and upon the fourth of July. The interest of the people of the State generally, in the Exposition at Philadelphia, was manifested in a somewhat remarkable manner from its inception to its close. By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding in that city, in 1876, an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines of the country. A centennial commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner, from each State and Territory, was authorized to be appointed, to carry out the provisions of the act. David Atwood, as commissioner, and E. D. Holton, as alternate, were commissioned by the president of the United States, from Wisconsin. This commission gradually made progress in preparing for an international exposition. "The commission has been organized," said Governor Washburn, in his message to the legislature in January, 1873, "and has made considerable progress in its work. The occasion will be one to which the American people can not fail to respond in the most enthusiastic manner." The president of the United States, by proclamation, in July, 1873, announced the exhibition and national celebration, and commended them to the people of the Union, and of all nations. "It seems fitting," said Governor Taylor, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature in 1874, "that such a celebration of this important event, should be held, and it is hoped it will be carried out in a manner worthy of a great and enlightened nation." By the close of 1874, a large number of foreign governments had signified their intention to participate in the exhibition.

The legislature of Wisconsin, at its session in 1875, deeming it essential that the State, with its vast resources in agricultural, mineral, lumbering, manufacturing, and other products and industries, should be fully represented at Philadelphia, passed an act which was approved March 3, 1875, to provide for a "Board of State Centennial Managers." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay its necessary expenses. The board was to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor; and there were added thereto, as ex-officio members, the United States centennial commissioner and his alternate. The duties of the members were to disseminate information regarding the Exhibition; to secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in the State; to appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of the State; to stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country; to encourage the production of articles suitable for the Exhibition; to distribute documents issued by the centennial commission among manufacturers and others in the State; to render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the exhibition; to furnish information to the commission on subjects that might be referred to the board; to care for the interests of the State and of its citizens in matters relating to the exhibition; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from the State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of citizens of Wisconsin in the Exhibition, as might from time to time be delegated by the United States centennial commission.

The board was required to meet on the first Wednesday of April, 1875, at the capitol, in Madison, to organize and adopt such by-laws and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the work committed to their charge. Governor Taylor appointed Eli Stilson, J. I. Case, J. B. Parkinson, T. C. Pound, and E. A. Calkins, members of the board. Its organization was perfected, at the appointed time, by the election of J. B. Parkinson as president, and W. W. Field, secretary. The ex-officio members of the board, were David Atwood,

United States commissioner, and E. D. Holton, alternate From this time forward, the board was untiring in its efforts to secure a full and proper representation of the varied interests of Wisconsin in the centennial exhibition of 1876. E. A. Calkins having resigned his position as member of the board, Adolph Meinecke took his place by appointment of the governor July 24, 1875. Governor Ludington, in his message to the legislature in January, 1876, spoke in commendation of the coming exhibition. "The occasion," said he, "will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration."

Soon after the organization of the United States centennial commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. A lady of Philadelphia was placed at its head; and a presiding officer from each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin, in March, 1875, appointing assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization was efficient in Wisconsin in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the exhibition.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the use of the board of centennial managers, for the purpose of arranging for, and making a proper exhibition of, the products, resources, and advantages of the State at the exposition. The treasurer of Wisconsin was, by this act, made an ex-officio member of the board. By this and previous action of the legislature—by efforts put forth by the board of managers—by individual enterprise—by the untiring labors of the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee," to whom, by an act of the legislature, approved the 4th of March, 1875, one thousand dollars were appropriated—Wisconsin was enabled to take a proud and honorable position in the Centennial Exposition—a gratification not only to the thousands of her citizens who visited Philadelphia during its continuance, but to the people generally, throughout the State.

In Wisconsin, throughout the centennial year, those engaged in the various branches of agriculture and other useful avocations, were reasonably prosperous. The crop of wheat and oats was a light yield, and of poor quality; but the corn crop was the largest ever before raised in the State, and of superior quality. The dairy and hog product was large, and commanded remunerative prices. Fruits were unusually plenty. Trade and business enterprises, however, generally remained depressed.

By section five of article seven of the constitution of Wisconsin, the counties of the State were apportioned into five judicial circuits: the county of Richland being attached to Iowa, Chippewa to Crawford, and La Pointe to St. Croix. In 1850, the fifth circuit was divided, and a sixth circuit formed. In 1864, Crawford and Richland were made part of the fifth circuit. By an act which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the first day of January, 1855, the sixth circuit was divided, and an eighth and ninth circuit formed, the county of Columbia being made a part of the last mentioned one. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit; and, in 1858, Winnebago county was attached to it; but, in 1870, that county was attached to the third circuit. In 1858, Kewaunee county was attached to the fourth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864, from which, in 1865, Dallas county was detached, and made part of the eighth. By an act which took effect on the first day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876, a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organized."

At that time, the whole sixty counties of the State stood apportioned in the thirteen judicial circuits as follows: First circuit, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; second circuit, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, third circuit, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, and Winnebago; fourth circuit, Sheboygan, Calumet, Kewaunee, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc; fifth circuit,

Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Crawford; sixth circuit, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Vernon; seventh circuit, Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln, and Taylor; eighth circuit, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; ninth circuit, Adams, Columbia, Dane, Juneau, Sauk and Marquette; tenth circuit, Outagamie, Oconto, Shawano, Door, and Brown; eleventh circuit, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, and Polk; twelfth circuit, Rock, Green, and Jefferson; and the thirteenth circuit, Buffalo, Eau Claire, and Trempealeau, Marinette and New are now in the tenth; Price is in the seventh circuit.

The thirtieth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced, pursuant to law, on the 10th of January, 1877. The republicans had working majorities in both houses. J. B. Cassoday was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Ludington delivered his message to the joint convention of the legislature the following day. "We should not seek," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that the prosperity which our people have enjoyed for a number of years past, has suffered some interruption. Agriculture has rendered less return; labor in all departments has been less productive, and trade has consequently been less active, and has realized a reduced percentage of profit." "These adverse circumstances," continued the governor, "will not be wholly a misfortune if we heed the lesson that they convey. This lesson is the necessity of strict economy in public and private affairs. We have been living upon a false basis; and the time has now come when we must return to a solid foundation." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days, passing three hundred and one acts—one hundred and thirteen less than at the session of 1876. The most important of these, as claimed by the dominant party which passed it, is one for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot box, known as the "Registry Law." On the 3d day of April, at the regular Spring election, William P. Lyon was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court for six years from the first Monday in January, 1878, his term of office expiring on the first Monday of January, 1884.

Under a law of 1876, to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint three revisors. The persons receiving the appointment were David Taylor, William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill. By an amendatory law of 1877, for the purpose of having the revision completed for the session of 1878, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint two additional revisors, and assign them special duties on the commission. H. S. Orton was appointed to revise the criminal law and proceedings, and J. H. Carpenter to revise the probate laws.

Governor Ludington declined being a candidate for renomination. His administration was characterized as one of practical efficiency. As the chief executive officer of Wisconsin, he kept in view the best interests of the State. In matters coming under his control, a rigid system of economy prevailed.

There were three tickets in the field presented to the electors of Wisconsin for their suffrages at the general election held on the sixth of November, 1877: republican, democratic, and the "greenback" ticket. The republicans were successful, electing William E. Smith, governor; James M. Bingham, lieutenant governor; Hans B. Warner, secretary of state; Richard Guenther, treasurer; Alexander Wilson, attorney general; and William C. Whitford, state superintendent of public instruction. At the same election two amendments to the constitution of the State were voted upon and both adopted. The first one amends section four of article seven; so that, hereafter, "the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years, respectively after the

end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justices and associate justices of said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years." The second one amends section two of article eight; so that, hereafter, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued."

The year 1877, in Wisconsin, was notable for excellent crops. A depression in monetary matters continued, it is true, but not without a reasonable prospect of a change for the better within the near future.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, GOVERNOR—1878—1879.

At noon, on Monday, January 7, 1878, began the sixteenth administration of Wisconsin, by the inauguration of the State officers elect. On the 9th of the same month, commenced the thirty-first regular session of the Legislature. A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. On the day following, Governor Smith delivered his message—a calm, business-like document—to the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 21st of March following. On the 1st day of April, Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the term of the first named to expire on the first Monday of January, 1888; that of the last mentioned, on the first Monday of January, 1886. In obedience to a proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature convened on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, in extra session, to revise the statutes, A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of the same month. In November following, the members chosen to the Forty-sixth Congress were C. G. Williams, in the First District; L. B. Caswell, in the Second; George C. Hazelton, in the Third; P. V. Deuster, in the Fourth; E. S. Bragg, in the Fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the Sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the Seventh; and T. C. Pound, in the Eighth. The thirty-second regular session of the Legislature commenced on the 8th day of January, 1879. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly; the next day, the message of the Governor—a brief, but able State paper—was delivered to both Houses. On the 21st, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March thereafter, in place of Timothy O. Howe. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 5th of March, 1879. On the 1st day of April following, Orsamus Cole was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for a term of ten years.

Wisconsin has many attractive features. It is a healthy, fertile, well-watered and well-wooded State. Every where within its borders the rights of each citizen are held sacred. Intelligence and education are prominent characteristics of its people. All the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily to be obtained. Agriculture, the chief source of wealth to so many nations, is here conducted with profit and success. Generally speaking, the farmer owns the land he cultivates. Here, the laboring man, if honest and industrious, is most certain to secure a competence for himself and family. Few States have made more ample provisions for the unfortunate—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane—than has Wisconsin. Nor has she been less interested in her reformatory and penal institutions. In her educational facilities, she already rivals the most advanced of her sister States. Her markets are easily reached by railways and water-navigation, so that the products of the country find ready sale. Her commerce is extensive; her manufactures remunerative; her natural resources great and manifold. In morality and religion, her standard is high. Her laws are lenient, but not lax, securing the greatest good to those who are disposed to live up to their requirements. Wisconsin has, in fact, all the essential elements of prosperity and good government. Exalted and noble, therefore, must be her future career.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

By T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M., STATE GEOLOGIST.

The surface features of Wisconsin are simple and symmetrical in character, and present a configuration intermediate between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The highest summits within the state rise a little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. A few exceptional peaks rise from 400 to 600 feet above their bases, but abrupt elevations of more than 200 or 300 feet are not common. Viewed as a whole, the state may be regarded as occupying a swell of land lying between three notable depressions; Lake Michigan on the east, about 578 feet above the mean tide of the ocean, Lake Superior on the north, about 600 feet above the sea, and the valley of the Mississippi river, whose elevation at the Illinois state line is slightly below that of Lake Michigan. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes of the state. But the rate of ascent is unequal. From Lake Michigan the surface rises by a long, gentle acclivity westward and northward. A similar slope ascends from the Mississippi valley to meet this, and their junction forms a north and south arch extending nearly the entire length of the state. From Lake Superior the surface ascends rapidly to the watershed, which it reaches within about thirty miles of the lake.

If we include the contiguous portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole elevation may be looked upon as a very low, rude, three-sided pyramid, with rounded angles. The apex is near the Michigan line, between the headwaters of the Montreal and Brule rivers. The northern side is short and abrupt. The southeastward and southwestward sides are long, and decline gently. The base of this pyramid may be considered as, in round numbers, 600 feet above the sea, and its extreme apex 1,800 feet.

Under the waters of Lake Michigan the surface of the land passes below the sea level before the limits of the state are reached. Under Lake Superior the land-surface descends to even greater depths, but probably not within the boundaries of the state. The regularity of the southward slopes is interrupted in a very interesting way by a remarkable diagonal valley occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This is a great groove, traversing the state obliquely, and cutting down the central elevation half its height. A line passing across the surface, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, at any other point, would arch upward from about 400 to 1,000 feet, according to the location, while along the trough of this valley it would reach an elevation barely exceeding 200 feet. On the northwest side of this trough, in general, the surface rises somewhat gradually, giving at most points much amplitude to the valley, but on the opposite side, the slope ascends rapidly to a well marked watershed that stretches across the state parallel to the valley. At Lake Winnebago, this diagonal valley is connected with a scarcely less notable one, occupied by the Rock river. Geologically, this Green-bay-Rock-

river valley is even more noticeable, since it lies along the trend of the underlying strata, and was in large measure plowed out of a soft stratum by glacial action. Where it crosses the watershed, near Horicon marsh, it presents the same general features that are seen at other points, and in an almost equally conspicuous degree. Except in the southern part of the state, this valley is confined on the east by an abrupt ascent, and, at many points, by a precipitous, rocky acclivity, known as "The Ledge"—which is the projecting edge of the strata of the Niagara limestone. On the watershed referred to—between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins—this ledge is as conspicuous and continuous as at other points, so that we have here again the phenomenon of a valley formed by excavation, running up over an elevation of 300 feet, and connecting two great systems of drainage.

On the east side of this valley, as already indicated, there is a sharp ascent of 200 feet, on an average, from the crest of which the surface slopes gently down to Lake Michigan. The uniformity of this slope is broken by an extended line of drift hills, lying obliquely along it and extending from Kewaunee county southward to the Illinois line and known as the Kettle range. A less conspicuous range of similar character branches off from this in the northwest corner of Walworth county and passes across the Rock river valley, where it curves northward, passing west of Madison, crossing the great bend in the Wisconsin river, and bearing northeastward into Oconto county, where it swings round to the westward and crosses the northern part of the state. As a general topographical feature it is not conspicuous and is rather to be conceived as a peculiar chain of drift hills winding over the surface of the state, merely interrupting in some degree the regularity of its slopes. There will be occasion to return to this feature in our discussion of the drift. It will be observed that the southeastward slope is interrupted by valleys running *across* it, rudely parallel to Lake Michigan, and directing its drainage northward and southward, instead of directing it down the slope into the lake.

The Mississippi slope presents several conspicuous ridges and valleys, but their trend is *toward* the great river, and they are all due, essentially, to the erosion of the streams that channel the slope. One of these ridges constitutes the divide south of the Wisconsin river, already referred to. Another of these, conspicuous by reason of its narrowness and sharpness, lies between the Kickapoo and the Mississippi, and extends through Crawford, Vernon and Monroe counties. Still another is formed by the quartzite ranges of Sauk county and others of less prominence give a highly diversified character to the slope.

Scattered over the surface of the state are prominent hills, some swelling upward into rounded domes, some rising symmetrically into conical peaks, some ascending precipitously into castellated towers, and some reaching prominence without regard to beauty of form or convenience of description. A part of these hills were formed by the removal by erosion of the surrounding strata, and a part by the heaping up of drift material by the glacial forces. In the former case, they are composed of rock; in the latter, of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders. The two forms are often combined. The highest peak in the southwestern part of the state is the West Blue mound, which is 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's peak, 824 feet, and in the central part, Rib hill, 1263 feet. The crest of Penokee range in the northern part of the state rises 1,000 feet, and upwards, above Lake Michigan.

The drainage systems correspond in general to these topographical features, though several minor eccentricities are to be observed. The streams of the Lake Superior system plunge rapidly down their steep slopes, forming numerous falls, some of them possessing great beauty, prominent among which are those of the Montreal river. On the southern slope, the rivers, in the upper portion of their courses, likewise descend rapidly, though less so, producing a succession of rapids and cascades, and an occasional cataract. In the lower part of their courses, the

descent becomes much more gentle and many of them are navigable to a greater or less extent. The rivers west of the Wisconsin pursue an essentially direct course to the Mississippi, attended of course with minor flexures. The Wisconsin river lies, for the greater part of its course, upon the north and south arch of the state, but on encountering the diagonal valley above mentioned it turns southwestward to the "Father of Waters." The streams east of the Wisconsin flow southerly and southeasterly until they likewise encounter this valley when they turn in the opposite direction and discharge northeasterly into Lake Michigan, through Green bay. Between the Green-bay-Rock-river valley and Lake Michigan, the drainage is again in the normal southeasterly direction. In the southern part of the state, the rivers flow in a general southerly direction, but, beyond the state, turn westward toward the Mississippi.

If the courses of the streams be studied in detail, many exceedingly interesting and instructive features will be observed, due chiefly to peculiarities of geological structure, some of which will be apparent by inspecting the accompanying geological map. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon the subject here.

The position of the watershed between the great basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is somewhat peculiar. On the Illinois line, it lies only three and one half miles from Lake Michigan and about 160 feet above its surface. As traced northward from this point, it retires from the lake and ascends in elevation till it approaches the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, when it recurves upon itself and descends to the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, whence it pursues a northerly course to the heights of Michigan, when it turns westward and passes in an undulating course across the northern part of the state. It will be observed that much the greater area of the state is drained by the Mississippi system.

The relationship which the drainage channels have been observed to sustain to the topographical features is partly that of cause and partly that of effect. The general arching of the surface, giving rise to the main slopes, is due to deep-seated geological causes that produce an upward swelling of the center of the state. This determined the general drainage systems. On the other hand, the streams, acting upon strata of varying hardness, and presenting different attitudes, wore away the surface unequally and cut for themselves anomalous channels, leaving corresponding divides between, which gave origin to the minor irregularities that diversify the surface. In addition to this, the glacier—that great ice stream, the father of the drift—planed and plowed the surface and heaped up its *debris* upon it, modifying both the surface and drainage features. Looked at from a causal standpoint, we see the results of internal forces elevating, and external agencies cutting down, or, in a word, the face of the state is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

In harmony with the historical character of this atlas, it may be most acceptable to weave our brief sketch of the geological structure of the state into the form of a narrative of its growth.

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the state, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing

mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that, the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied of course an essentially horizontal position, and were, doubtless, in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale, and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystalization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism, granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archæan—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

As soon as the Laurentian island had been elevated, the waves of the almost shoreless ocean began to beat against it, the elements to disintegrate it, and the rains of the then tropical climate to wash it; and the sand, clay and other *débris*, thus formed, were deposited beneath the waters around its base, giving rise to a new sedimentary formation. There is no evidence that there was any vegetation on the island: the air and water were, doubtless, heavily charged with carbonic acid, an efficient agent of disintegration: the climate was warm and doubtless very moist—circumstances which combined to hasten the erosion of the island and increase the deposition in the surrounding sea. In addition to these agencies, we judge from the large amount of carbonaceous matter contained in some of the beds, that there must have been an abundance of marine vegetation, and, from the limestone beds that accumulated, it is probable that there was marine animal life also, since in later ages that was the chief source of limestone strata. The joint accumulations from these several sources gave rise to a series of shales, sandstones and limestones, whose combined thickness was several thousand feet.

At length the process of upheaval and metamorphism that closed the Laurentian period was repeated, and these sandstones became quartzites; the limestones were crystalized, the shales were changed to slates or schists, and intermediate grades of sediments became diorites, quartz-porphyrines and other forms of crystalline rocks. The carbonaceous matter was changed in part to graphite. There were also associated with these deposits extensive beds of iron ore, which we now find chiefly in the form of magnetite, hematite and specular ore. These constitute the Huronian rocks. From the amount of iron ore they contain, they are also fittingly termed the iron-bearing series. As in the preceding case, the strata were contorted, flexed and folded, and the whole island was further elevated, carrying with it these circumjacent strata, by which its extent was much enlarged. The area of the island after receiving this increment was considerably greater than the surface represented as Laurentian and Huronian on the accompanying map, since it was subsequently covered to a considerable extent by later formations. Penokee range, in Ashland county, is the most conspicuous development of the Huronian rocks in the state. The upturned edge of the formation forms a bold rampart, extending across the country for sixty miles, making the nearest approach to a mountain range to be found within the state. A belt of magnetic schist may be traced nearly its entire length. In the northern part of Oconto county there is also an important development of this formation, being an extension of the Menomonee iron-bearing series. A third area is found in Barron county, which includes deposits of pipestone. In the south central part of the state there are a considerable number of small areas and isolated outliers of quartzite and quartz-porphyry, that, without much doubt, belong to this series. The most conspicuous of these are the Baraboo quartzite ranges, in Sauk and Columbia counties, and from thence a chain of detached outliers extends northeasterly through several counties. The most southerly exposure of the formation is near Lake Mills, in Jefferson county.

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

Previous to the upheaval of the Huronian strata, there occurred in the Lake Superior region events of peculiar and striking interest. If we may not speak with absolute assurance, we may at least say with reasonable probability, that the crust of the earth was fissured in that region, and that there issued from beneath an immense mass of molten rock, that spread itself over an area of more than three hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. The action was not confined to a single overflow, but eruption followed eruption, sometimes apparently in quick succession, sometimes evidently at long intervals. Each outpouring, when solidified, formed a stratum of trap rock, and where these followed each other without any intervening deposit, a series of trappean beds were formed. In some cases, however, an interval occurred, during which the waves, acting upon the rock previously formed, produced a bed of sand, gravel and clay, which afterward solidified into sandstone, conglomerate and shale. The history of these beds is lithographed on their surface in beautiful ripple-marks and other evidences of wave-action. After the cessation of the igneous eruptions, there accumulated a vast thickness of sandstone, shale and conglomerate, so that the whole series is literally miles in thickness.

The eruptive portions have been spoken of as traps, for convenience; but they do not now possess the usual characteristics of igneous rocks, and appear to have undergone a chemical metamorphism by which the mineral ingredients have been changed, the leading ones now being an iron chlorite and a feldspar, with which are associated, as accessory minerals, quartz, epidote, prehnite, calcite, laumontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper and silver, and, more rarely, other minerals. The rock, as a whole, is now known as a melaphyr. The upper portion of each bed is usually characterized by almond-sized cells filled with the minerals above mentioned, giving to the rock an amygdaloidal nature. The native copper was not injected in a

molten state, as has very generally been supposed, but was deposited by chemical means after the beds were formed and after a portion of the chemical change of the minerals above mentioned had been accomplished. The same is true of the silver. The copper occurs in all the different forms of rock—the melaphyrs, amygdaloids, sandstones, shales and conglomerates, but most abundantly in the amygdaloids and certain conglomerates.

This series extends across the northern portion of the state, occupying portions of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties. When the Huronian rocks were elevated, they carried these up with them, and they partook of the folding in some measure. The copper-bearing range of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, extends southwestward through Ashland, Burnett and Polk counties, and throughout this whole extent the beds dip north-northwesterly toward Lake Superior, at a high angle; but in Douglas and Bayfield counties there is a parallel range in which the beds incline in the opposite direction, and undoubtedly form the opposite side of a trough formed by a downward flexure of the strata.

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a “lost interval” in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers, dashing against the rocky cliffs, threw down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach, and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock-formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions that the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants, there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the sub-kingdoms except the vertebrates. Among these, the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin, the sea acted mainly upon the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the opposite side of the island, the wave-action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites, and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie in a nearly horizontal position, and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there

was no crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the state. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular, owing to the unevenness of its Archean bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archean core of the state and underlie all the later formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine Artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities, may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet, in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestones simply, but they are really dolomites, or magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-making period, there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense

unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points, the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar, the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meager indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest Artesian fountains in the state, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

A slight change in the oceanic conditions caused a return to limestone formation, accompanied with the deposit of considerable clayey material, which formed shale. The origin of the limestone is made evident by a close examination of it, which shows it to be full of fragments of shells, corals, and other organic remains, or the impressions they have left. Countless numbers of the lower forms of life flourished in the seas, and left their remains to be comminuted and consolidated into limestone. A part of the time, the accumulation of clayey matter predominated, and so layers of shale alternate with the limestone beds, and shaly leaves and partings occur in the limestone layers. Unlike the calcareous strata above and below, a portion of these are true limestone, containing but a very small proportion of magnesia. A sufficient amount of carbonaceous matter is present in some layers to cause them to burn readily. This formation is quite highly metalliferous in certain portions of the lead region, containing zinc especially, and considerable lead, with less quantities of other metals. The formation abounds in fossils, many of them well preserved, and, from their great antiquity, they possess uncommon interest. All the animal sub-kingdoms, except vertebrates, are represented. The surface area of this rock borders the St. Peter's sandstone, but, to avoid too great complexity on the map, it is not distinguished from the next formation to which it is closely allied. Its thickness reaches 120 feet.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

With scarcely a change of oceanic conditions, limestone deposit continued, so that we find reposing upon the surface of the Trenton limestone, 250 feet, or less, of a light gray or buff colored highly magnesian limestone, occurring in heavy beds, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the southern portion of the state, it contains but little shaly matter, but in the northeastern part, it is modified by the addition of argillaceous layers and leaves, and presents a bluish or greenish-gray aspect. It receives its name from the sulphide of lead,—galena, of which it contains large quantities, in the southwestern part of the state. Zinc ore is also abundant, and these minerals give to this and the underlying formation great importance in that region. Elsewhere, although these ores are present in small quantities, they have not developed economic importance. This limestone, though changing its nature, as above stated, occupies a large area in the southwestern part of the state, and a broad north and south belt in east-central Wisconsin. It will be seen that our island is growing apace by concentric additions, and that, as the several formations sweep around the central nucleus of Archaean rocks, they swing off into adjoining states, whose formation was somewhat more tardy than that of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI SHALES.

A change ensued upon the formation of the Galena limestone, by virtue of which there followed the deposition of large quantities of clay, accompanied by some calcareous material, the whole reaching at some points a thickness of more than 200 feet. The sediment has never become more than partially indurated, and a portion of it is now only a bed of compact clay. Other portions hardened to shale or limestone according to the material. The shales are of various gray, green, blue, purple and other hues, so that where vertical cliffs are exposed, as along Green bay, a beautiful appearance is presented. As a whole, this is a very soft formation, and hence easily eroded. Owing to this fact, along the east side of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley, it has been extensively carried away, leaving the hard overlying Niagara limestone projecting in the bold cliffs known as "The Ledge." The prominence of the mounds in the southwestern part of the state are due to a like cause. Certain portions of this formation abound in astonishing numbers of well preserved fossils, among which corals, bryozoans, and brachiopods, predominate, the first named being especially abundant. A little intelligent attention to these might have saved a considerable waste of time and means in an idle search for coal, to which a slight resemblance to some of the shales of the coal measures has led. This formation underlies the mounds of the lead region, and forms a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley. This was the closing period of the Lower Silurian Age.

CLINTON IRON ORE.

On the surface of the shales just described, there were accumulated, here and there, beds of peculiar lenticular iron ore. It is probable that it was deposited in detached basins, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. In our own state, this is chiefly known as Iron Ridge ore, from the remarkable development it attains at that point. It is made up of little concretions, which from their size and color are fancied to resemble flax seed, and hence the name "seed ore," or the roe of fish, and hence oölitic ore. "Shot ore" is also a common term. This is a soft ore occurring in regular horizontal beds which are quarried with more ease than ordinary limestone. This deposit attains, at Iron Ridge, the unusual thickness of twenty-five feet, and affords a readily accessible supply of ore, adequate to all demands for a long time to come. Similar, but much less extensive beds, occur at Hartford, and near Depere, besides some feeble deposits elsewhere. Large quantities of ore from Iron Ridge have been shipped to various points in this and neighboring States for reduction, in addition to that smelted in the vicinity of the mines.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Following the period of iron deposit, there ensued the greatest limestone-forming era in the history of Wisconsin. During its progress a series of beds, summing up, at their points of greatest thickness, scarcely less than eight hundred feet, were laid down. The process of formation was essentially that already described, the accumulation of the calcareous secretions of marine life. Toward the close of the period, reefs appeared, that closely resemble the coral reefs of the present seas, and doubtless have a similar history. Corals form a very prominent element in the life of this period, and with them were associated great numbers of mollusks, one of which (*Pentamerus oblongus*) sometimes occurs in beds not unlike certain bivalves of to-day, and may be said to have been the oyster of the Silurian seas. At certain points, those wonderful animals, the stone lilies (*Crinoids*), grew in remarkable abundance, mounted on stems like a plant, yet true animals. Those unique crustaceans, the trilobites, were conspicuous in numbers and variety, while the gigantic cephalopods held sway over the life of the seas. In the vicinity of the reefs,

there seem to have been extensive calcareous sand flats and areas over which fine calcareous mud settled, the former resulting in a pure granular dolomite, the latter in a compact close-textured stone. The rock of the reefs is of very irregular structure. Of other portions of the formation, some are coarse heavy beds, some fine, even-bedded, close-grained layers, and some, again, irregular, impure and cherty. All are highly magnesian, and some are among the purest dolomites known. The Niagara limestone occupies a broad belt lying adjacent to Lake Michigan.

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

On Mud creek, near Milwaukee, there is found a thin-bedded slaty limestone, that is believed to represent this period. It has neglected, however, to leave us an unequivocal record of its history, as fossils are extremely rare, and its stratigraphical relations and lithographical character are capable of more than one interpretation. Near the village of Waubesa in Ozaukee county, there is a similar formation, somewhat more fossiliferous, that seems to represent the same period. The area which these occupy is very small and they play a most insignificant part in the geology of the state. They close the record of the Silurian age in Wisconsin. During its progress the land had been gradually emerging from the ocean and increasing its amplitude by concentric belts of limestone, sandstone and shale. There had been no general disturbance, only those slight oscillations which changed the nature of the forming rock and facilitated deposition. At its close the waters retired from the borders of the state, and an interval supervened, during which no additions are known to have been made to its substructure.

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON, CEMENT ROCK.

After a lapse of time, during which the uppermost Silurian and the lowest Devonian strata, as found elsewhere, were formed, the waters again advanced slightly upon the eastern margin of the state and deposited a magnesian limestone mingled with silicious and aluminous material, forming a combination of which a portion has recently been shown to possess hydraulic properties of a high degree of excellence. With this deposition there dawned a new era in the life-history of Wisconsin. While multitudes of protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulate swarmed in the previous seas, no trace of a vertebrate has been found. The Hamilton period witnessed the introduction of the highest type of the animal kingdom into the Wisconsin series. But even then only the lowest class was represented—the fishes. The lower orders of life, as before, were present, but the species were of the less ancient Devonian type. Precisely how far the deposit originally extended is not now known, as it has undoubtedly been much reduced by the eroding agencies that have acted upon it. That portion which remains, occupies a limited area on the lake shore immediately north of Milwaukee, extending inland half a dozen miles. The cement rock proper is found on the Milwaukee river just above the city. At the close of the Hamilton period the oceanic waters retired, and, if they ever subsequently encroached upon our territory, they have left us no permanent record of their intrusion.

The history of the formation of the substructure of the state was, it will be observed, in an unusual degree, simple and progressive. Starting with a firm core of most ancient crystalline rocks, leaf upon leaf of stony strata were piled around it, adding belt after belt to the margin of the growing island until it extended itself far beyond the limits of our state, and coalesced with the forming continent. An ideal map of the state would show the Archaean nucleus surrounded by concentric bands of the later formations in the order of their deposition. But during all the

vast lapse of time consumed in their growth, the elements were gnawing, carving and channeling the surface, and the outcropping edges of the formations were becoming more and more jagged, and now, after the last stratum had been added, and the whole had been lifted from the waters that gave it birth, there ensued perhaps a still vaster era, during which the history was simply that of surface erosion. The face of the state became creased with the wrinkles of age. The edges of her rocky wrappings became ragged with the wear of time. The remaining Devonian periods, the great Carboniferous age, the Mesozoic era, and the earlier Tertiary periods passed, leaving no other record than that of denudation.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

With the approach of the great Ice Age, a new chapter was opened. An immense sheet of ice moved slowly, but irresistibly, down from the north, planing down the prominences, filling up the valleys, polishing and grooving the strata, and heaping up its rubbish of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders over the face of the country. It engraved the lines of its progress on the rocks, and, by reading these, we learn that one prodigious tongue of ice plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan, and a smaller one pushed through the valley of Green bay and Rock river, while another immense ice-stream flowed southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and onward into Minnesota. The diversion of the glacier through these great channels seems to have left the southwestern portion of the state intact, and over it we find no drift accumulations. With the approach of a warmer climate, the ice-streams were melted backward, leaving their *debris* heaped promiscuously over the surface, giving it a new configuration. In the midst of this retreat, a series of halts and advances seem to have taken place in close succession, by which the drift was pushed up into ridges and hills along the foot of the ice, after which a more rapid retreat ensued. The effect of this action was to produce that remarkable chain of drift hills and ridges, known as the Kettle range, which we have already described as winding over the surface of the state in a very peculiar manner. It is a great historic rampart, recording the position of the edge of the glacier at a certain stage of its retreat, and doubtless at the same time noting a great climatic or dynamic change.

The melting of the glacier gave rise to large quantities of water, and hence to numerous torrents, as well as lakes. There occurred about this time a depression of the land to the northward, which was perhaps the cause, in part or in whole, of the retreat of the ice. This gave origin to the great lakes. The waters advanced somewhat upon the land and deposited the red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and occupies the Green bay valley as far up as the vicinity of Fond du Lac. After several oscillations, the lakes settled down into their present positions. Wherever the glacier plowed over the land, it left an irregular sheet of commingled clay, sand, gravel and bowlders spread unevenly over the surface. The depressions formed by its irregularities soon filled with water and gave origin to numerous lakelets. Probably not one of the thousands of Wisconsin lakes had an existence before the glacial period. Wherever the great lakes advanced upon the land, they leveled its surface and left their record in lacustine clays and sandy beach lines.

With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced. And the work still goes on.

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

The climate of a country, or that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, and which directly affects the growth of plants and animals, is determined by the following causes: 1st. Distance from the equator. 2d. Distance from the sea. 3d. Height above the sea. 4th. Prevailing winds; and 5th. Local influences, such as soil, vegetation, and proximity to lakes and mountains.

Of these causes, the first, distance from the equator, is by far the most important. The warmest climates are necessarily those of tropical regions where the sun's rays are vertical. But in proceeding from the equator toward the poles, less and less heat continues to be received by the same extent of surface, because the rays fall more and more obliquely, and the same amount of heat-rays therefore spread over an increasing breadth of surface; while, however, with the increase of obliquity, more and more heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, as the amount of air to be penetrated is greater. If the earth's surface were either wholly land or water, and its atmosphere motionless, the gradations of climate would run parallel with the latitudes from the equator to the poles. But owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, and the prevailing winds, such an arrangement is impossible, and the determination of the real climate of a given region, and its causes, is one of the most difficult problems of science.

On the second of these causes, distance from the sea, depends the difference between oceanic and continental climates. Water is more slowly heated and cooled than land; the climates of the sea and the adjacent land are therefore much more equable and moist than those of the interior.

A decrease of temperature is noticeable in ascending high mountains. The rate at which the temperature falls with the height above the sea is a very variable quantity, and is influenced by a variety of causes, such as latitude, situation, moisture, or dryness, hour of the day and season of the year. As a rough approximation, however, the fall of 1° of the thermometer for every 300 feet is usually adopted.

Air in contact with any part of the earth's surface, tends to acquire the temperature of that surface. Hence, winds from the north are cold; those from the south are warm. Winds from the sea are moist, and winds from the land are usually dry. Prevailing winds are the result of the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure blowing *from* places where the pressure is highest, *toward* places where it is lowest. As climate practically depends on the temperature and moisture of the air, and as these again depend on the prevailing winds which come charged with the temperature and moisture of the regions they have traversed, it is evident that charts showing the mean pressure of the atmosphere give us the key to the climates of the different regions of the world. The effect of prevailing winds is seen in the moist and equable climate of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, owing to the warm and moist southwest winds; and in the extremes of the eastern part of North America, due to the warm and moist winds prevailing in summer and the Arctic blasts of winter.

Among local influences which modify climate, the nature of the soil is one of the most important. As water absorbs much heat, wet, marshy ground usually lowers the mean temperature. A sandy waste presents the greatest extremes. The extremes of temperature are also modified by extensive forests, which prevent the soil from being as much warmed and cooled as it would be if bare. Evaporation goes on more slowly under the trees, since the soil is screened from the sun. And as the air among the trees is little agitated by the wind, the vapor is left to accumulate, and hence the humidity of the air is increased. Climate is modified in a similar manner by lakes and other large surfaces of water. During summer the water cools the air and reduces the temperature of the locality. In winter, on the other hand, the opposite effect is produced. The surface water which is cooled sinks to lower levels; the warmer water rising to the surface, radiates heat into the air and thus raises the temperature of the neighboring region. This influence is well illustrated, on a great scale, in our own state by Lake Michigan.

It is, lastly, of importance whether a given tract of country is diversified by hills, valleys and mountains. Winds with their warm vapor strike the sides of mountains and are forced up into higher levels of the atmosphere, where the vapor is condensed into clouds. Air coming in contact, during the night or in winter, with the cooled declivities of hills and rising grounds becomes cooled and consequently denser and sinks to the low-lying grounds, displacing the warmer and lighter air. Hence, frosts often occur at these places, when no trace of them can be found at higher levels. For the same reason the cold of winter is generally more intense in ravines and valleys than on hill tops and high grounds, the valleys being a receptacle for the cold-air currents which descend from all sides. These currents give rise to gusts and blasts of cold wind, which are simply the out-rush of cold air from such basins. This is a subject of great practical importance to fruit-growers.

In order to understand the principal features of the climate of Wisconsin, and the conditions on which these depend, it is necessary to consider the general climatology of the eastern United States. The chief characteristic of this area as a whole is, that it is subject to great extremes—to all those variations of temperature which prevail from the tropical to the Arctic regions. This is principally due to the topographical conditions of our continent. The Rocky mountains condensing the moisture of the warm winds from the Pacific and preventing them from reaching far inland, separate the climate of the Mississippi valley widely from that of the Pacific slope. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea there is no elevation to exceed 2,000 feet to arrest the flow of the hot southerly winds of summer, or the cold northerly winds of winter. From this results a variation of temperature hardly equaled in any part of the world.

In determining the climates of the United States, western Europe is usually taken as the basis of comparison. The contrast between these regions is indeed very great. New York is in the same latitude with Madrid, Naples and Constantinople. Quebec is not so far north as Paris. London and Labrador are equi-distant from the equator; but while England, with her mild, moist climate, produces an abundance of vegetation, in Labrador all cultivation ceases. In the latitude of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, at the 60th parallel, we find in eastern North America vast ice-fields which seldom melt. The moist and equable climate of western Europe in high latitudes is due to the Gulf Stream and the southwest winds of the Atlantic, which spread their warmth and moisture over the western coast. Comparison, however, shows that the climate of the Pacific coast of North America is quite as mild as that of western Europe; and this is due to the same kind of influences, namely, to the warm, moist winds and the *currents* of the Pacific. And to continue the comparison still further, in proceeding on both continents from west to east, or from ocean into the interior, we find a general resemblance of climatic conditions, modified greatly, it is true, by local influences.

The extreme summer climate of the eastern United States is owing to the southerly and southwesterly winds, which blow with great regularity during this season, and, after traversing great areas of tropical seas, bear the warmth and moisture of these seas far inland, and give this region the peculiar semi-tropical character of its summers. The average temperature of summer varies between 80° for the Gulf states, and 60° for the extreme north. While in the Gulf states the thermometer often rises to 100° , in the latitude of Wisconsin this occurs very seldom. During winter the prevailing winds are from the northwest. These cold blasts from the Arctic sea are deflected by the Rocky mountains, sweep down unopposed into lower latitudes, and produce all the rigors of an arctic winter. The mean temperature for this season varies between 60° for the Gulf coast and 15° for the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. In the northern part of the valley the cold is sometimes so intense that the thermometer sinks to the freezing point of mercury.

The extreme of heat and cold would give a continental climate if this extreme were not accompanied by a profusion of rain. The southerly winds, laden with moisture, distribute this moisture with great regularity over the valley. The amount of rainfall, greater in summer than in winter, varies, from the Gulf of Mexico to Wisconsin, from 63 inches to 30 inches. On the Atlantic coast, where the distribution is more equal throughout the year on account of its proximity to the ocean, the amount varies, from Florida to Maine, from 63 to 40 inches. The atmospheric movements on which, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of the eastern United States depend, may be summed up as follows:

"1. That the northeast trades, deflected in their course to south and southeast winds in their passage through the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, are the warm and moist winds which communicate to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope their fertility.

"2. That the prevalence of these winds from May to October communicates to this region a sub-tropical climate.

"3. That in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the atmospheric disturbances are propagated from south to north; but in the northern and middle states, owing to a prevailing upper current, from west to east.

"4. That while this upper current is cool and dry, and we have the apparent anomaly of rain storms traveling from west to east, at the same time the moisture supplying them comes from the south.

"5. That, in the winter, the south and southeast winds rise into the upper current, while the west and northwest winds descend and blow as surface winds, accompanied by an extraordinary depression of temperature, creating, as it were, an almost arctic climate.

"6. That the propagation of the cold winds from west to east is due to the existence of a warmer and lighter air to the eastward.

"7. That in summer the westerly currents seldom blow with violence, because, in passing over the heated plains, they acquire nearly the same temperature as the southerly currents, but in winter the conditions are reversed."

The line of conflict of these aerial currents, produced by unequal atmospheric pressure, shift so rapidly that the greatest changes of temperature, moisture, and wind, are experienced within a few hours, these changes usually affecting areas of great extent. In the old world, on the other hand, the mountain systems, generally running from east to west, offer an impediment, especially to the polar currents, and the weather is therefore not so changeable.

Wisconsin, situated in the upper and central part of the Mississippi valley, is subject to the same general climatic conditions which give this whole area its peculiar climate.

The highest mean summer temperature is 72° Fahrenheit in the southwestern part of the

state, and the lowest 64° at Bayfield, Lake Superior. During the months of June, July and August, the thermometer often rises as high as 90° , seldom to 100° . In 1874 the mercury reached this high point twice at LaCrosse, and three times at Dubuque, Iowa. There are usually two or three of these "heated terms" during the summer, terminated by abrupt changes of temperature.

The isotherm of 70° (an isotherm being a line connecting places having the same mean temperature) enters this state from the west, in the northern part of Grant county, touches Madison, takes a southerly direction through Walworth county, passes through southern Michigan, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, reaching the Atlantic ocean a little north of New York city. From this it is seen that southern Wisconsin, southern and central Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southern New York have nearly the same summer temperature. Northwestward this line runs through southern Minnesota and along the Missouri to the foot of the mountains. Eastern Oregon, at $47^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, has the same average summer temperature; the line then returns and touches the Pacific coast at San Diego.

The remarkable manner in which so large a body of water as Lake Michigan modifies the temperature has been carefully determined, so far as it relates to Wisconsin, by the late Dr. Lap- ham, of Milwaukee. It is seen by the map that the average summer temperature of Racine is the same as that of St. Paul. The weather map for July, 1875, in the signal service report for 1876, shows that the mean temperature for July was the same in Rock county, in the southern part of the state, as that of Breckenridge, Minn., north of St. Paul. The moderating effect of the lake during hot weather is felt in the adjacent region during both day and night.

Countries in the higher latitudes having an extreme summer temperature are usually characterized by a small amount of rain-fall. The Mississippi valley, however, is directly exposed in spring and summer to the warm and moist winds from the south, and as these winds condense their moisture by coming in contact with colder upper currents from the north and west, it has a profusion of rain which deprives the climate largely of its continental features. As already stated, the average amount of rain-fall in Wisconsin is about 30 inches annually. Of this amount about one eighth is precipitated in winter, three-eighths in summer, and the rest is equally distributed between spring and autumn — in other words, rain is abundant at the time of the year when it is most needed. In Wisconsin the rainfall is greatest in the southwestern part of the state; the least on and along the shore of Lake Michigan. This shows that the humidity of the air of a given area can be greater, and the rainfall less, than that of some other.

In comparison with western Europe, even where the mean temperature is higher than in the Mississippi valley, the most striking fact in the climatic conditions of the United States is the great range of plants of tropical or sub-tropical origin, such as Indian corn, tobacco, etc. The conditions on which the character of the vegetation depends are temperature and moisture, and the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil.

"The basis of this great capacity (the great range of plants) is the high curve of heat and moisture for the summer, and the fact that the measure of heat and of rain are almost or quite tropical for a period in duration from one to five months, in the range from Quebec to the coast of the Gulf." Indian corn attains its full perfection between the summer isotherms 72° and 77° , in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; but it may be grown up to the line of 65° , which includes the whole of Wisconsin. The successful cultivation of this important staple is due to the intense heat of summer and a virgin soil rich in nitrogen.

While Milwaukee and central Wisconsin have a mean annual temperature of 45° , that of southern Ireland and central England is 50° ; the line of 72° , the average temperature for July, runs from Walworth county to St. Paul, while during the same month Ireland and England have a mean temperature of only 60° . In Wisconsin the thermometer rises as high as 90° and above,

while the range above the mean in England is very small. It is the tropical element of our summers, then, that causes the grape, the corn, etc., to ripen, while England, with a higher mean temperature, is unable to mature them successfully. Ireland, where southern plants may remain out-doors, unfrosted, the whole winter, can not mature those fruits and grasses which ripen in Wisconsin. In England a depression of 2° below the mean of 60° will greatly reduce the quantity, or prevent the ripening of wheat altogether, 60° being essential to a good crop. Wheat, requiring a lower temperature than corn, is better adapted to the climate of Wisconsin. This grain may be grown as far north as Hudson bay.

Autumn, including September, October and November, is of short duration in Wisconsin. North of the 42d parallel, or the southern boundary line of the state, November belongs properly to the winter months, its mean temperature being about 32° . The decrease of heat from August to September is generally from 8° to 9° ; 11° from September to October, and 14° from October to November. The average temperature for these three months is about 45° . A beautiful season, commonly known as Indian summer, frequently occurs in the latter part of October and in November. This period is characterized by a mild temperature and a hazy, calm atmosphere. According to Loomis, this appears to be due to "an uncommonly tranquil condition of the atmosphere, during which the air becomes filled with dust and smoke arising from numerous fires, by which its transparency is greatly impaired." This phenomenon extends as far north as Lake Superior, but it is more conspicuous and protracted in Kansas and Missouri, and is not observed in the southern states.

Destructive frosts generally occur in September, and sometimes in August. "A temperature of 36° to 40° at sunrise is usually attended with frosts destructive to vegetation, the position of the thermometer being usually such as to represent less than the actual refrigeration at the open surface." In 1875, during October, at Milwaukee, the mercury fell seven times below the freezing point, and twice below zero in November, the lowest being 14° .

The winters are generally long and severe, but occasionally mild and almost without snow. The mean winter temperature varies between 23° in the southeastern part of the state, and 16° at Ashland, in the northern. For this season the extremes are great. The line of 20° is of importance, as it marks the average temperature which is fatal to the growth of all the tender trees, such as the pear and the peach. In the winter of 1875 and 1876, the mean temperature for December, January and February, in the upper lake region, was about 4° above the average mean for many years, while during the previous winter the average temperature for January and February was about 12° below the mean for many years, showing a great difference between cold and mild winters. In the same winter, 1875-'76, at Milwaukee, the thermometer fell only six times below zero, the lowest being 12° , while during the preceding winter the mercury sank thirty-six times below zero, the lowest being 23° . In the northern and northwestern part of the state the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point of mercury. During the exceptionally cold Winter of 1872-3, at La Crosse, the thermometer sank nearly fifty times below zero; on December 24, it indicated 37° below, and on January 18, 43° below zero, averaging about 12° below the usual mean for those months. The moderating effect of Lake Michigan can be seen by observing how the lines indicating the mean winter temperature curve northward as they approach the lake. Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and the Grand Traverse region of Michigan, have the same average winter temperature. The same is true regarding Galena, Ill., Beloit, and Kewaunee. A similar influence is noticed in all parts of the state. Dr. Lapham concludes that this is not wholly due to the presence of Lake Michigan, but that the mountain range which extends from a little west of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador (from 1,100 to 2,240 feet high) protects the lake region in no inconsiderable degree from the excessive cold of winter.

According to the same authority, the time at which the Milwaukee river was closed with ice, for a period of nine years, varied between November 15 and December 1; the time at which it became free from ice, between March 3 and April 13. In the lake district, snow and rain are interspersed through all the winter months, rain being sometimes as profuse as at any other season. In the northwestern part the winter is more rigid and dry. Northern New York and the New England states usually have snow lying on the ground the whole winter, but in the southern lake district it rarely remains so long. In 1842-'43, however, sleighing commenced about the middle of November, and lasted till about the same time in April—five months.

The average temperature for the three months of spring, March, April and May, from Walworth county to St. Paul, is about 45° . In central Wisconsin the mean for March is about 27° , which is an increase of nearly 7° from February. The lowest temperature of this month in 1876 was 40° above zero. April shows an average increase of about 9° over March. In 1876 the line of 45° for this month passed from LaCrosse to Evanston, Ill., touching Lake Erie at Toledo, showing that the interior west of Lake Michigan is warmer than the lake region. The change from winter to spring is more sudden in the interior than in the vicinity of the lakes. "In the town of Lisbon, fifteen miles from Lake Michigan," says Dr. Lapham, "early spring flowers show themselves about ten days earlier than on the lake. In spring vegetation, in places remote from the lakes, shoots up in a very short time, and flowers show their petals, while on the lake shore the cool air retards them and brings them more gradually into existence." The increase from April to May is about 15° . In May, 1876, Pembina and Milwaukee had nearly the same mean temperature, about 55° .

The extremes of our climate and the sudden changes of temperature no doubt have a marked influence, both physically and mentally, on the American people. And though a more equable climate may be more conducive to perfect health, the great range of our climate from arctic to tropical, and the consequent variety and abundance of vegetable products, combine to make the Mississippi valley perhaps one of the most favorable areas in the world for the development of a strong and wealthy nation.

During the months of summer, in the interior of the eastern United States, at least three-fourths of the rain-fall is in showers usually accompanied by electrical discharges and limited to small areas. But in autumn, winter, and spring nearly the whole precipitation takes place in general storms extending over areas of 300, 500 and sometimes over 1,000 miles in diameter, and generally lasting two or three days. An area of low atmospheric pressure causes the wind to blow toward that area from all sides, and when the depression is sudden and great, it is accompanied by much rain or snow. On account of the earth's rotation, the wind blowing toward this region of low pressure is deflected to the right, causing the air to circulate around the center with a motion spirally inward. In our latitude the storm commences with east winds. When the storm center, or area of lowest barometer, is to the south of us, the wind gradually veers, as the storm passes from west to east with the upper current, round to the northwest by the north point. On the south side of the storm center, the wind veers from southeast to southwest, by the south point. The phenomena attending such a storm when we are in or near the part of its center are usually as follows: After the sky has become overcast with clouds, the wind from the northeast generally begins to rise and blows in the opposing direction to the march of the storm. The clouds which are now moving over us, discharge rain or snow according to circumstances. The barometer continues to fall, and the rain or snow is brought obliquely down from the northern quarter by the prevailing wind. After a while the wind changes slightly in direction and then ceases. The thermometer rises and the barometer has reached its lowest point. This is the center of the storm. After the calm the wind has changed its direction to northwest or west. The

wind blows again, usually more violently than before, accompanied by rain or snow, which is now generally of short duration. The sky clears, and the storm is suddenly succeeded by a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below the mean. Most of the rain and snow falls with the east winds, or before the center passes a given point. The path of these storms is from west to east, or nearly so, and only seldom in other directions. These autumn, winter, and spring rains are generally first noticed on the western plains, but may originate at any point along their path, and move eastward with an average velocity of about 20 miles an hour in summer and 30 miles in winter, but sometimes attaining a velocity of over 50 miles, doing great damage on the lakes. In predicting these storms, the signal service of the army is of incalculable practical benefit, as well as in collecting data for scientific conclusions.

A subject of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of Wisconsin is the influence of forests on climate and the effects of disrobing a county of its trees. The general influence of forests in modifying the extremes of temperature, retarding evaporation and the increased humidity of the air, has already been mentioned. That clearing the land of trees increases the temperature of the ground in summer, is so readily noticed that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; while in winter the sensible cold is never so extreme in woods as on an open surface exposed to the full force of the winds. "The lumbermen in Canada and the northern United States labor in the woods without inconvenience, when the mercury stands many degrees below zero, while in the open grounds, with only a moderate breeze, the same temperature is almost insupportable." "In the state of Michigan it has been found that the winters have greatly increased in severity within the last forty years, and that this increased severity seems to move along even-paced with the destruction of the forests. Thirty years ago the peach was one of the most abundant fruits of that State; at that time frost, injurious to corn at any time from May to October, was a thing unknown. Now the peach is an uncertain crop, and frost often injures the corn." The precise influence of forests on temperature may not at present admit of definite solution, yet the mechanical screen which they furnish to the soil, often far to the leeward of them, is sufficiently established, and this alone is enough to encourage extensive planting wherever this protection is wanting.

With regard to the quantity of rain-fall, "we can not positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favor the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries. One important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests is certain and undisputed: the proposition, namely, that, within their own limits, and near their own borders, they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely less can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of showers, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation, they probably equalize its distribution through the different seasons."

There is abundant and undoubted evidence that the amount of water existing on the surface in lakes and rivers, in many parts of the world, is constantly diminishing. In Germany, observations of the Rhine, Oder, Danube, and the Elbe, in the latter case going back for a period of 142 years, demonstrate beyond doubt, that each of these rivers has much decreased in volume, and there is reason to fear that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers.

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwau-

kee river, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year." "What has happened to the Milwaukee river, has happened to all the other water courses in the state from whose banks the forest has been removed; and many farmers who selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find these brooks dried up during a considerable portion of the year."

Districts stripped of their forest are said to be more exposed than before to loss of harvests, to droughts and frost. "Hurricanes, before unknown, sweep unopposed over the regions thus denuded, carrying terror and devastation in their track." Parts of Asia Minor, North Africa, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, now almost deserts, were once densely populated and the granaries of the world. And there is good reason to believe "that it is the destruction of the forests which has produced this devastation." From such facts Wisconsin, already largely robbed of its forests, should take warning before it is too late.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

It is not the purpose of this article to give a botanical description, but merely brief notes on the economical value of the woods, and the fitness of the various indigenous trees, shrubs and vines for the purpose of ornament, to be found in Wisconsin.

WHITE OAK—*Quercus Alba*.—This noble tree is the largest and most important of the American oaks. The excellent properties of the wood render it eminently valuable for a great variety of uses. Wherever strength and durability are required, the white oak stands in the first rank. It is employed in making wagons, coaches and sleds; staves and hoops of the best quality for barrels and casks are obtained from this tree; it is extensively used in architecture, ship-building, etc.; vast quantities are used for fencing; the bark is employed in tanning. The domestic consumption of this tree is so great that it is of the first importance to preserve the young trees wherever it is practicable, and to make young plantations where the tree is not found. The white oak is a graceful, ornamental tree, and worthy of particular attention as such; found abundantly in most of the timbered districts.

BURR OAK—*Q. Macrocarpa*.—This is perhaps the most ornamental of our oaks. Nothing can exceed the graceful beauty of these trees, when not crowded or cramped in their growth, but left free to follow the laws of their development. Who has not admired these trees in our extensive burr oak openings? The large leaves are a dark green above and a bright silvery white beneath, which gives the tree a singularly fine appearance when agitated by the wind. The wood is tough, close-grained, and more durable than the white oak, especially when exposed to frequent changes of moisture and drying; did the tree grow to the same size, it would be preferred for most uses. Abundant, and richly worthy of cultivation, both for utility and ornament.

SWAMP WHITE OAK—*Q. Bicolor*.—Is a valuable and ornamental tree, not quite so large or as common as the burr oak. The wood is close-grained, durable, splits freely, and is well worthy of cultivation in wet, swampy grounds, where it will thrive.

POST OAK—*Q. Obtusiloba*.—Is a scraggy, small tree, found sparingly in this state. The timber is durable, and makes good fuel. Not worthy of cultivation.

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK—*Q. Prinus*.—This species of chestnut oak is a large, graceful tree, wood rather open-grained, yet valuable for most purposes to which the oaks are applied; makes the best fuel of any of this family. A rare tree, found at Janesville and Brown's lake, near Burlington. Worthy of cultivation.

RED OAK—*Q. Rubra*.—The red oak is a well-known, common, large tree. The wood is coarse-grained, and the least durable of the oaks, nearly worthless for fuel, and scarcely worthy of cultivation, even for ornament.

PIN OAK—*Q. Palustris*.—This is one of the most common trees in many sections of the state. The wood is of little value except for fuel. The tree is quite ornamental, and should be sparingly cultivated for this purpose.

SHINGLE OAK—*Q. Imbricaria*.—Is a tree of medium size, found sparingly as far north as Wisconsin. It is ornamental, and the wood is used for shingles and staves.

SCARLET OAK—*Q. Coccinea*.—This is an ornamental tree, especially in autumn, when its leaves turn scarlet, hence the name. Wood of little value; common.

SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer Saccharium*.—This well-known and noble tree is found growing abundantly in many sections of the state. The wood is close-grained and susceptible of a beautiful polish, which renders it valuable for many kinds of furniture, more especially the varieties known as bird's-eye and curled maples. The wood lacks the durability of the oak; consequently is not valuable for purposes where it will be exposed to the weather. For fuel it ranks next to hickory. The sugar manufactured from this tree affords no inconsiderable resource for the comfort and even wealth of many sections of the northern states, especially those newly settled, where it would be difficult and expensive to procure their supply from a distance. As an ornamental tree it stands almost at the head of the catalogue. The foliage is beautiful, compact, and free from the attacks of insects. It puts forth its yellow blossoms early, and in the autumn the leaves change in color and show the most beautiful tints of red and yellow long before they fall. Worthy of especial attention for fuel and ornament, and well adapted to street-planting.

RED MAPLE—*A. Rubrum*.—Is another fine maple of more rapid growth than the foregoing species. With wood rather lighter, but quite as valuable for cabinet-work—for fuel not quite so good. The young trees bear transplanting even better than other maples. Though highly ornamental, this tree hardly equals the first-named species. It puts forth, in early spring, its scarlet blossoms before a leaf has yet appeared. Well adapted to street-planting.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE—*A. Spicatum*.—Is a small branching tree, or rather shrub, found growing in clumps. Not worthy of much attention.

SILVER MAPLE—*A. Dasycarpum*.—This is a common tree growing on the banks of streams, especially in the western part of the state, grown largely for ornament, yet for the purpose it is the least valuable of the maples. The branches are long and straggling, and so brittle that they are liable to be injured by winds.

BOX MAPLE—*Negundo Aceroides*.—This tree is frequently called box elder. It is of a rapid growth and quite ornamental. The wood is not much used in the arts, but is good fuel. Should be cultivated. It grows on Sugar and Rock rivers.

WHITE ELM—*Ulmus Americana*.—This large and graceful tree stands confessedly at the head of the list of ornamental deciduous trees. Its wide-spreading branches and long, pendulous branchlets form a beautiful and conspicuous head. It grows rapidly, is free from disease and the destructive attacks of insects, will thrive on most soils, and for planting along streets, in public grounds or lawns, is unsurpassed by any American tree. The wood is but little used in the arts; makes good firewood; should be planted along all the roads and streets, near every dwelling, and on all public grounds.

SLIPPERY ELM—*I. Fulva*.—This smaller and less ornamental species is also common. The wood, however, is much more valuable than the white elm, being durable and splitting readily. It makes excellent rails, and is much used for the framework of buildings; valuable for fuel; should be cultivated.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—*Cerasus Serotina*.—This large and beautiful species of cherry is one of the most valuable of American trees. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and of a brilliant reddish color, not liable to warp, or shrink and swell with atmospheric changes; extensively employed by cabinet-makers for every species of furnishing. It is exceedingly durable, hence is valuable for fencing, building, etc. Richly deserves a place in the lawn or timber plantation.

BIRD CHERRY—*C. Pennsylvanica*.—Is a small northern species, common in the state and worthy of cultivation for ornament.

CHOKE CHERRY—*C. Virginiana*.—This diminutive tree is of little value, not worth the trouble of cultivation.

WILD PLUM—*Prunus Americana*.—The common wild plum when in full bloom is one of the most ornamental of small flowering trees, and as such should not be neglected. The fruit is rather agreeable, but not to be compared to fine cultivated varieties, which may be engrafted on the wild stock to the very best advantage. It is best to select small trees, and work them on the roots. The grafts should be inserted about the middle of April.

HACKBERRY—*Celtis Occidentalis*.—This is an ornamental tree of medium size; wood hard, close-grained and elastic; makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages. The Indians formerly made great use of the hackberry wood for their bows. A tree worthy of a limited share of attention.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—*Tilia Americana*.—Is one of the finest ornamental trees for public grounds, parks, etc., but will not thrive where the roots are exposed to bruises; for this reason it is not adapted to planting along the streets of populous towns. The wood is light and tough, susceptible of being bent to almost any curve; durable if kept from the weather; takes paint well, and is considerably used in the arts; for fuel it is of little value. This tree will flourish in almost any moderately rich, damp soil; bears transplanting well; can be propagated readily from layers.

WHITE THORN—*Crataegus Coccinea*, and DOTTED THORN—*C. Punctata*.—These two species of thorn are found everywhere on the rich bottom lands. When in bloom they are beautiful, and should be cultivated for ornament. The wood is remarkably compact and hard, and were it not for the small size of the tree, would be valuable.

CRAB APPLE—*Pyrus Coronaria*.—This common small tree is attractive when covered with its highly fragrant rose-colored blossoms. Wood hard, fine, compact grain, but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much practical value. Well worthy of a place in extensive grounds.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*P. Americana*.—This popular ornament to our yards is found growing in the northern part of the state and as far south as 43°. The wood is useless.

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Acuminata*.—Is a large, interesting tree, which combines utility with beauty in an eminent degree. The wood possesses strength, suppleness and elasticity, which renders it valuable for a great variety of uses. It is extensively employed in carriage manufacturing; for various agricultural implements; is esteemed superior to any other wood for oars; excellent for fuel. The white ash grows rapidly, and in open ground forms one of the most lovely trees that is to be found. The foliage is clean and handsome, and in autumn turns from its bright green to a violet purple hue, which adds materially to the beauty of our autumnal sylvan scenery. It is richly deserving our especial care and protection, and will amply repay all labor and expense bestowed on its cultivation.

BLACK ASH—*F. Sambucifolia*.—This is another tall, graceful and well-known species of ash. The wood is used for making baskets, hoops, etc.; when thoroughly dry, affords a good article of fuel. Deserves to be cultivated in low, rich, swampy situations, where more useful trees will not thrive.

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.—This giant of the rich alluvial bottom lands claims special attention for its valuable timber. It is among the most durable and beautiful of American woods; susceptible of a fine polish; not liable to shrink and swell by heat and moisture. It is extensively employed by the cabinet-makers for every variety of furniture. Walnut forks, are frequently found which rival in richness and beauty the far-famed mahogany. This tree, in favorable situations, grows rapidly; is highly ornamental, and produces annually an abundant crop of nuts.

BUTTERNUT—*J. Cinerea*.—This species of walnut is not as valuable as the above, yet for its beauty, and the durability of its wood, it should claim a small portion of attention. The wood is rather soft for most purposes to which it otherwise might be applied. When grown near streams, or on moist side-hills, it produces regularly an ample crop of excellent nuts. It grows rapidly.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY—*Carya Alba*.—This, the largest and finest of American hickories, grows abundantly throughout the state. Hickory wood possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any of our indigenous trees, and is used for a variety of purposes, but, unfortunately, it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. For fuel, the shell-bark hickory stands unrivaled. The tree is ornamental and produces every alternate year an ample crop of the best of nuts.

SHAG-BARK HICKORY—*C. Inclata*.—Is a magnificent tree, the wood of which is nearly as valuable as the above. The nuts are large, thick-shelled and coarse, not to be compared to the *C. alba*. A rare tree in Wisconsin; abundant further south.

PIGNOT HICKORY—*C. Glabra*.—This species possesses all the bad and but few of the good qualities of the shell-bark. The nuts are smaller and not so good. The tree should be preserved and cultivated in common with the shell-bark. Not abundant.

BITTERNUT—*C. Amara*.—Is an abundant tree, valuable for fuel, but lacking the strength and elasticity of the preceding species. It is, however, quite as ornamental as any of the hickories.

RED BEECH—*Fagus Ferruginea*.—This is a common tree, with brilliant, shining light-green leaves, and long, flexible branches. It is highly ornamental, and should be cultivated for this purpose, as well as for its useful wood, which is tough, close-grained and compact. It is much used for plane-stocks, tool handles, etc., and as an article of fuel is nearly equal to maple.

WATER BEECH—*Carpinus Americana*.—Is a small tree, called hornbeam by many. The wood is exceedingly hard and compact, but the small size of the tree renders it almost useless.

IRON WOOD—*Ostrya Virginica*.—This small tree is found disseminated throughout most of our woodlands. It is, to a considerable degree, ornamental, but of remarkably slow growth. The wood possesses valuable properties, being heavy and strong, as the name would indicate; yet, from its small size, it is of but little use.

BALSAM POPLAR—*Populus Candicans*.—This tree is of medium size, and is known by several names: Wild balm of Gilead, cottonwood, etc. It grows in moist, sandy soil, on river bottoms. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, which turn a fine yellow after the autumn frosts. It grows more rapidly than any other of our trees; can be transplanted with entire success when eight or nine inches in diameter, and makes a beautiful shade tree—the most ornamental of poplars. The wood is soft, spongy, and nearly useless.

QUAKING ASPEN—*P. Tremuloides*.—Is a well-known, small tree. It is rather ornamental, but scarcely worth cultivating.

LARGE ASPEN—*P. Grandidentata*.—Is the largest of our poplars. It frequently grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of two and one-half feet. The wood is soft, easily split, and used for frame buildings. It is the most durable of our poplars.

COTTON WOOD—*P. Monilifera*.—This is the largest of all the poplars; abundant on the Mississippi river. Used largely for fuel on the steamboats. The timber is of but little use in the arts.

SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD—*Platanus Occidentalis*.—This, the largest and most majestic of our trees, is found growing only on the rich alluvial river bottoms. The tree is readily known, even at a considerable distance, by its whitish smooth branches. The foliage is large and beautiful, and the tree one of the most ornamental known. The wood speedily decays, and when sawed into lumber warps badly; on these accounts it is but little used, although susceptible of a fine finish. As an article of fuel it is of inferior merit.

CANOE BIRCH—*Betula Papyracea*.—Is a rather elegant and interesting tree. It grows abundantly in nearly every part of the state. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and, therefore, is but little used in the mechanical arts. For fuel it is justly prized. It bears transplanting without difficulty. The Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes from the bark of this tree.

CHERRY BIRCH—*B. Lenta*.—This is a rather large, handsome tree, growing along streams. Leaves and bark fragrant. Wood, fine-grained, rose-colored; used largely by the cabinet-makers.

YELLOW BIRCH—*B. Lutea*.—This beautiful tree occasionally attains a large size. It is highly ornamental, and is of value for fuel; but is less prized than the preceding species for cabinet work.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.—This singularly beautiful tree is only found sparingly, and on rich alluvial lands. I met with it growing near the Peccatonica, in Green county. The wood is fine-grained, and of a rosy hue; is exceedingly durable, and well worth cultivating.

JUNE BERRY—*Amelanchier Canadensis*.—Is a small tree which adds materially to the beauty of our woods in early spring, at which time it is in full bloom. The wood is of no particular value, and the tree interesting only when covered with its white blossoms.

WHITE PINE—*Pinus Strobus*.—This is the largest and most valuable of our indigenous pines. The wood is soft, free from resin, and works easily. It is extensively employed in the mechanical arts. It is found in great profusion in the northern parts of the state. This species is readily known by the leaves being in fives. It is highly ornamental, but in common with all pines, will hardly bear transplanting. Only small plants should be moved.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—*P. Resinosa*, and **YELLOW PINE**—*P. Mitis*.—These are two large trees, but little inferior in size to the white pine. The wood contains more resin, and is consequently more durable. The leaves of both these species are in twos. Vast quantities of lumber are yearly manufactured from these two varieties and the white pine. The extensive pineries of the state are rapidly diminishing.

SKEUB PINE—*P. Banksiana*.—Is a small, low tree; only worthy of notice here for the ornamental shade it produces. It is found in the northern sections of the state.

BALSAM FIR—*Abies Balsamea*.—This beautiful evergreen is multiplied to a great extent on the shores of Lake Superior, where it grows forty or fifty feet in height. The wood is of but

little value The balsam of fir, or Canadian balsam, is obtained from this tree.

DOUBLE SPRUCE—*A. Nigra*.—This grows in the same localities with the balsam fir, and assumes the same pyramidal form, but is considerably larger. The wood is light and possesses considerable strength and elasticity, which renders it one of the best materials for yards and top-masts for shipping. It is extensively cultivated for ornament.

HEMLOCK—*A. Canadensis*.—The hemlock is the largest of the genus. It is gracefully ornamental, but the wood is of little value. The bark is extensively employed in tanning.

TAMARACK—*Larix Americana*.—This beautiful tree grows abundantly in swampy situations throughout the state. It is not quite an evergreen. It drops its leaves in winter, but quickly recovers them in early spring. The wood is remarkably durable and valuable for a variety of uses. The tree grows rapidly, and can be successfully cultivated in peaty situations, where other trees would not thrive.

ARBOR VITÆ—*Thuja Occidentalis*.—This tree is called the white or flat cedar. It grows abundantly in many parts of the state. The wood is durable, furnishing better fence posts than any other tree, excepting the red cedar. Shingles and staves of a superior quality are obtained from these trees. A beautiful evergreen hedge is made from the young plants, which bear transplanting better than most evergreens. It will grow on most soils if sufficiently damp.

RED CEDAR—*Juniperus Virginiana*.—Is a well known tree that furnishes those celebrated fence posts that "last forever." The wood is highly fragrant, of a rich red color, and fine grained; hence it is valuable for a variety of uses. It should be extensively cultivated.

DWARF JUNIPER—*J. Sabina*.—This is a low trailing shrub. Is considerably prized for ornament. Especially worthy of cultivation in large grounds.

SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras officinale*.—Is a small tree of fine appearance, with fragrant leaves bark. Grows in Kenosha county. Should be cultivated.

WILLOWS.—There are many species of willows growing in every part of the state, several of which are worthy of cultivation near streams and ponds.

WHITE WILLOW—*Salix alba*.—Is a fine tree, often reaching sixty feet in height. The wood is soft, and makes the best charcoal for the manufacture of gun-powder. Grows rapidly.

BLACK WILLOW—*S. Nigra*.—This is also a fine tree, but not quite so large as the foregoing. It is used for similar purposes.

There are many shrubs and vines indigenous to the state worthy of note. I shall, however, call attention to only a few of the best.

DOGWOODS.—There are several species found in our forests and thickets. All are ornamental when covered with a profusion of white blossoms. I would especially recommend: *cornus sericea*, *C. stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, and *C. alternifolia*. All these will repay the labor of transplanting to ornamental grounds.

VIBURNUMS.—These are very beautiful. We have *viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. dentatum*, *V. pubescens*, *V. acerifolium*, *V. pauciflorum*, and *V. opulus*. The last is known as the cranberry tree, and is a most beautiful shrub when in bloom, and also when covered with its red, acid fruit. The common snow-ball tree is a cultivated variety of the *V. opulus*.

WITCH HAZEL—*Hamamelis Virginica*.—Is an interesting, tall shrub that flowers late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and matures the fruit the next summer. It deserves more attention than it receives.

BURNING BUSH—*Euonymus atropurpureus*.—This fine shrub is called the American strawberry, and is exceedingly beautiful when covered with its load of crimson fruit, which remains during winter.

SUMACH — *Rhus typhina*. — Is a tall shrub, well known, but seldom cultivated. When well grown it is ornamental and well adapted for planting in clumps.

HOP TREE — *Ptelea trifoliata*. — This is a showy shrub with shining leaves, which should be cultivated. Common in rich, alluvial ground.

BLADDER NUT — *Staphylea trifolia*. — Is a fine, upright, showy shrub, found sparingly all over the state. Is ornamental, with greenish striped branches and showy leaves.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. — This is a noble vine, climbing extensively by disc-bearing tendrils, so well known as to require no eulogy. Especially beautiful in its fall colors.

BITTER SWEET — *Celastrus scandens*. — Is a stout twining vine, which would be an ornament to any grounds. In the fall and early winter it is noticeable for its bright fruit. Common.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera flava*. — Is a fine native vine, which is found climbing over tall shrubs and trees. Ornamental. There are several other species of honeysuckle; none, however, worthy of special mention.

FROST GRAPE — *Vitis cordifolia*. — This tall-growing vine has deliciously sweet blossoms, which perfume the air for a great distance around. For use as a screen, this hardy species will be found highly satisfactory.

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates, having fins as organs of progression. They have a two-chambered heart; their bodies are mostly covered with scales, yet a few are entirely naked, like catfish and eels; others again are covered with curious plates, such as the sturgeon. Fish inhabit both salt and fresh water. It is admitted by all authority that fresh-water fish are more universally edible than those inhabiting the ocean. Marine fish are said to be more highly flavored than those inhabiting fresh waters; an assertion I am by no means prepared to admit. As a rule, fish are better the colder and purer the water in which they are found, and where can you find those conditions more favorable than in the cold depths of our great lakes? We have tasted, under the most favorable conditions, about every one of the celebrated salt-water fish, and can say that whoever eats a whitefish just taken from the pure, cold water of Lake Michigan will have no reason to be envious of the dwellers by the sea.

Fish are inconceivably prolific; a single female deposits at one spawn from one thousand to one million eggs, varying according to species.

Fish afford a valuable article of food for man, being highly nutritious and easy of digestion; they abound in phosphates, hence are valuable as affording nutrition to the osseous and nervous system, hence they have been termed, not inappropriately, brain food—certainly a very desirable article of diet for some people. They are more savory, nutritious and easy of digestion when just taken from the water; in fact, the sooner they are cooked after being caught the better. No fish should be more than a few hours from its watery element before being placed upon the table. For convenience, I will group our fish into families as a basis for what I shall offer. Our bony fish,

having spine rays and covered with comb-like scales, belong to the perch family—a valuable family; all take the hook, are gamey, and spawn in the summer.

The yellow perch and at least four species of black or striped bass have a wide range, being found in all the rivers and lakes in the state. There is a large species of fish known as Wall-eyed pike (*Leucoperca americana*) belonging to this family, which is found sparingly in most of our rivers and lakes. The pike is an active and most rapacious animal, devouring fish of considerable size. The flesh is firm and of good flavor. It would probably be economical to propagate it to a moderate extent.

The six-spined bass (*Pomoxys hexacanthus*, Agas.) is one of the most desirable of the spine-rayed fish found in the State. The flesh is fine flavored, and as the fish is hardy and takes the hook with avidity, it should be protected during the spawning season and artificially propagated. I have examined the stomachs of a large number of these fish and in every instance found small crawfish, furnishing an additional evidence in its favor. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, the veteran ichthyologist of Ohio, says that this so-called “grass bass” is the fish for the million.

The white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) is a species rather rare even in the larger bodies of water, but ought to be introduced into every small lake in the State, where I am certain they would flourish. It is an excellent fish, possessing many of the good qualities and as few of the bad as any that belong to the family. There is another branch of this family, the sunfish, *Pomotis*, which numbers at least six species found in Wisconsin. They are beautiful fish, and afford abundant sport for the boys; none of them, however, are worth domesticating (unless it be in the *aquarium*) as there are so many better.

The carp family (*Cyprinide*) are soft finned fish without maxillary teeth. They include by far the greater number of fresh-water fish. Some specimens are not more than one inch, while others are nearly two feet in length. Our chubs, silversides and suckers are the principal members of this family. Dace are good pan-fish, yet their small size is objectionable; they are the children's game fish. The *Cyprinide* all spawn in the spring, and might be profitably propagated as food for the larger and more valuable fish.

There are six or seven species of suckers found in our lakes and rivers. The red horse, found every where, and at least one species of the buffalo, inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, are the best of the genus *Catostomus*. Suckers are bony, and apt to taste suspiciously of mud; they are only to be tolerated in the absence of better. The carp (*Cyprenius carpo*) has been successfully introduced into the Hudsonriver.

The trout family (*Salmonide*) are soft-finned fish with an extra dorsal adipose fin without rays. They inhabit northern countries, spawning in the latter part of fall and winter. Their flesh is universally esteemed. The trout family embrace by far the most valuable of our fish, including, as it does, trout and whitefish. The famous speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is a small and beautiful species which is found in nearly every stream in the northern half of the State. Wherever there is a spring run or lake, the temperature of which does not rise higher than sixty-five or seventy in the summer, there trout can be propagated in abundance. The great salmon trout (*Sal. amethystus*) of the great lakes is a magnificent fish weighing from ten to sixty pounds. The *Siscowit salmo siscowit* of Lake Superior is about the same size, but not quite so good a fish, being too fat and oily. They will, no doubt, flourish in the larger of the inland lakes.

The genus *Coregonus* includes the true whitefish, or lake shad. In this genus, as now restricted, the nose is square and the under jaw short, and when first caught they have the fragrance of fresh cucumbers. There are at least three species found in Lake Michigan. In my

opinion these fish are more delicately flavored than the celebrated Potomac shad; but I doubt whether they will thrive in the small lakes, owing to the absence of the small *crustacea* on which they subsist. The closely allied genus *Argyrosomus* includes seven known species inhabiting the larger lakes, and one, the *Argyrosomus sisco*, which is found in several of the lesser lakes. The larger species are but little inferior to the true whitefish, with which they are commonly confounded. The nose is pointed, the under jaw long, and they take the hook at certain seasons with activity. They eat small fish as well as insects and *crustaceans*.

Of the pickerel family, we have three or four closely allied species of the genus *Esox*, armed with prodigious jaws filled with cruel teeth. They lie motionless ready to dart, swift as an arrow, upon their prey. They are the sharks of the fresh water. The pickerel are so rapacious that they spare not their own species. Sometimes they attempt to swallow a fish nearly as large as themselves, and perish in consequence. Their flesh is moderately good, and as they are game to the backbone, it might be desirable to propagate them to a moderate extent under peculiar circumstances.

The catfish (*Siluridae*) have soft fins, protected by sharp spines, and curious fleshy barbels floating from their lips, without scales, covered only with a slimy coat of mucus. The genus *Pimelodus* are scavengers among fish, as vultures among birds. They are filthy in habit and food. There is one interesting trait of the catfish—the vigilant and watchful motherly care of the young by the male. He defends them with great spirit, and herds them together when they straggle. Even the mother is driven far off; for he knows full well that she would not scruple to make a full meal off her little black tadpole-like progeny. There are four species known to inhabit this State—one peculiar to the great lakes, and two found in the numerous affluents of the Mississippi. One of these, the great yellow catfish, sometimes weighs over one hundred pounds. When in good condition, stuffed and well baked, they are a fair table fish. The small bull-head is universally distributed.

The sturgeons are large sluggish fish, covered with plates instead of scales. There are at least three species of the genus *Acipenser* found in the waters of Wisconsin. Being so large and without bones, they afford a sufficiently cheap article of food; unfortunately, however, the quality is decidedly bad. Sturgeons deposit an enormous quantity of eggs; the roe not unfrequently weighs one fourth as much as the entire body, and numbers, it is said, many millions. The principal commercial value of sturgeons is found in the roe and swimming bladder. The much prized caviare is manufactured from the former, and from the latter the best of isinglass is obtained.

The gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus*) are represented by at least three species of this singular fish. They have long serpentine bodies, with jaws prolonged into a regular bill, which is well provided with teeth. The scales are composed of bone covered on the outside with enamel, like teeth. The alligator gar, confined to the depths of the Mississippi, is a large fish, and the more common species, *Lepidosteus bison*, attains to a considerable size. The *Lepidosteus*, now only found in North America, once had representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds, in the strata of the age of coal, in the new red sandstone, in oolitic deposits, and in the chalk and tertiary formations—being one of the many living evidences that North America was the first country above the water. For all practical purposes, we should not regret to have the gar-pikes follow in the footsteps of their aged and illustrious predecessors. They could well be spared.

There is a fish (*Zota maculosa*) which belongs to the cod-fish family, called by the fishermen the "lawyers," for what reason I am not able to say—at any rate, the fish is worthless. There are a great number of small fish, interesting only to the naturalist, which I shall omit to mention here.

Fish of the northern countries are the most valuable, for the reason that the water is colder and purer. Wisconsin, situated between forty-two thirty, and forty-seven degrees of latitude, bounded on the east and north by the largest lakes in the world, on the west by the "Great river," traversed by numerous fine and rapid streams, and sprinkled all over with beautiful and picturesque lakes, has physical conditions certainly the most favorable, perhaps of any State, for an abundant and never-failing supply of the best fish. Few persons have any idea of the importance of the fisheries of Lake Michigan. It is difficult to collect adequate data to form a correct knowledge of the capital invested and the amount of fish taken; enough, however, has been ascertained to enable me to state that at Milwaukee alone \$100,000 are invested, and not less than two hundred and eighty tons of dressed fish taken annually. At Racine, during the entire season of nine months, there are, on an average, one thousand pounds of whitefish and trout, each, caught and sold daily, amounting to not less than \$16,000. It is well known that, since the adoption of the gill-net system, the fishermen are enabled to pursue their calling ten months of the year.

When the fish retire to the deep water, they are followed with miles of nets, and the poor fish are entangled on every side. There is a marked falling off in the number and size of whitefish and trout taken, when compared with early years. When fish were only captured with seines, they had abundant chance to escape and multiply so as to keep an even balance in number. Only by artificial propagation and well enforced laws protecting them during the spawning season, can we hope now to restore the balance. In order to give some idea of the valuable labors of the state fish commissioners, I will state briefly that they have purchased for the state a piece of property, situated three miles from Madison, known as the Nine Springs, including forty acres of land, on which they have erected a dwelling-house, barn and hatchery, also constructed several ponds, in which can be seen many valuable fish in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. As equipped, it is, undoubtedly, one of the best, if not *the best*, hatchery in the states. In this permanent establishment the commission design to hatch and distribute to the small lakes and rivers of the interior the most valuable of our indigenous fish, such as bass, pike, trout, etc., etc., as well as many valuable foreign varieties. During the past season, many fish have been distributed from this state hatchery. At the Milwaukee Water Works, the commission have equipped a hatchery on a large scale, using the water as pumped directly from the lake. During the past season there was a prodigious multitude of young trout and whitefish distributed from this point. The success of Superintendent Welcher in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee has been the best yet gained, nearly ninety per cent. of the eggs "laid down" being hatched. Pisciculturists will appreciate this wonderful success, as they well know how difficult it is to manage the spawn of the whitefish.

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery previous to 1878:

Total number of fish hatched, 8,000,000 — whitefish, 6,300,000; salmon trout, 1,700,000.

They were distributed as follows, in the month of May, 1877: Whitefish planted in Lake Michigan, at Racine, 1,000,000; at Milwaukee, 3,260,000; between Manitowoc and Two Rivers 1,000,000; in Green bay, 1,000,000; in Elkhart lake, 40,000.

Salmon trout were turned out as follows: Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, 600,000; Brown's lake, Racine county, 40,000; Delavan lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Troy lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Pleasant lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Lansdale lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Ella lake, Milwaukee county, 16,000; Cedar lake, Washington county, 40,000; Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county, 40,000; Clear lake, Rock county, 40,000; Ripley lake,

Jefferson county, 40,000; Mendota lake, Dane county, 100,000; Fox lake, Dodge county, 40,000; Swan and Silver lakes, Columbia county, 40,000; Little Green lake, Green Lake county, 40,000; Big Green lake, Green Lake county, 100,000; Bass lake, St. Croix county, 40,000; Twin lakes, St. Croix county, 40,000; Long lake, Chippewa county, 40,000; Oconomowoc lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; Pine lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; North lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Nagawicka lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Okanche lake, Waukesha county, 40,000.

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Fifty years ago, the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin, was nearly in a state of nature, all the large wild animals were then abundant. Now, all has changed. The ax and plow, gun and dog, railway and telegraph, have metamorphosed the face of nature. Most of the large quadrupeds have been either exterminated, or have hid themselves away in the wilderness. In a short time, all of these will have disappeared from the state. The date and order in which animals become extinct within the boundaries of the state, is a subject of great interest. There was a time when the antelope, the woodland caribou, the buffalo, and the wild turkey, were abundant, but are now no longer to be found.

The Antelope, *Antilocarpa Americana*, now confined to the Western plains, did, two hundred years ago, inhabit Wisconsin as far east as Michigan. In October, 1679, Father Hennepin, with La Salle and party, in four canoes, coasted along the Western shore of Lake Michigan. In Hennepin's narrative, he says; "The oldest of them" (the Indians) "came to us the next morning with their calumet of peace, and brought some *wild goats*." This was somewhere north of Milwaukee. "Being in sore distress, we saw upon the coast a great many ravens and eagles" (turkey vultures), "from whence we conjectured there was some prey, and having landed upon that place, we found above the half of a fat *wild goat*, which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable to us, and the rudest of our men could not but praise the Divine Providence which took so particular care of us." This must have been somewhere near Racine. "On the 16th" (October, 1679), "we met with abundance of game. A savage we had with us, killed several stags (deer) and *wild goats*, and our men a great many turkeys, very fat and big." This must have been south of Racine. These *goats* were undoubtedly antelopes. Schoolcraft mentions antelopes as occupying the Northwest territory.

When the last buffalo crossed the Mississippi is not precisely known. It is certain they lingered in Wisconsin in 1825. It is said there was a buffalo shot on the St. Croix river as late as 1832, so Wisconsin claims the last buffalo. The woodland caribou—*Rangifer caribou*—were never numerous within the limits of the state. A few were seen not far from La Pointe in 1845. The last wild turkey in the eastern portion of the state, was in 1846. On the Mississippi, one was killed in 1856. I am told by Dr. Walcott, that turkeys were abundant in Wisconsin previous to the hard winter of 1842-3, when snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak, that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race. The Doctor says he saw but one single individual the next winter. Elk were on Hay river in 1863, and I have little doubt a few yet remain. Moose are not numerous, a few yet remain in the northwestern part of the state. I saw moose tracks on the Montreal river, near Lake Superior, in the summer of 1845. A few panthers may still inhabit the wilderness of Wisconsin. Benjamin Bones, of Racine, shot one on the headwaters of

Black river, December, 1863. Badgers are now nearly gone, and in a few years more, the only badgers found within the state, will be two legged ones. Beavers are yet numerous in the small lakes in the northern regions. Wolverines are occasionally met with in the northern forests. Bears, wolves, and deer, will continue to flourish in the northern and central counties, where underbrush, timber, and small lakes abound.

All large animals will soon be driven by civilization out of Wisconsin. The railroad and improved firearms will do the work, and thus we lose the primitive denizens of the forest and prairies.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

The facts recorded in this paper, were obtained by personal observations within fifteen miles of Racine, Wisconsin, latitude $42^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 48'$ west. This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the extreme southern point of the heavy lumbered district, the base of which rests on Lake Superior. Racine extends six miles further into the lake than Milwaukee, and two miles further than Kenosha. At this point the great prairie approaches near the lake from the west. The extreme rise of the mercury in summer, is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The isothermal line comes further north in summer, and retires further south in winter than it does east of the great lakes, which physical condition will sufficiently explain the remarkable peculiarities of its animal life, the overlapping, as it were, of two distinct faunas. More especially is this true of birds, that are enabled to change their locality with the greatest facility. Within the past thirty years, I have collected and observed over three hundred species of birds, nearly half of all birds found in North America. Many species, considered rare in other sections, are found here in the greatest abundance. A striking peculiarity of the ornithological fauna of this section, is that southern birds go farther north in summer, while northern species go farther south in winter than they do east of the lakes. Of summer birds that visit us, I will enumerate a few of the many that belong to a more southern latitude in the Atlantic States. Nearly all nest with us, or, at least, did some years ago.

Yellow-breasted chat, *Icteria virdis*; mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*; great Carolina wren, *Thriothorus ludovicianus*; prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*; summer red bird, *Pyrrangia asava*; wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*.

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

Snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*; great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereus*; hawk owl, *Surnia ulula*; Arctic three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*; banded three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides hirsutus*; magpie, *Pica hudsonica*; Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Hudson titmouse, *Parus hudsonicus*; king eider, *Somateria spectabilis*; black-throated diver, *Colymbus arcticus*; glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*.

These examples are sufficient to indicate the rich avi fauna of Wisconsin. It is doubtful if there is another locality where the Canada jay and its associates visit in winter where the mocking bird nests in summer, or where the hawk owl flies silently over the spot occupied during the warmer days by the summer red bird and the yellow-breasted chat. But the axe has already leveled much of the great woods, so that there is now a great falling off in numbers of our old familiar feathered friends. It is now extremely doubtful if such a collection can ever again be made within the boundaries of this state, or indeed, of any other.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

By PROF. EDWARD SEARING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the time of the earliest advent of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations, sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823, Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty-Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of Michigan territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of congress approved April 20th of the year previous, established as a separate territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the territory of Michigan should be extended over the new territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first material changes in the code were made by the territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill "to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting common schools." It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school-houses and support-

ing schools was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

In 1840, a memorial to congress from the legislature represented that the people were anxious to establish a common-school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a state government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new states, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the state, the 500,000 acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the state constitution.

AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Shortly before the admission of the state the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill, which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the state was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free-school system for the new state soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free-school system similar to that in our present constitution. The question of establishing the office of state superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free-school system, with a state superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared, was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people, of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May first of that year.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the state constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a state university for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; (2)

all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the state. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870. By an act of the state legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common-school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal-school fund, leaving one-half for the common-school fund. In 1858, another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal-school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common-school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

At the first session of the state legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties, of a state superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director, and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution therefor of the county superintendency. This change took effect January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last published apportionment, that for 1878. It will be seen that since 1855 the increase of the fund has not kept pace with the increase of school population:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.
1849..	79,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865..	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850..	92,495	47,716 00	.518	1870..	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855..	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875..	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860..	288,984	181,049 76	.64	1878..	478,692	185,546 01	.39

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1878, was \$2,680,703.27. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$58,823.70.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In his message to the first territorial legislature, in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking to the establishment of a state university. The same legislature passed an act to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont, in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.' " A resolution was passed at the same session, directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of that body an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also to appropriate two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated, in 1838, seventy-two sections, or two townships, for the support of a "seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin," and this was afterward confirmed to the state for the use of the university. No effectual provision, however, was made for the establishment of the university until ten years later, when the state was organized. Congress, as has been said, had made a donation of lands to the territory for the support of such an institution. but these lands could not be made available for that purpose until the territory should become a state. The state constitution, adopted in 1848, declared that provision should be made for the establishment of a state university, and that the proceeds of all lands donated by the United States to the state for the support of a university should remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to its support.

The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the University of Wisconsin, defining its location, its government, and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same, after having obtained from the legislature the approval of plans. This act repealed the previous act of 1838. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature, January 30, 1849. This report announced the selection of a site, subject to the approval of the legislature, announced the organization of a preparatory department, and the election of a chancellor or president. The university was thus organized, with John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, as its first chancellor, and John W. Sterling as principal of the preparatory department, which was opened February 5, 1849. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

Owing to the short-sighted policy of the state in locating without due care, and in appraising and selling so low the lands of the original grant, the fund produced was entirely inadequate to the support of the institution. Congress, therefore, made, in 1854, an additional grant of seventy-two sections of land for its use. These, however, were located and sold in the same inconsiderate and unfortunate manner, for so low a price as to be a means of inducing immigration, indeed, but not of producing a fund adequate for the support of a successful state university. Of the 92,160 acres comprised in the two grants, there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the sum of \$264,570.13, or at an average price of but little more than \$3.50 per acre.* Besides this, the state had allowed the university to anticipate its income to the extent of over \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. By a law of 1862 the sum of \$104,339.43 was taken from its fund (already too small) to pay for these buildings. The resulting embarrassment made necessary the re-organization of 1866, which added to the slender resources of the institution the agricultural college fund, arising from the sale of lands donated to the state by the congressional act of 1862.

*Compare the price obtained for the lands of the University of Michigan. The first sale of those lands averaged \$22.85 per acre, and brought in a single year (1837) \$150,447.90. Sales were made in succeeding years at \$15, \$17, and \$19 per acre.

The first university building erected was the north dormitory, which was completed in 1851. This is 110 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and four stories in height. The south dormitory, of the same size, was completed in 1855. The main central edifice, known as University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' College was completed in 1872. This latter was built with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the legislature in 1870—the first actual donation the university had ever received from the state. The legislature of 1875 appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of Science Hall, a building to be devoted to instruction in the physical sciences. This was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1877.

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its reorganization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legislature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income, this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1878, \$81,442.63. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year—1877-8—it had in its various departments 388 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The agricultural college fund, granted to the state by the congressional act of 1862, was by a subsequent legislative enactment (1866) applied to the support, not of a separate agricultural college, but of a department of agriculture in the existing university, thus rendering it unnecessary for the state to erect separate buildings elsewhere. Under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, the county of Dane issued to the state, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, bonds to the amount of \$40,000. A farm of about 200 acres, adjoining the university grounds, was purchased, and a four years' course of study provided, designed to be thorough and extensive in the branches that relate to agriculture, in connection with its practical application upon the experimental farm.

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.86, in 1866, to \$244,263.18, in 1878.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The propriety of making some special provision for the instruction of teachers was acknowledged in the very organization of the state, a provision for normal schools having been embodied in the constitution itself, which ordains that after the support and maintenance of the

common schools is insured, the residue of the school fund shall be appropriated to academies and normal schools. The state legislature, in its first session in 1848, in the act establishing the University of Wisconsin, declared that one of the four departments thereof should be a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. The first institution ever chartered in the state as a normal school was incorporated by the legislature at its second session — 1849 — under the title of the "Jefferson County Normal School." This, however, was never organized.

The regents, when organizing the university, at their meeting in 1849, ordained the establishment of a normal professorship, and declared that in organizing the normal department it was their fixed intention "to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by making it, through its normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth." They declared that instruction in the normal department should be free to all suitable candidates. Little was accomplished, however, in this direction during the next ten years. In 1857 an act was passed by the legislature appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income of the swamp-land fund "to normal institutes and academies under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools," who were to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act. Distribution of this income was made to such colleges, academies, and high schools as maintained a normal class, in proportion to the number of pupils passing a successful examination conducted by an agent of the board. In 1859, Dr. Henry Barnard, who had become chancellor of the university, was made agent of the normal regents. He inaugurated a system of teachers' institutes, and gave fresh vigor to the normal work throughout the state. Resigning, however, on account of ill-health, within two years, Professor Chas. H. Allen, who had been conducting institutes under his direction, succeeded him as agent of the normal regents, and was elected principal of the normal department of the university, entering upon his work as the latter in March, 1864. He managed the department with signal ability and success, but at the end of one or two years resigned. Meantime the educational sentiment of the state had manifested itself for the establishment of separate normal schools.

In 1865, the legislature passed an act repealing that of two years before, and providing instead that one-half of the swamp-land fund should be set apart as a normal-school fund, the income of which should be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools under the direction and management of the board of normal regents, with a proviso, however, that one-fourth of such income should be annually transferred to the common-school fund income, until the latter should amount annually to \$200,000. This proviso was repealed by the legislature of 1870, and the entire income of one-half the swamp-land fund has since been devoted to normal-school purposes. During the same year proposals were invited for aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land, or buildings, and propositions from various places were received and considered. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature. In the same year Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as there was already a productive fund of about \$600,000, with an income of over \$30,000, and a prospect of a steady increase as the lands were sold, the board decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, located in different parts of the state. In pursuance of this policy, there have already been completed, and are now in very successful operation, the Platteville Normal School, opened October 9, 1866; the Whitewater Normal School, opened April 21, 1868; the Oshkosh Normal School, opened September 19, 1871, and the River Falls Normal School, opened September 2, 1875. Each assembly district in the state is entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools. These are nominated by county and city superintendents. Tuition is free to all normal students. There are in the normal schools two courses of study — an

elementary course of two years, and an *advanced course* of four years. The student completing the former, receives a certificate; the one completing the latter, a diploma. The certificate, when the holder has successfully taught one year after graduation, may be countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, when it becomes equivalent to a five-years' state certificate. The diploma, when thus countersigned, after a like interval, is equivalent to a permanent state certificate.

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1878, was \$1,004,907.67, and the sum of \$33,290.88 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the State, in 1878, sixty-six institutes, varying in length from one to two weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,944

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the State number about four hundred. The annual report of the State superintendent for 1878 gives the number with two departments as 207, and the number with three or more as 225.

A law of March, 1872, provided that "all graduates of any graded school of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the faculty of the university for admission into the sub-freshman class and college classes of the university, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university." A considerable number of graduates of graded schools entered the university under this law during the next four years, but it being deemed an unwise discrimination in favor of this class of students, in 1876, in the same act which provided for the tax of one tenth of one mill, the legislature provided that from and after the 4th of July of that year no student, except students in law and those taking extra studies, should be required to pay any fees for tuition. Few graded schools of the state are able as yet to fully prepare students for entrance into the regular classes of the classical department of the university. The larger number prepared by them still enter the scientific department or the sub-freshman class.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt by vote the "township system of school government." Under this system each town becomes one school district, and the several school districts already existing become sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a clerk, and these clerks constitute a body corporate under the name of the "board of school directors," and are invested with the title and custody of all school houses, school-house sites, and other property belonging to the sub-districts, with power to control them for the best interests of the schools of the town. The law provides for an executive committee to execute the orders of the

board, employ teachers, etc., and for a secretary to record proceedings of the board, have immediate charge and supervision of the schools, and perform other specified duties. But few towns have as yet made trial of this system, although it is in successful operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and where fully and fairly tried in our own, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is the general belief of our enlightened educational men that the plan has such merits as ought to secure its voluntary adoption by the people of the state.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. For the year ending August 31, 1878, eighty-five schools reported and received a pro rata division of the maximum appropriation. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the twofold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of Wisconsin are, a state superintendent of public instruction, sixty-four county superintendents, twenty-eight city superintendents, and a school board in each district, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk. The state and county superintendents hold office two years, the district officers three years. In each independent city there is a board of education, and the larger cities have each a city superintendent, who in some cases is also principal of the high school. He is appointed for one year. The county board of supervisors determine, within certain limits, the amount of money to be raised annually in each town and ward of their county for school purposes, levy an additional amount for the salary of the county superintendents, may authorize a special school tax, and may under certain circumstances determine that there shall be two superintendents for their county. The town board of supervisors have authority to form and alter school districts, to issue notice for first meeting, to form union districts for high school purposes, and appoint first boards for the same, to locate and establish school-house sites under certain circumstances, to extinguish districts that have neglected to maintain school for two years, and to dispose of the property of the same. The district clerks report annually to the town clerks, the town clerks to the county superintendents, and the county and city superintendents to the state superintendent, who in turn makes an annual report to the governor.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The state superintendent is authorized by law "to issue state certificates of high grade to teachers of eminent qualifications." Two grades of these are given, one unlimited, and the other good for five years. The examination is conducted by a board of three examiners, appointed annually by the state superintendent, and acting under rules and regulations prescribed by him.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, holding its annual session in the summer and a semi-annual or "executive" session in the winter, there are, in several parts of the state, county or district associations, holding stated meetings. The number of such associations is annually increasing.

LIBRARIES.

The utility of public libraries as a part of the means of popular enlightenment, was early recognized in this state. The constitution, as set forth in 1848, required that a portion of the income of the school fund should be applied to the "purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus" for the common schools. The same year the legislature of the state, at its first session, enacted that as soon as this income should amount to \$60,000 a year (afterwards changed to \$70,000), each town superintendent might devote one tenth of the portion of this income received by his town annually, to town library purposes, the libraries thus formed to be distributed among the districts, in sections, and in rotation, once in three months. Districts were also empowered to raise money for library books. The operation of this discretionary and voluntary system was not successful. In ten years (1858) only about one third of the districts (1,121) had libraries, embracing in all but 38,755 volumes, and the state superintendent, Hon. Lyman C. Draper, urged upon the legislature a better system, of "town libraries," and a state tax for their creation and maintenance. In 1857, the legislature enacted that ten per cent. of the yearly income of the school fund should be applied to the purchase of town school libraries, and that an annual tax of one tenth of one mill should be levied for the same purpose. The law was left incomplete, however, and in 1862, before the system had been perfected, the exigencies of the civil war led to the repeal of the law, and the library fund which had accumulated from the ten per cent. of the school fund income, and from the library tax, amounting in all to \$88,784.78, was transferred to the general fund. This may be considered a debt to the educational interests of the state that should be repaid. Meanwhile the single district library system languishes and yearly grows weaker. The re-enacting of a town library system, in which local effort and expenditure shall be stimulated and supplemented by State aid, has been recommended by the State Teachers' Association, and will, it is hoped, be secured, at no distant day, as a part of a complete town system of schools and of public education.

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act creating the office was passed at the first session of the state legislature, in 1848. The incumbents up to the present time have been as follows :

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig†.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.
Hon. W. C. Willford.....	Two years—1878-79.

* Died, May 29, 1845.

† Resigned, October 1, 1873.

‡ Died, July 3, 1870.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.*

Beloit College was founded in 1847, at Beloit, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1848, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors, and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was appointed president, and has continued such until the present time. The institution has had a steady growth, has maintained a high standard of scholarship and done excellent work, both in its preparatory and college departments. Two hundred and thirty-six young men have graduated. Its lands and buildings are valued at \$78,000, and its endowments and funds amount to about \$122,000.

Lawrence University, at Appleton, under the patronage of the Methodist church, was organized as a college in 1850, having been an "institute" or academy for three years previous, under the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first president was Rev. Edward Cook; the second, R. Z. Mason; the present one is the Rev. George M. Steele, D. D. It is open to both sexes, and has graduated 130 young men, and 68 young women. It still maintains a preparatory department. It has been an institution of great benefit in a new region of country, in the northeastern part of the state. Receiving a liberal donation at the outset from the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, it has land and buildings valued at \$47,000, at Appleton, and funds and endowments amounting to \$60,000.

Milton College, an institution under the care of the Seventh Day Baptists, was opened as a college in 1867, having been conducted as an academy since 1844. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the president, was for many years the principal of the academy. The institution has done much valuable work, particularly in preparing teachers for our public schools. The college has graduated 38 young men and women, having previously graduated 93 academic students. It has lands, buildings and endowments to the amount of about \$50,000.

Ripon College, which was known till 1864 as Brockway College, was organized in 1853, at Ripon, and is supported by the Congregational church. Since its re-organization, in 1863, it has graduated 77 students (of both sexes) in the college courses, and has always maintained a large and flourishing preparatory department. Under its present efficient head, the Rev. E. H. Merrill, A. M., it is meeting with continued success. Its property amounts to about \$125,000.

Racine College was founded by the Episcopal Church, at Racine, in 1852, under the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., as its first President. It was for a long time under the efficient administration of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., now deceased, who was succeeded by Rev. D. Stevens Parker. It maintains a large boys' school also, and a preparatory department. It was designed, in part, to train young men for the Nashotah Theological Seminary. It has property, including five buildings, to the amount of about \$180,000, and has graduated ninety-nine young men. Its principal work, in which it has had great success, is that of a boys' school, modeled somewhat after the English schools.

The Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, an ecclesiastical school, was established at St. Francis Station, near Milwaukee, chiefly by the combined efforts of two learned and zealous priests, the Rev. Michael Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse, and the Rev. Joseph Salzmänn. It was opened in January, 1856, with Rev. M. Heiss as rector, and with 25 students. Rev. Joseph Salzmänn was rector from September, 1868, to the time of his death, January 17, 1874, since which time Rev. C. Wapelhorst has held the rectorship. The latter is now assisted by twelve professors, and the students number 267, of whom 105 are theologians, 31 students of philosophy, and the rest classical students.

Pio Nono College is a Roman Catholic institution, at St. Francis Station, in the immediate neighborhood of the Seminary of St. Francis. It was founded in 1871, by Rev. Joseph Salzmänn,

* The statistics in this division were obtained in 1877, and are for the previous year.

who was the first rector. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present rector, Rev. Thomas Bruener, who is assisted by a corps of seven professors. Besides the college proper, there is a normal department, in which, in addition to the education that qualifies for teaching in common and higher schools, particular attention is given to church music. There is also, under the same management, but in an adjoining building, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The pupils in the latter, both boys and girls, numbering about 30, are taught to speak by sounds, and it is said with the best success.

An institution was organized in 1865, at Prairie du Chien, under the name of Prairie du Chien College, and under the care of J. T. Lovewell, as principal. In the course of two or three years it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and is now known as St. John's College. It has so far performed principally preparatory work.

Sinsinawa Mound College, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1848, through the labors of Father Mazzuchelli, but after doing a successful work, was closed in 1863, and in 1867 the St. Clara academy was opened in the same buildings.

The Northwestern University, which is under the Lutheran church, was organized in 1865, at Watertown, under Rev. August F. Ernst, as president. It has graduated 21 young men, and has a preparatory department. Its property is valued at \$50,000.

Galesville University was organized in 1859, under the patronage of the Methodist church at Galesville, in the northwest part of the state. The first president was the Rev. Samuel Fallows, since state superintendent. It has graduated ten young men and eight young women, its work hitherto having been mostly preparatory. It is now under the patronage of the Presbyterian denomination, with J. W. McLaury, A. M., as president. It has property valued at \$30,000, and an endowment of about \$50,000.

Carroll College was established at Waukesha, by the Presbyterian church, in 1846. Prof. J. W. Sterling, now of the state university, taught its primary classes that year. Under President John A. Savage, D.D., with an able corps of professors, it took a high rank and graduated classes; but for several years past it has confined its work principally to academic studies. Under W. L. Rankin, A. M., the present principal, the school is doing good service.

Wayland University was established as a college, by the Baptists, at Beaver Dam, in 1854, but never performed much college work. For three years past, it has been working under a new charter as an academy and preparatory school, and is now known as Wayland Institute.

In 1841, the Protestant Episcopal church established a mission in the wilds of Waukesha county, and, at an early day, steps were taken to establish in connection therewith an institution of learning. This was incorporated in 1847, by the name of Nashotah House. In 1852 the classical school was located at Racine, and Nashotah House became distinctively a theological seminary. It has an endowment of one professorship, the faculty and students being otherwise sustained by voluntary contributions. It has a faculty of five professors, with Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D., as president, buildings pleasantly situated, and has graduated 185 theological students.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Two institutions have been known under this designation. The Milwaukee Female College was founded in 1852, and ably conducted for several years, under the principalship of Miss Mary Mortimer, now deceased. It furnished an advanced grade of secondary instruction. The Wisconsin Female College, located at Fox Lake, was first incorporated in 1855, and re-organized in 1863. It has never reached a collegiate course, is now known as Fox Lake Seminary, and admits both sexes. Rev. A. O. Wright, A. M., is the present principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following institutions of academic grade, are now in operation: Albion Academy; Benton Academy; Big Foot Academy; Elroy Seminary; Fox Lake Seminary; two German and English academies in Milwaukee; Janesville Academy; Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Lake Geneva Seminary, Geneva; Lakeside Seminary, Oconomowoc; Marshall Academy, Marshall; Merrill Institute, Fond du Lac; Milwaukee Academy; Racine Academy; River Falls Institute; Rochester Seminary; St. Catherine's Academy, Racine; St. Clara Academy; Sinsinawa Mound; St. Mary's Institute, Milwaukee; Sharon Academy; and Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam. Similar institutions formerly in operation but suspended or merged in other institutions, were: Allen's Grove Academy; Appleton Collegiate Institute; Baraboo Collegiate Institute; Beloit Female Seminary; Beloit Seminary; Brunson Institute, Mount Hope; Evansville Seminary; Janesville Academy (merged in the high school); Kilbourn Institute; Lancaster Institute; Milton Academy; Platteville Academy; Southport Academy (Kenosha); Waterloo Academy; Waukesha Seminary; Wesleyan Seminary, Eau Claire; and Patch Grove Academy. The most important of these were the Milton and Platteville Academies, the former merged in Milton College, the latter in the Platteville Normal School. Of the others, several were superseded by the establishment of public high schools in the same localities.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this character, aiming to furnish what is called a business education, exist in Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. The oldest and largest is in Milwaukee, under the care of Prof. R. C. Spencer, and enrolls from two to three hundred students annually.

AGRICULTURE.

By W. W. DANIELLS, M.S., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter, and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the state, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated, and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the sole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the state has grown to one of considerable importance. The shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the state, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

farmers, in 1840: 52 in 1850: 54 in 1860: 55 in 1870. The rapid growth of the agriculture of the state is illustrated by the increase in the number of acres of improved land in farms, and in the value of farms and of farm implements and machinery, as shown by the following table, compiled from the United States census:

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,499	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,746,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,755,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the state, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the state is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the state consists of undulating prairies of variable size—the largest being Rock prairie—alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the “openings” land is usually a sandy loam, readily tilled, fertile, but not as “strong” as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the state, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the state known geologically as the “driftless” region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the lime-rock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the streams. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the state, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is “heavier” and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural state, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should be grain-growing. The fertile prairies covering large portions of the southern part of the state had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because there land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand, and especially in the newer states,

land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land-skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation. The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming as then practiced was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse, and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw-stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw. So that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and very fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the state, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the state, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the state increased rapidly in value, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain-growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which

favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern states this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually 'go west' again, to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain-growing state. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain-growing than to general, stock, or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated:

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.
1850...	4,256,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	209,672	79,878
1860...	15,657,455	888,544	7,517,300	11,059,260	707,307	38,987
1870...	25,606,344	1,325,294	15,033,988	20,180,016	1,645,019	408,897
1875*...	25,200,000	1,340,000	15,200,000	26,600,000	2,200,000	275,000

From these statistics it will be seen that the increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on upon the new and very rich soils of the state, while in the older states this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866 as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures with low prices brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the state have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

demands of the market. The value in 1869 of all farm products and betterments of the state was \$79,072,967. There were raised of wheat the same year 25,606,344 bushels, which at \$1.03 per bushel, the mean price reported by the Milwaukee board of trade, for No. 2 wheat (the leading grade), for the year ending July 31, 1870, amounts to \$26,374,524, or one third the value of all agricultural products and betterments. The average production per acre, as estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was 14 bushels. Hence there were 1,829,024 acres of land devoted to this one crop, nearly one third of all the improved land in the state. Of the wheat crop of 1869 24,375,435 bushels were spring wheat, and 1,230,909 bushels were winter wheat, which is 19.8 bushels of spring to 1 bushel of winter wheat. The latter is scarcely sown at all on the prairies, or upon light opening soils. In some of the timbered regions hardy varieties do well, but it is not a certain crop, as it is not able to withstand the winters, unless covered by snow or litter. It is not injured as seriously by the hard freezing, as by the alternate freezing and thawing of February and March.

The continued cropping of land with grain is a certain means of exhausting the soil of the phosphates, and of those nitrogenous compounds that are essential to the production of grain, and yet are present even in the most fertile soils in but small quantities. To the diminished yield, partly attributable to the overcropping of the land, and partially to poor seasons and chinch bugs, and to the decline in prices soon after the war, owing to an over production of wheat, may largely be attributed the hard times experienced by the grain growing farmers of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1877. The continued raising of wheat upon the same land, alternated, if any alternation occurred, with barley, oats, or corn, has produced its sure results. The lesson has cost the farmers of the state dearly, but it has not been altogether lost. A better condition of affairs has already begun. Wheat is gradually losing its prestige as the farmers' sole dependence, while stock, dairy, and mixed farming are rapidly increasing. The number of bushels of wheat raised to each inhabitant in the state was in 1850 fourteen, in 1860 twenty-three and eight tenths, in 1870 twenty-four, and in 1875 twenty and four tenths. These figures do not indicate a diminished productiveness of the state, but show, with the greatly increased production in other branches of husbandry, that farmers are changing their system to one more diversified and rational. Straw stacks are no longer burned, and manure heaps are not looked upon as altogether useless. Much more attention is now paid to the use of fertilizers. Clover with plaster is looked upon with constantly increasing favor, and there is a greater seeking for light upon the more difficult problems of a profitable agriculture.

Corn is raised to a large extent, although Wisconsin has never ranked as high in corn, as in wheat growing. Sixteen states raised more corn in 1870 than this state, and in 1875, seventeen states raised more. Corn requires a rich, moist soil, with a long extended season of warm sunshine. While this crop can be raised with great ease in the larger portion of the state, it will always succeed better farther south, both on account of the longer summers and the greater amount of rainfall. According to the statistics of the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield per acre for a period of ten years, is about 30 bushels. Corn is an important crop in the economy of the farmer, as from it he obtains much food for his stock, and it is his principal dependence for fattening pork. On these accounts it will, without doubt, retain its place in the husbandry of the state, even when stock and dairy farming are followed to a much greater extent than at present. Barley is cultivated largely throughout the state, but five states produced more in 1870, than Wisconsin. The great quantity of beer brewed here, furnishes a good home market for this grain. Barley succeeds best in a rather moist climate, having a long growing season. The dry, short summers of Wisconsin, are not well adapted to its growth. Hence the average

yield is but a medium one, and the quality of the grain is only fair. According to the returns furnished the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield for a period of ten years, is 22 bushels per acre.

Next to wheat, more bushels of oats are raised than of any other grain. Wisconsin was, in 1860, fifth in rank among the oat-growing states; in 1870, sixth. The rich soils of the state raise an abundant crop of oats with but little labor, and hence their growth in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of good husbandry. They will bear poor cultivation better than corn, and are frequently grown upon land too weedy to produce that grain. It is a favorite grain for feeding, especially to horses. With the best farmers, oats are looked upon with less favor than corn, because it is apt to leave land well seeded with weeds which are difficult to exterminate. In the production of rye, Wisconsin ranked seventh in 1860, and fourth in 1870. It is a much surer crop in this state than winter wheat, as it is less easily winter-killed when not protected by snow, than is that grain. Besides, it ripens so early as not to be seriously injured by drouth in summer, and succeeds well even upon the poorer soils. The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels.

But few hops were grown in Wisconsin, up to 1860, when owing to an increased demand by the breweries of the state, there was a gradual but healthful increase in hop culture. A few years later the advent of the hop louse, and other causes of failure at the east, so raised the price of hops as to make them a very profitable crop to grow. Many acres were planted in this state from 1863 to 1865, when the total product was valued at nearly \$350,000. The success of those engaged in this new branch of farming, encouraged others to adopt it. The profits were large. Wheat growing had not for several years been remunerative, and in 1867 and 1868, the "hop fever" became an epidemic, almost a plague. The crop of Sauk county alone was estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds, worth over \$2,000,000. The quality of the crop was excellent, the yield large, and the price unusually high. The secretary of the State Agricultural society says, in his report for that year, "Cases are numerous in which the first crop has paid for the land and all the improvements." To many farmers hop raising appeared to offer a sure and speedy course to wealth. But a change came quickly. The hop louse ruined the crop, and low prices caused by over production, aided in bringing ruin to many farmers. In 1867, the price of hops was from 40 to 55 cents per pound, while in 1869 it was from 10 to 15 cents, some of poor quality selling as low as 3 cents. Many hop yards were plowed up during 1869 and 1870. The area under cultivation to this crop in 1875, was, according to the "Report of the Secretary of State," 10,932 acres.

The production of tobacco has greatly increased since 1860, when there were raised in the state 87,340 pounds. In 1870, the product was 960,813 pounds. As is well known, the quality of tobacco grown in the northern states is greatly inferior for chewing and smoking, to that grown in the south, although varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well here. The variety principally grown is the Connecticut seed leaf. Tobacco can only be grown successfully on rich, fertile soils, and it is very exhausting to the land. Of the amount produced in 1870, there were raised in Rock county 645,408 pounds, and in Dane county, 229,568 pounds: the entire remaining portion of the state raised but 85,737 pounds. According to the report of the secretary of state, the whole number of acres planted to tobacco in 1875, was 3,296. Of this amount Rock county planted 1,676 acres, and Dane county, 1,454 acres, leaving for the remainder of the state but 166 acres. While the crop has been fairly productive and profitable, these statistics show that up to the present time tobacco-raising has been a merely local interest.

The production of flax is another merely local industry, it being confined principally to the

counties of Kenosha, Grant, Iowa and LaFayette. Of flax fibre, Kenosha county raised in 1869, nearly four fifths of the entire amount grown in the state, the total being 497,398 pounds. With the high price of labor and the low price of cotton now ruling, it is scarcely possible to make the raising of flax fibre profitable. Flax seed is raised to a small extent in the other counties mentioned. The present price of oil makes this a fairly profitable crop. If farmers fully appreciated that in addition to the oil, the oil cake is of great value as a food for cattle and sheep, and also that the manure made by the animals eating it, is of three times the value of that made by animals fed upon corn, doubtless much more flax seed would be raised than is at present. American oil-cake finds a ready market in England, at prices which pay well for its exportation. If English farmers can afford to carry food for their stock so far, American farmers may well strive to ascertain if they can afford to allow the exportation of so valuable food. When greater attention is paid in our own country to the quality of the manure made by our stock, more oil-cake will be fed at home, and a much smaller proportion of that made here will be exported.

The amount of maple sugar produced diminishes as the settlement of the state increases, and is now scarcely sufficient in amount to be an item in the state's productions. The increase in the price of sugar from 1861 to 1868 caused many farmers to try sorghum raising. But the present low prices of this staple has caused an abandonment of the enterprise. Two attempts have been made in Wisconsin to manufacture beet-root sugar, the first at Fond du Lac in 1867 the second at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870. The Fond du Lac company removed their works to California in 1869, not having been successful in their efforts. The Black Hawk company made, in 1871, more than 134,000 pounds of sugar, but have since abandoned the business. Both these failures may be attributed to several causes, first of which was the want of sufficient capital to build and carry on a factory sufficiently large to enable the work to be done economically; secondly, the difficulty of sufficiently interesting farmers in the business to induce them to raise beets on so large a scale as to warrant the building of such a factory; and, thirdly, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar. The quality of beets raised was good, the polarization test showing in many instances as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar. The larger proportion of hay made in the state is from the natural meadows, the low lands or marshes, where wild grasses grow in abundance, and hay only costs the cutting and curing. Cultivated grasses do well throughout the state, and "tame hay" can be made as easily here as elsewhere. The limestone soils, where timber originally grew, are of the uplands, most natural to grass, and, consequently, furnish the richest meadows, and yield the best pasturage. Yet the only soils where grasses do not readily grow, are those which are so sandy and dry as to be nearly barrens. Clover grows throughout the state in the greatest luxuriance. There is occasionally a season so dry as to make "seeding down" a failure, and upon light soils clover, when not covered with snow, is apt to winter-kill. Yet it is gaining in favor with farmers, both on account of the valuable pasturage and hay it affords, and on account of its value as a soil renovator. In wheat-growing regions, clover is now recognized to be of the greatest value in a "rotation," on account of its ameliorating influence upon the soil. Throughout the stock and dairy regions, clover is depended upon to a large extent for pasturage, and to a less extent for hay.

There has been a growing interest in stock raising for the past ten years, although the increase has not been a rapid one. Many of the herds of pure-blood cattle in the state rank high for their great excellence. The improvement of horses has been less rapid than that of cattle, sheep, and swine; yet this important branch of stock farming is improving each year. The most attention is given to the improvement of draught and farm horses, while roadsters and fast horses are not altogether neglected. There are now owned in the state a large number of horses of the heavier English and French breeds, which are imparting to their progeny their own characteristics

of excellence, the effects of which are already visible in many of the older regions of the state. Of the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, the Devons, and the Jerseys are well represented. The Short-horns have met with most favor with the general farmer, the grades of this breed being large, and possessing in a high degree the quiet habits and readiness to fatten, so characteristic of the full-bloods. Without doubt, the grade Short-horns will continue in the high favor in which they are now held, as stock-raising becomes a more important branch of the husbandry of the state. Of pure blood Short-horns there are many herds, some of which are of the very highest excellence. At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin. The Ayrshires are increasing in numbers, and are held in high esteem by many dairymen. They are not yet, however, as generally disseminated over the state, as their great merit as a milking breed would warrant. The rapid growth of the dairy interest will doubtless increase their numbers greatly, at least as grades, in the dairying region. Of pure bred Devons and Jerseys, there are fewer than of the former breeds. The latter are principally kept in towns and cities to furnish milk for a single family. The following table shows the relative importance of stock raising in the state for the years mentioned. The figures are an additional proof to those already given, that the grain industry has held sway in Wisconsin to the detriment of other branches of farming, as well as to the state's greatest increase in wealth.

YEAR.	WHOLE NUM- BER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUM- BER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRO- DUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870	603,294	12	1,069,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*	622,000	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

The growth and present condition of sheep husbandry, compare much more favorably with the general development of the state than does that of cattle raising. In a large degree this may be accounted for by the impetus given to wool raising during our civil war by the scarcity of cotton, and the necessary substitution to a great extent, of woollen for cotton goods. This great demand for wool for manufacturing purposes produced a rapid rise in the price of this staple, making its production a very profitable branch of farming. With the close of the war came a lessened demand, and consequently lower prices. Yet at no time has the price of wool fallen below that at which it could be profitably produced. This is the more notably true when the value of sheep in keeping up the fertility and productiveness of land, is taken into account. The foregoing table shows the improvement in this branch of husbandry since 1850.

Although many more sheep might profitably be kept in the state, the above figures show that the wool interest is fairly developed, and the average weight of fleece is an assurance of more than ordinarily good stock. The fine-wooled sheep and their grades predominate, although there are in the state some excellent stock of long-wools—mostly Cotswold—and of South-downs.

Of all the agricultural interests of the state, no other has made as rapid growth during the last ten years, as has that of dairying. With the failure of hop-growing, began the growth of the factory system of butter and cheese making, and the downfall of the one was scarcely more rapid than has been the upbuilding of the other. The following statistics of the production of butter and cheese illustrate this rapid progress. It will be remembered that for the years 1850,

1860, and 1870 the statistics are from the U. S. census, and hence include all the butter and cheese made in the state, while for the remaining years, only that made by factories and professional dairymen as reported to the secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, is included. It has been found impossible to obtain the statistics of butter, except for the census years.

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHE. SE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850	3,633,750	400,283
1860	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870	22,473,036	1,591,798
1874	-----	13,000,000
1875	-----	15,000,000
1876	-----	17,000,000

The quality of Wisconsin dairy products is excellent, as may be judged by the fact that, at the Centennial Exhibition, Wisconsin cheese received twenty awards, a larger number than was given to any other state except New York, and for butter Wisconsin received five awards. No state received more, and only New York and Illinois received as many. Wisconsin received one award for each fourteen cheeses on exhibition. No other state received so large a proportion. New York received the largest number of awards, viz., twenty-one, but only secured one award for each thirty cheeses on exhibition. The number of cheese and butter factories is increasing each year, and there is being made in the better grazing regions of the state, as rapid a transition from grain to dairy-farming as is consistent with a healthful growth. This interest, which is now an important one in the state's industrial economy, has before it a promising future, both in its own development, and in its indirect influence upon the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

The history of the earlier attempts in fruit raising in Wisconsin would be little more than a record of failures. The pioneers planted apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees, but they gathered little or no fruit. As was natural, they planted those varieties that were known to do well in the older states of the same latitude. Little was known of the climate, and there was no apparent reason why those varieties should not do well here. The first orchards died. The same varieties were replanted, and again the orchards died. Gradually, through the costly school of experience, it was learned that the climate was different from that of the eastern states, and that to succeed here varieties of fruit must be such as were adapted to the peculiar climate of this state. These peculiarities are hot, and for the most part, dry summers, cold and dry winters. The dryness of the climate has been the greatest obstacle to success, as this is indirectly the cause of the great extremes of temperature experienced here. The summers are often so dry that the growth of the trees is not completed, and the wood sufficiently well ripened to enable it to withstand the rigors of winter. And the clear, dry atmosphere of winter allows the sun's rays to pass through it so unobstructedly as to warm the body of the tree upon the sunny side, above the freezing point, even though the temperature of the air is much lower. The alternate thawing and freezing ruptures the tender cells connecting the bark and wood, producing a complete separation of these parts, and often besides bursts the bark. The separation of bark and wood destroys the circulation of the sap upon that side of the tree, thus enfeebling the entire plant. The tree is not able to form new bark over the ruptured part, and a diseased spot results. Such a plant makes but a feeble growth of poorly ripened wood, and soon dies.

altogether. Besides the above cause, the extreme cold weather occasionally experienced will kill healthy trees of all varieties not extremely hardy. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, a good degree of success has been attained in the raising of apples and grapes. This success has been the result of persevering effort upon the part of the horticulturists of the state, who have sought the causes of failure in order that they might be removed or avoided. It is thus by intelligent observation that the fruit growers have gained the experience which brings with it a creditable success. The first requisite to success is the planting of varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our severe winters. This has been accomplished by selecting the hardiest of the old varieties, and by raising seedlings, having besides hardiness, qualities sufficiently valuable to make them worthy of cultivation. The second requisite to success is in the selection of a situation having suitable soil and exposure, and thirdly, proper care after planting. Among the hardy varieties of apples regarded with greatest favor are Tetofski, Red Astrachan, and Duchess of Oldenberg, all Russian varieties, and Fameuse from Canada. Besides these there are a few American varieties so hardy as to prove reliable in the south half of the state. Among these are a few seedlings that have originated in Wisconsin. Apple trees are less apt to be injured by the winter upon a site sloping to the northeast or north, where they are less directly exposed to the rays of the winter's sun. High ground is much better than low, and a good, strong, not too rich soil is best. Apples do better upon soils where timber originally grew than on the prairies, and they are grown more easily along the border of Lake Michigan than in the interior of the state. Pears are raised to but a slight extent, as only a few of the hardiest varieties will succeed at all, and these only in favorable situations. Grapes are grown in great abundance, and in great perfection, although not of the more tender varieties. The Concord, on account of its hardiness and excellent bearing qualities, is cultivated most generally. Next to this comes the Delaware, while many other varieties, both excellent and prolific, are raised with great ease. The season is seldom too short to ripen the fruit well, and the only precaution necessary to protect the vines during the winter is a covering of earth or litter. Cranberries grow spontaneously upon many marshes in the interior of the state. Within a few years considerable attention has been given to improving these marshes, and to the cultivation of this most excellent fruit. Doubtless within a few years the cranberry crop will be an important one among the fruit productions of the state. All of the small fruits adapted to this latitude are cultivated in abundance, and very successfully, the yield being often times exceedingly large. Altogether, the horticultural interests of the state are improving, and there is a bright prospect that in the near future fruit growing will not be looked upon with the disfavor with which it has been regarded heretofore.

Of the associations for advancing the agricultural interests of the state, the first organized was the "State Agricultural Society." The earliest efforts to establish such an organization were made at Madison in December, 1846, during the session of the first constitutional convention of the territory. A constitution was adopted, but nothing further was done. In February, 1849, another meeting was held in Madison, at which it was "Resolved, That in view of the great importance of agriculture in the west, it is expedient to form a state agricultural society in Wisconsin." Another constitution was adopted, and officers were elected, but no effectual organization resulted from this second attempt. The "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society"—the present organization—had its inception in a meeting held at Madison, March 8, 1851, at which a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate persons to fill the various offices of said society. At its organization, the society was composed of annual members, who paid one dollar dues each year, and of life members, who, upon the payment of ten dollars, were exempt from the annual contribution. The annual membership was afterward

abolished, and in 1869 the fee constituting one a life member was raised to twenty dollars. The first annual fair of the society was held in Janesville, in October, 1851. Fairs have been held annually since, except during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1851 premiums were paid to the amount of only \$140, while at the present time they amount to nearly \$10,000. In 1851 there were five life members. At the present time there are over seven hundred, representing all the various industries of the state. The fairs held under the auspices of this society have been of excellent character, and have been fruitful of good to all the industries of the state, but more especially to the farmers. The state has been generous in aid of this society, having furnished commodious rooms for its use in the capitol building, printed the annual report of the secretary, a volume of about 500 pages, and donated annually, for many years, \$2,000 toward its support. Besides its annual fairs, for the past five years there has been held an annual convention, under the auspices of this society, for the reading and discussing of papers upon topics of interest to farmers, and for a general interchange of ideas relating to farming. These conventions are held in high esteem by the better class of farmers, and have added greatly to the usefulness of the society. The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society" was originally the "Wisconsin State Fruit Growers' Association," which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was "the collecting, arranging, and disseminating facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit growers in all parts of the state." Exhibitions and conventions of the association were held annually up to 1860, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. A volume of "Transactions" was published by the association in 1855. In 1859 its transactions were published with those of the state agricultural society. From 1860 to 1865 no state horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association" was reorganized as the "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." The legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society, in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society. The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871 an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now seven volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering of the horticulturists of the state are members of this association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the state is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture. Besides these state associations, there are many local agricultural and horticultural societies, all of which have been useful in aiding the cause for which they were organized. Farmers' clubs and granges of the "Patrons of Husbandry" have also done much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the industrial interests of the state. By their frequent meetings, at which discussions are held, views compared, and experiences related, much valuable intelligence is gained, thought is stimulated, and the profession of farming advanced. As agriculture, like all kindred professions, depends upon intelligence to direct its advancement, all means intended to stimulate thought among farmers will, if wisely directed, aid in advancing this most complex of all industries. To those above named, and to other like associations, is in a large degree to be attributed the present favorable condition of the agriculture of the state.

Wisconsin is yet, comparatively, a new State. It was mainly settled by men who had little moneyed capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

circumstances are taken into account, and the improvement in methods of culture, and changes from grain to stock and dairy-farming that are now being made, are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that the present condition of the agriculture of the state is excellent, and that the future of this most important industry is rich in promise of a steady, healthful growth, toward a completer development of all the agricultural resources of the state.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

By ROLAND D. IRVING, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, ETC., AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The useful mineral materials that occur within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, come under both of the two grand classes of such substances: the *metallic ores*, from which the metals ordinarily used in the arts are extracted; and the *non-metallic substances*, which are used in the arts for the most part without any preliminary treatment, or at least undergo only a very partial alteration before being utilized. Of the first class are found in Wisconsin the ores of *lead, zinc, iron* and *copper*, besides minute traces of the precious metals; of the second class, the principal substances found are *brick-clay, kaolin, cement-rock, limestone for burning into quick-lime, limestone for flux, glass sand, peat* and *building stone*.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are considered together because they are found occurring together in the same region and under exactly the same circumstances, being even obtained from the same openings. Lead has for many years been the most important metallic production of Wisconsin, and, together with zinc, whose ores have been utilized only since 1860, still holds this prominent position, although the production is not so great as formerly. Small quantities of lead and zinc ores have been found in the crystalline (Archæan) rocks of the northern part of the state and in the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior country, but there are no indications at present that these regions will ever produce in quantity. All of the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin comes then from that portion of the southwestern part of the state which lies west of Sugar river and south of the nearly east and west ridge that forms the southern side of the valley of the Wisconsin, from the head of Sugar river westward. This district is commonly known in Wisconsin as the "Lead Region," and forms the larger part of the "Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi," which includes also smaller portions of Iowa and Illinois.

What European first became acquainted with the deposits of lead in the upper portion of valley of the Mississippi is a matter of some doubt. Charlevoix (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, III, 397, 398.) attributes the discovery to Nicolas Perrot, about 1692; and states that in 1721 the deposits still bore Perrot's name. Perrot himself, however, in the only one of his writings that remains, makes no mention of the matter. The itinerary of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, 1700-1701, given in La Harpe's *History of Louisiana*, which was written early in the 18th century, shows that the former found lead on the banks of the Mississippi, not far from

the present southern boundary of Wisconsin, August 25, 1700. Captain Johathan Carver, 1766, found lead in abundance at the Blue Mounds, and found the Indians in all the country around in possession of masses of galena, which they had obtained as "float mineral," and which they were incapable of putting to any use. There is no evidence of any one mining before Julien Dubuque, who, 1788 to 1809, mined in the vicinity of the flourishing city which now bears his name. After his death in 1809 nothing more was done until 1821, when the attention of American citizens was first drawn to the rich lead deposits of this region. By 1827, the mining had become quite general and has continued to the present time, the maximum production having been reached, however, between the years 1845 and 1847.

The following table, prepared by the late Moses Strong, shows the mineral production of southwestern Wisconsin for the years 1860 to 1873 in pounds:

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	BLENDE.
1860	-----	320,000	1867	13,820,784	5,181,445	841,310
1861	-----	266,000	1868	13,869,619	4,302,383	3,078,435
1862	17,037.912	-----	1869	13,426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,105.577	1,120,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337.895	4,198,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,970
1866	14,029.192	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

Until within the last decade the lead mines of the Mississippi valley, including now both the "Upper" and the "Lower" regions—the latter one of which lies wholly within the limits of the state of Missouri—have far eclipsed the rest of the United States in the production of lead, the district being in fact one of the most important of the lead districts in the world. Of late years, however, these mines are far surpassed in production by the "silver-lead" mines of Utah and other Rocky Mountain regions, which, though worked especially for their silver, produce incidentally a very large amount of lead. Nevertheless, the mines of the Mississippi valley will long continue to be a very important source of this metal. The lead ore of the Wisconsin lead region is of one kind only, the sulphide known as *galena*, or *galenite*. This ore, when free from mechanically mingled impurities, contains 86.6 per cent. of lead, the balance being sulphur. Small quantities of other lead ores are occasionally found in the uppermost portions of the deposits, having been produced by the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere. The chief one of these oxidation products is the earthy carbonate known as *cerussite*. Galena almost always contains some silver, commonly enough to pay for its extraction. The Wisconsin galenas, however, are unusually free from silver, of which they contain only the merest trace.

The zinc ores are of two kinds, the most abundant being the ferruginous sulphide, or the "black-jack" of the miners. The pure sulphide, *sphalerite*, contains 67 per cent. of zinc, but the iron-bearing variety, known minerallogically as *marmatite*, generally contains 10 per cent. or more of iron. A ferruginous variety of the carbonate, *smithsonite*, also occurs in abundance, and is known to the miners as "dry-bone," the name being suggested by the peculiar structure of the ore.

Both lead and zinc ores occur in limited deposits in a series of limestone beds belonging to the Lower Silurian series. The lead region is underlaid by a nearly horizontal series of strata, with an aggregate thickness of 2,000 feet, which lie upon an irregular surface of ancient crystalline rocks (gneiss, granite, etc.). The names and order of succession of the several strata are indicated in the following scheme, the last named being the lowest in the series:

<i>Formation,</i>		<i>Thickness.</i>
Lead Horizon	Niagara dolomitic limestone.....	300— 300 feet.
	Cincinnati shales.....	60— 100 "
	Galena dolomitic limestone.....	250— 275 "
	Blue limestone.....	50— 75 "
	Buff dolomitic limestone.....	15— 20 "
	Lower Magnesian (dolomitic) limestone.....	250 "
	Potsdam sandstone series.....	800—1000 "

The first two of these layers, in the Wisconsin part of the lead region, are met with only in a few isolated peaks and ridges. The prevailing surface rock is the Galena limestone, through which, however, the numerous streams cut in deep and narrow valleys which not unfrequently are carved all the way into the Lower Magnesian.

The lead and zinc ores are entirely confined to the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones, an aggregate vertical thickness of some 350 to 375 feet. The upper and lower strata of the series are entirely barren. Zinc and lead ores are found in the same kind of deposits, and often together; by far the larger part of the zinc ores, however, come from the Blue and Buff limestones, and the lowest layers of the Galena, whilst the lead ores, though obtained throughout the whole thickness of the mining ground, are especially abundant in the middle and upper layers of the Galena beds.

The ore deposits are of two general kinds, which may be distinguished as vertical crevices and flat crevices, the former being much the most common. The simplest form of the vertical crevice is a narrow crack in the rock, having a width of a few inches, an extension laterally from a few yards to several hundred feet, and a vertical height of 20 to 40 feet, thinning out to nothing in all directions, and filled from side to side with highly crystalline, brilliant, large-surfaced galena, which has no accompanying metallic mineral, or gangue matter. Occasionally the vertical extension exceeds a hundred feet, and sometimes a number of these sheets are close together and can be mined as one. Much more commonly the vertical crevice shows irregular expansions, which are sometimes large caves, or openings in certain layers, the crevice between retaining its normal character, while in other cases the expansion affects the whole crevice, occasionally widening it throughout into one large opening. These openings are rarely entirely filled, and commonly contain a loose, disintegrated rock, in which the galena lies loose in large masses, though often adhering to the sides of the cavity in large stalactites, or in cubical crystals. The vertical crevices show a very distinct arrangement parallel with one another, there being two systems, which roughly trend east and west, and north and south. The east and west crevices are far the most abundant and most productive of ore. The vertical crevices are confined nearly altogether to the upper and middle portions of the Galena, and are not productive of zinc ores. They are evidently merely the parallel joint cracks which affect every great rock formation, filled by chemical action with the lead ore. The crevices with openings have evidently been enlarged by the solvent power of atmospheric water carrying carbonic acid, and from the way in which the ore occurs loose in the cavities, it is evident that this solving action has often been subsequent to the first deposition of lead ore in the crevice.

The "flat crevices," "flat sheets," and "flat openings," are analogous to the deposits just described, but have, as indicated by the names, a horizontal position, being characteristic of certain layers, which have evidently been more susceptible to chemical action than others, the dissolving waters having, moreover, been directed along them by less pervious layers above and below. The flat openings differ from the vertical crevices also, in having associated with the

galena much of either the black-jack or dry-bone zinc ores, or both, the galena not unfrequently being entirely wanting. Cleavable calcite also accompanies the ores in these openings in large quantities, and the same is true of the sulphide of iron, which is the variety known as *marcasite*. These materials have sometimes a symmetrical arrangement on the bottom and top of the opening, the central portion being empty. The flat openings characterize the Blue and Buff and lower Galena beds, and from them nearly all the zinc ore is obtained.

It is not possible, in the limits of this short paper, even to mention the various mining districts. It may merely be said that the amount of galena raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand, or even over a million pounds, and that one of the principal mining districts is in the vicinity of Mineral Point, where there are two furnaces constantly engaged in smelting. Between the years 1862 and 1873, these two establishments have produced 23,903,260 pounds of metallic lead, or an average of 1,991,938 pounds, the maximum being, in 1869, 2,532,710 pounds, the minimum, in 1873, 1,518,888 pounds.

The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, and have only been utilized since 1860. An attempt to smelt them at Mineral Point was not successful, because the amount needed of fuel and clay, both of which have to come from a distance, exceeding even the amount of ore used, caused a very heavy expense for transportation. The ores are therefore now taken altogether to LaSalle, Illinois, where they meet the fuel and clay, and the industry at that place has become a flourishing one. The amount of zinc ore in the Wisconsin lead region is, beyond doubt, very great, and will be a source of wealth for a long time to come.

Since the ores of zinc and lead in this region are confined to such a small thickness of strata greatly eroded by the atmospheric waters, the entire thickness having frequently been removed, it becomes a matter of great importance to know how much of the mining ground remains at every point throughout the district. The very excellent topographico-geological maps of the region, made by Mr. Moses Strong, and since published by the State in the Report of the Geological Survey, make this knowledge accessible to all.

IRON.

Iron mining in Wisconsin is yet in its infancy, although some important deposits are producing a considerable quantity of ore. A number of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern part of the state, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. Much remains yet to be done in the way of exploration, for the most promising iron fields are in the heavily timbered and unsettled regions of the north part of the state, and are as yet imperfectly known. It appears probable, however, that iron ores will, in the near future, be the most important mineral production of Wisconsin. The several ores will be noted in the order of their *present* importance.

RED HEMATITES.

The iron in these ores exists as an anhydrous sesquioxide, which is, however, in an earthy condition, and entirely without the brilliant metallic luster that characterizes the specular hematites. Pure hematite contains seventy per cent. of metallic iron, but the red hematites, as mined, are always so largely mingled with mechanical impurities that they rarely contain more than fifty per cent. The most important red hematite mined in Wisconsin is that known as the *Clinton iron ore*, the name coming from the formation in which the ore occurs. This formation is a member of the Upper Silurian series, and is named from a locality in Oneida county, New York, where it was first recognized. Associated with its rocks, which are limestones and shales, is constantly found a peculiar red hematite, which is so persistent in its characters, both physical and

and chemical, that one familiar with it from any one locality can hardly fail to recognize it when coming from others. The iron produced from it is always "cold-short," on account of the large content of phosphorus; but, mingled with siliceous ores free from phosphorus, it yields always a most excellent foundry iron. It is mined at numerous points from New York to Tennessee, and at some points reaches a very great total thickness. In Wisconsin the Clinton rocks merge into the great Niagara limestone series of the eastern part of the state, but at the bottom of the series, in a few places, the Clinton ore is found immediately overlying the Cincinnati shales. The most important locality is that known as Iron Ridge, on sections twelve and thirteen in the town of Hubbard, in Dodge county. Here a north-and-south ledge of Niagara limestone overlooks lower land to the west. Underneath, at the foot of the ridge, is the ore bed, fifteen to eighteen feet in thickness, consisting of horizontally bedded ore, in layers three to fourteen inches thick. The ore has a concretionary structure, being composed of lenticular grains, one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, but the top layer is without this structure, having a dark purplish color, and in places a slight metallic appearance. Much of the lower ore is somewhat hydrated. Three quarters of a mile north of Iron Ridge, at Mayville, there is a total thickness of as much as forty feet. According to Mr. E. T. Sweet, the percentages of the several constituents of the Iron Ridge ore are as follows: iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75 = 100: metallic iron, 46.66.

Two small charcoal furnaces at Mayville and Iron Ridge smelt a considerable quantity of these ores alone, producing an iron very rich in phosphorus. An analysis of the Mayville pig iron, also by Mr. Sweet, shows the following composition: iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.108 = 100.286. The average furnace yield of the ore is forty-five per cent. By far the larger part of the ore, however, is sent away to mingle with other ores. It goes to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., and Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, the Iron Ridge mines yielded 82,371 tons. The Clinton ore is found at other places farther north along the outcrop of the base of the Niagara formation in Wisconsin, but no one of these appears to promise any great quantity of good ore. Red hematite is found at numerous places in Wisconsin, highly charging certain layers of the Potsdam sandstone series, the lowest one of the horizontal Wisconsin formations. In the eastern part of the town of Westfield, Sauk county, the iron ore excludes the sandstone, forming an excellent ore. No developments have been made in this district, so that the size of the deposit is not definitely known.

BROWN HEMATITES.

These ores contain their iron as the hydrated, or brown, sesquioxide, which, when pure, has about sixty per cent. of the metal; the ordinary brown hematites, however, seldom contain over forty per cent. *Bog iron ore*, a porous brown hematite that forms by deposition from the water of bogs, occurs somewhat widely scattered underneath the large marshes of Portage, Wood and Juneau counties. Very excellent bog ore, containing nearly 50 per cent. of iron, is found near Necedah, Juneau county, and near Grand Rapids, Wood county, but the amount obtainable is not definitely known. The Necedah ore contains: silica, 8.52; alumina, 3.77; iron peroxide, 71.49; manganese oxide, 0.27; lime, 0.58; magnesia, trace; phosphoric acid, 0.21; sulphur, 0.02; organic matter, 1.62; water, 13.46 = 99.85; metallic iron, 49.98—according to Mr. E. T. Sweet's analysis. An ore from section 34, twp. 23, range 6 east, Wood county, yielded, to Mr. Oliver Matthews, silica, 4.81; alumina, 1.00; iron peroxide, 73.23; lime, 0.11; magnesia, 0.25; sulphuric acid, 0.07; phosphoric acid, 0.10; organic matter, 5.88; water,

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

Brown hematite, mingled with more or less red ore, occurs also in some quantity filling cracks and irregular cavities in certain portions of the Potsdam series in northwestern Sauk county and the adjoining portion of Richland. A small charcoal furnace has been in operation on this ore at Ironton, Sauk county, for a number of years, and recently another one has been erected at Cazenovia in the same district.

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

These are taken together here, because their geological occurrence is the same, the two ores occurring not only in the same group of rocks, but even intimately mingled with one another. These ores are not now produced in Wisconsin; but it is quite probable that they may before many years become its principal mineral production. In magnetic iron ore, the iron is in the shape of the mineral *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing 72.4 per cent of iron when pure, and this is the highest percentage of iron that any ore can ever have. Specular hematite is the same as red hematite, but is crystalline, has a bright, metallic luster, and a considerable hardness. As mined the richest magnetic and specular ores rarely run over 65 per cent., while in most regions where they are mined they commonly do not reach 50 per cent. The amount of rich ores of this kind in the northern peninsula of Michigan is so great, however, that an ore with less than 50 per cent. finds no sale; and the same must be true in the adjoining states. So largely does this matter of richness affect the value of an ore, that an owner of a mine of 45 per cent. "hard" ore in Wisconsin would find it cheaper to import and smelt Michigan 65 per cent. ore, than to smelt his own, even if his furnace and mine were side by side.

The specular and magnetic ores of Wisconsin occur in two districts — the Penoque iron district, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior, in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln counties, and the Menomonee iron district, near the head waters of the Menomonee river, in township 40, ranges 17 and 18 east, Oconto county. Specular iron in veins and nests is found in small quantities with the quartz rocks of the Baraboo valley, Sauk county, and Necedah, Juneau county; and very large quantities of a peculiar quartz-schist, charged with more or less of the magnetic and specular iron oxides, occur in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Jackson county; but in none of these places is there any promise of the existence of valuable ore.

In the Penoque and Menomonee regions, the iron ores occur in a series of slaty and quartzose rocks known to geologists as the Haronian series. The rocks of these districts are really the extensions westward of a great rock series, which in the northern Michigan peninsula contains the rich iron ores that have made that region so famous. In position, this rock series may be likened to a great elongated parabola, the head of which is in the Marquette iron district and the two ends in the Penoque and Menomonee regions of Wisconsin. In all of its extent, this rock series holds great beds of lean magnetic and specular ores. These contain large quantities of quartz, which, from its great hardness, renders them very resistant to the action of atmospheric erosion. As a result, these lean ores are found forming high and bold ridges. Such ridges of lean ores have deceived many explorers, and not a few geologists. In the same rock series, for the most part occupying portions of a higher layer, are found, however, ores of extraordinary richness and purity, which, from their comparative softness, very rarely outcrop. The existence in quantity of these very rich ores in the Menomonee region has been definitely proven. One deposit, laid open during the Summer of 1877, shows a width of over 150 feet of first class specular ore; and exceeding in size the greatest of the famous deposits of Michigan. In the Penoque region, however, though the indications are favorable, the existence of the richer ores is as yet an inference only. The Penoque range itself is a wonderful development of

lean ore, which forms a continuous belt several hundred feet in width and over thirty miles in length. Occasionally portions of this belt are richer than the rest, and become almost merchantable ores. The probability is, however, that the rich ores of this region will be found in the lower country immediately north of the Penokee range, where the rocks are buried beneath heavy accumulations of drift material.

COPPER.

The only copper ore at present raised in Wisconsin is obtained near Mineral Point, in the lead region of the southwestern part of the state, where small quantities of *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are obtained from pockets and limited crevices in the Galena limestone. Copper pyrites is known to occur in this way throughout the lead region, but it does not appear that the quantity at any point is sufficient to warrant exploration.

Copper occurs also in the northernmost portions of Wisconsin, where it is found under altogether different circumstances. The great copper-bearing series of rocks of Keweenaw point and Isle Royale stretch southwestward into and entirely across the state of Wisconsin, in two parallel belts. One of these belts enters Wisconsin at the mouth of the Montreal river, and immediately leaving the shore of Lake Superior, crosses Ashland and Bayfield counties, and then widening greatly, occupies a large area in Douglas, St. Croix, Barron and Chippewa counties. The other belt forms the backbone of the Bayfield peninsula, and crosses the northern part of Douglas county, forming a bold ridge, to the Minnesota line. The rocks of this great series appear to be for the most part of igneous origin, but they are distinctly bedded, and even interstratified with sandstone, shales, and coarse boulder-conglomerate, the whole series having generally a tilted position. In veins crossing the rock-beds, and scattered also promiscuously through the layers of both conglomerates and igneous rocks, pure metallic copper in fine flakes is often found. Mining on a small scale has been attempted at numbers of points where the rivers flowing northward into Lake Superior make gorges across the rock series, but at none of them has sufficient work been done to prove or disprove the existence of copper in paying quantity.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Small traces of gold have been detected by the writer in quartz from the crystalline rocks of Clark county, but there is no probability that any quantity of this metal will ever be found in the state. Traces of silver have also been found in certain layers of the copper series in Ashland county. Judging from the occurrence of silver in the same series not far to the east in Michigan, it seems not improbable that this metal may be found also in Wisconsin.

BRICK CLAYS.

These constitute a very important resource in Wisconsin. Extending inland for many miles from the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior are stratified beds of clay of lacustrine origin, having been deposited by the lakes when greatly expanded beyond their present sizes. All of these clays are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonate of lime. Along Lake Superior they have not yet been utilized, but all through the belt of country bordering Lake Michigan they are dug and burned, fully 50,000,000 bricks being made annually in this region. A large proportion of these bricks are white or cream-colored, and these are widely known under the name of "Milwaukee brick," though by no means altogether made at Milwaukee. Others are ordinary red brick. The difference between the light-colored and red bricks is ordinarily attributed to the greater amount of iron in the clay from which the latter are

burned, but it has been shown by Mr. E. T. Sweet that the white bricks are burned from clay which often contains more iron than that from which the red bricks are made, but which also contains a very large amount of carbonate of lime. The following analyses show (1) the composition of the clay from which cream-colored brick are burned at Milwaukee, (2) the composition of a red-brick clay from near Madison, and (3) the composition of the unutilized clay from Ashland, Lake Superior. Nos. 1 and 2 are by Mr. E. T. Sweet, No. 3 by Professor W. W. Daniells:

	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Silica.....	38.22	75.80	58.08	Potash.....	2.16	1.74	-----
Alumina.....	9.75	11.07	25.38	Soda.....	0.65	0.40	-----
Iron peroxide....	2.84	3.53	4.44	Water.....	0.95	1.54	} 4.09
Iron protoxide....	1.16	0.31	8.30	Moisture.....	1.85	2.16	
Lime.....	16.23	1.84					
Magnesia.....	7.54	.08		Totals	99.85	99.56	100.19
Carbonic acid....	18.50	1.09	-----				

At Milwaukee 24,000,000 cream-colored brick are made annually; at Racine, 3,500,000; at Appleton and Menasha, 1,800,000 each; at Neenah, 1,600,000; at Clifton, 1,700,000; at Waterloo, 1,600,000; and in smaller quantities at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Edgerton, Whitewater, Geneva, Ozaukee, Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and other places. In most cases the cream-colored bricks are made from a bright-red clay, although occasionally the clay is light-colored. At Whitewater and other places tile and pottery are also made from this clay.

Although these lacustrine clays are much the most important in Wisconsin, excellent brick clays are also found in the interior of the state. In numbers of places along the Yahara valley, in Dane county, an excellent stratified clay occurs. At Madison this is burned to a red brick; at Stoughton and Oregon to a fine cream-colored brick. At Platteville, Lancaster, and other points in the southwestern part of the state, red bricks are made from clays found in the vicinity.

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY—FIRE-CLAY).

The word "kaolin" is applied by geologists to a clay-like material which is used in making chinaware in this country and in Europe. The word is of Chinese origin, and is applied by the Chinese to the substance from which the famous porcelain of China is made. Its application to the European porcelain-clay was made under the mistaken idea—one which has prevailed among scientists until very recently—that the Chinese material is the same as the European. This we now know to be an error, the Chinese and Japanese wares being both made altogether from a solid rock.

True kaolin, using the word in its European sense, is unlike other ordinary clays, in being the result of the disintegration of felspathic crystalline rocks "in place," that is without being removed from the place of its first formation. The base of kaolin is a mineral known as *kaolinite*, a compound of silica, alumina and water, which results from a change or decay of the feldspar of feldspar-bearing rocks. Feldspar contains silica, alumina, and soda or potash, or both. By percolation through the rocks of surface water carrying carbonic acid, the potash and soda are removed and kaolinite results. Mingled with the kaolinite are, however, always the other ingredients of the rock, quartz, mica, etc., and also always some undecomposed, or only partly decomposed feldspar. These foreign ingredients can all, however, be more or less perfectly removed by a system of levigation, when a pure white clay results, composed almost wholly of the scales of

the mineral kaolinite. Prepared in this way the kaolin has a high value as a refractory material, and for forming the base of fine porcelain wares.

The crystalline rocks, which, by decomposition, would produce a kaolin, are widely spread over the northern part of Wisconsin; but over the most of the region occupied by them there is no sign of the existence of kaolin, the softened rock having apparently been removed by glacial action. In a belt of country, however, which extends from Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, westward to Black river, in Jackson county, the drift is insignificant or entirely absent; the glacial forces have not acted, and the crystalline rocks are, or once were, overlaid by sandstone, along whose line of junction with the underlying formation numerous water-courses have existed, the result being an unusual amount of disintegration. Here we find, in the beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, large exposures of crystalline rocks, which between the rivers are overlaid by sandstone. The crystalline rocks are in distinct layers, tilted at high angles, and in numerous places decomposed into a soft white kaolin. Inasmuch as these layers strike across the country in long, straight lines, patches of kaolin are found ranging themselves into similar lines. The kaolin patches are most abundant on the Wisconsin in the vicinity of the city of Grand Rapids, in Wood county. They vary greatly in size, one deposit even varying from a fraction of an inch to a number of feet in thickness. The kaolin varies, also, greatly in character, some being quite impure and easily fusible from a large content of iron oxide or from partial decomposition only, while much of it is very pure and refractory. There is no doubt, however, that a large amount of kaolin exists in this region, and that by selection and levigation an excellent material may be obtained, which, by mingling with powdered quartz, may be made to yield a fire-brick of unusual refractoriness, and which may even be employed in making fine porcelain ware.

The following table gives the composition of the raw clay, the fine clay obtained from it by levigation, and the coarse residue from the same operation, the sample having been taken from the opening on the land of Mr. C. B. Garrison, section 5, town 22, range 6 east, Wood county:

	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.				LEVIGATION PRODUCTS		
	RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.		RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	75.83	49.94	92.86	Soda.....	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina.....	18.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid....	0.01	.....	.....
Iron peroxide.....	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water.....	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime.....	0.64	trace	0.96				
Magnesia.....	0.07	.....	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash.....	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT-ROCK.

Certain layers of the Lower Magnesian limestone, as at Ripon, and other points in the eastern part of the state, are known to produce a lime which has in some degree the hydraulic property, and the same is true of certain layers of the Blue limestone of the Trenton group, in the southwestern part of the state; the most valuable material of this kind, however, that is as yet known to exist in Wisconsin, is found near Milwaukee, and has become very recently somewhat widely known as the "Milwaukee" cement-rock. This rock belongs to the Hamilton formation, and is found near the Washington street bridge, at Brown Deer, on the lake shore at Whitefish

bay, and at other points in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee. The quantity attainable is large, and a very elaborate series of tests by D. J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, shows that the cement made from it exceeds all native and foreign cements in strength, except the famous English "Portland" cement. The following are three analyses of the rock from different points, and they show that it has a very constant composition :

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.19	34.88
Silica.....	17.50	17.36	16.99
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

Quick-lime is made from all of the great limestone formations of Wisconsin, but more is burnt from the Lower Magnesian and Niagara formations, than from the others. The Lower Magnesian yields a very strong mortar, but the lime burned from it is not very white. It is burned largely in the region about Madison, one of the largest quarries being on the south line of section 33 of that town, where some 20,000 bushels are produced annually, in two kilns. The lime from this place has a considerable local reputation under the name of "Madison lime." The Trenton limestone is burned at a few points, but yields an inferior lime. The Galena is not very generally burned, but yields a better lime than the Trenton. In the region about Watertown and White-water, some 40,000 to 50,000 barrels are made annually from this formation.

The Niagara, however, is the great lime furnisher of the northwest. From its purity it is adapted to the making of a most admirable lime. It is burned on a large scale at numbers of points in the eastern part of the state, among which may be mentioned, Pellon's kilns, Pewaukee, where 12,000 barrels are made weekly and shipped to Chicago, Grand Haven, Des Moines, etc.; and Holick & Son's kilns, Racine, which yield 60,000 to 75,000 barrels annually. A total of about 400,000 barrels is annually made from the Niagara formation in eastern Wisconsin.

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

The limestones of Wisconsin are rarely used as a flux, because of their prevalent magnesian character. The stone from Schoonmaker's quarry, near Milwaukee, is used at the Bay View iron works, and is one of the few cases. There are certain layers, however, in the Trenton limestone, widely spread over the southern part of the state, which are non-magnesian, and frequently sufficiently free from earthy impurities to be used as a flux. These layers deserve the attention of the iron masters of the state.

GLASS SAND.

Much of the St. Peter's sandstone is a purely siliceous, loose, white sand, well adapted to the making of glass. It is now being put to this use at points in the eastern part of the state.

PEAT.

Peat exists in large quantities and of good quality underneath the numerous marshes of the eastern and central parts of the state. Whether it can be utilized in the future as a fuel, will depend altogether upon the cost of its preparation, which will have to be very low in order that it may compete with superior fuels. As a fertilizer, peat has always a great value, and requires no preliminary treatment.

BUILDING STONES.

All the rocky formations of Wisconsin are used in building, and even the briefest synopsis of the subject of the building stones of the state, would exceed the limits of this paper. A few of the more prominent kinds only are mentioned.

Granite occurs in protruding masses, and also grading into gneiss, in the northern portions of the state, at numerous points. In many places on the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, and especially at Big Bull Falls, Yellow river, red granites of extraordinary beauty and value occur. These are not yet utilized, but will in the future have a high value.

The handsomest and most valuable sandstone found in Wisconsin, is that which extends along the shore of Lake Superior, from the Michigan to the Minnesota line, and which forms the basement rock of the Apostle islands. On one of these islands a very large quarry is opened, from which are taken masses of almost any size, of a very close-grained, uniform, dark brown stone, which has been shipped largely to Chicago and Milwaukee. At the latter place, the well known court house is built of this stone. An equally good stone can be obtained from the neighboring islands, and from points on the mainland. A very good white to brown, indurated sandstone is obtained from the middle portions of the Potsdam series, at Stevens Point, Portage county; near Grand Rapids, Wood county; at Black River Falls, Jackson county; at Packwaukee, Marquette county; near Wautoma, Waushara county; and at several points in the Baraboo valley, Sauk county. A good buff-colored, calcareous sandstone is quarried and used largely in the vicinity of Madison, from the uppermost layers of the Potsdam series.

All of the limestone formations of the state are quarried for building stone. A layer known locally as the "Mendota" limestone, included in the upper layers of the Potsdam series, yields a very evenly bedded, yellow, fine-grained rock, which is largely quarried along the valley of the lower Wisconsin, and also in the country about Madison. In the town of Westport, Dane county, a handsome, fine-grained, cream-colored limestone is obtained from the Lower Magnesian. The Trenton limestone yields an evenly bedded, thin stone, which is frequently used for laying in wall. The Galena and Niagara are also utilized, and the latter is capable, in much of the eastern part of the state, of furnishing a durable, easily dressed, compact, white stone.

In preparing this paper, I have made use of Professor Whitney's "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and "Report on the Geology of the Lead Region;" of the advance sheets of Volume II of the Reports of the State Geological Survey, including Professor T. C. Chamberlin's Report on the Geology of Eastern Wisconsin, my own Report on the Geology of Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Strong's Report on the Geology of the Lead Region; Mr. E. T. Sweet's account of the mineral exhibit of the state at the Centennial Exposition; and of my unpublished reports on the geology of the counties bordering Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. Germans, Scandinavians and other nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met November 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks, and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books of subscription. The charter of the company provided

that \$100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent. thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourn chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Broadhead, a prominent engineer, from from the state of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property.

The "Southern Wisconsin Railway Company" was chartered in 1852, and authorized to build a road from Milton to the Mississippi river. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi road reached Milton in 1852, it was not authorized by its charter to go to Janesville, but, under the charter of the Southern Wisconsin, a company was organized that built the eight miles to Janesville in 1853. Under a subsequent amendment to the charter, the Milwaukee and Mississippi company was authorized to build from Milton to the Mississippi river. The Janesville branch was then purchased and extended to Monroe, a distance of about thirty-four miles, or forty-two miles west of Milton. Surveys were made and a line located west of Monroe to the river. The people of La Fayette and Grant counties have often been encouraged to expect a direct railroad communication with the city of Milwaukee. Other and more important interests, at least so considered by the railroad company, have delayed the execution of the original plan, and the road through the counties mentioned still remains unbuilt.

The "LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. During the year in which the charter was obtained, the company was organized, and the first meeting of the commissioners held at LaCrosse. Among its projectors were Byron Kilbourn and Moses M. Strong. Kilbourn was elected its first president. No work was done upon this line until after its consolidation with the "Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company" in 1854. The latter company was chartered in 1853, to build a road from Milwaukee *via* West Bend to Fond du Lac and Green Bay. It organized in the spring of 1853, and at once commenced active operations under the supervision of James Kneeland, its first president. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit for \$200,000, and gave city bonds. The company secured depot grounds in Milwaukee, and did considerable grading for the first twenty-five miles out. Becoming embarrassed in January, 1854, the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company. Work was at once resumed on the partially graded line. In 1855 the road was completed to Horicon, fifty miles.

The Milwaukee & Watertown company was chartered in 1851, to build from Milwaukee to Watertown. It soon organized, and began the construction of its line from Brookfield, fourteen miles west of Milwaukee, and a point on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road leading through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The charter contained a provision that the company might extend its road by way of Portage to La Crosse. It reached Watertown in 1856, and was consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the building of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships 25 and 31. and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield. An adjourned session of the Wisconsin legislature met on September 3 of that year, to dispose of the grant. The disposal of this grant had been generally discussed by the press, and the public sentiment of the state seemed to tend toward its bestowal upon a new company. There is little doubt but that this was also the sentiment of a large majority of the members of both houses when the session commenced. When a new company was proposed a joint committee of twenty from the senate and assembly was appointed to prepare a bill, conferring the grant upon a company to be created by the bill itself. The work of the committee proceeded harmoniously until the question of who should be incorporators was to be acted upon, when a difference of opinion was found to exist, and one that proved difficult to harmonize. In the meantime the LaCrosse and Watertown companies had consolidated, and a sufficient number of the members of both houses were "propitiated" by "pecuniary compliments" to induce them to pass the bill, conferring the so called St. Croix grant upon the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company. The vote in the assembly in the passage of the bill was, ayes 62, noes 7. In the senate it stood, ayes 17, noes 7.

At the session of the legislature of 1858 a committee was raised to investigate the matter, and their report demonstrated that bonds were set apart for all who voted for the LaCrosse bill; to members of assembly \$5,000 each, and members of senate \$10,000 each. A few months after the close of the legislative session of 1856 the land grant bonds of the LaCrosse road became worthless. Neither the LaCrosse company nor its successors ever received any portion of the lands granted to the state. During the year 1857 the LaCrosse company completed its line of road through Portage City to LaCrosse, and its Watertown line to Columbus.

The "Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852. Between the years 1855 and 1857 it built through Waupun and Ripon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles. It was, in effect, controlled by the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company, although built as a separate branch. This line was subsequently merged in the LaCrosse company, and is now a part of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison *via* Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857 it bought of the LaCrosse company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

In 1858 and 1859 the La Crosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Horicon companies defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonded debts. In the same years the bondholders of the two companies instituted foreclosure proceedings on the different trust deeds given to secure their bonds. Other suits to enforce the payment of their floating debts were also commenced. Protracted litigation in both the state and federal courts resulted in a final settlement in 1868, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime, in 1862 and

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. In 1867 the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former.

In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs. The company operates eight hundred and thirty-four miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all two thousand two hundred and seven miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savanna and Rock Island in the State of Illinois.

The "Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1866 to build a road from the city of Oshkosh to the Mississippi river. Its construction to Ripon in 1872 was a move on the part of citizens of Oshkosh to connect their town with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. It is twenty miles in length and leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

In 1871 and 1872 the "Wisconsin Union Railroad Company," of which John W. Cary was president, built a road from Milwaukee to the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois, to connect with a road built from Chicago to the state line of Illinois. This new line between Milwaukee and Chicago was built in the interest of, and in fact by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to afford a connection between its Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota system of roads, and the eastern trunk lines centering in Chicago. It runs parallel with the shore of Lake Michigan and from three to six miles from it, and is eighty-five miles in length.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by an act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rail-

road Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and Wm. B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock river valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin state line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union railroad company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

The "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" had built a branch of the Galena line from Belvedere to Beloit previous to 1854. In that year, it leased the Beloit & Madison road, and from 1856 operated it in connection with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, reaching Janesville by way of Hanover Junction, a station on its Southern Wisconsin branch, eight miles west of Janesville. The consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies was effected and approved by legislative enactment in 1855, and a new organization called the "Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company" took their place.

The "Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad Company" was chartered in 1851 to build a road from Milwaukee to the state line of Illinois to connect with a road from Chicago, called the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. Both roads were completed in 1855, and run in connection until 1863, when they were consolidated under the name of the "Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company." To prevent its falling into the hands of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern secured it by perpetual lease, May 2, 1866, and it is now operated as its Chicago division.

The "Kenosha & Beloit Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1853 to build a road from Kenosha to Beloit, and was organized soon after its charter was obtained. Its name was afterward changed to the "Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company," and its route changed to run to Rockford instead of Beloit. The line starts at Kenosha, and runs through the county of Kenosha and crosses the state line near the village of Genoa in the county of Walworth, a distance of thirty miles in the state of Wisconsin, and there connects with a road in Illinois running to Rockford, and with which it consolidated. Kenosha and its citizens were the principal subscribers to its capital stock. The company issued its bonds, secured by the usual mortgage on its franchises and property. Failing to pay its interest, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern company in 1863, and is now operated by it as the Kenosha division. The line was constructed from Kenosha to Genoa in 1862.

The "Northwestern Union Railway Company" was organized in 1872, under the general railroad law of the state, to build a line of road from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, with a branch to Lodi. The road was constructed during the years 1872 and 1873 from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. The Chicago & Northwestern company were principally interested in its being built, to

shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

The "Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Madison, Columbus, or Waterloo *via* Baraboo, to La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi river. It organized in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern, with which company it consolidated, and the work of building a connecting line between Madison and Winona Junction was vigorously pushed forward. Lodi was reached in 1870, Baraboo in 1871, and Winona Junction in 1874. The ridges between Elroy and Sparta were tunneled at great expense and with much difficulty. In 1874 the company reported an expenditure for its three tunnels of \$176,743.32, and for the 129 1-10 miles between Madison and Winona Junction of \$5,342,169.96, and a large expenditure yet required to be made on it. In 1867 the Chicago & Northwestern company bought of D. N. Barney & Co. their interest in the Winona & St. Peters railway, a line being built westerly from Winona in Minnesota, and of which one hundred and five miles had been built. It also bought of the same parties their interest in the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railway, a line being built from Winona Junction, three miles east of La Crosse, to Winona, Minn. The latter line was put in operation in 1870, and is twenty-nine miles long. With the completion of its Madison branch to Winona junction, in 1873, it had in operation a line from Chicago, *via* Madison and Winona, to Lake Kampeska, Minn., a distance of six hundred and twenty-three miles.

In the year 1856 a valuable grant of land was made by congress to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company claimed that the grant was obtained through its efforts, and that of right it should have the northeastern grant, so-called. At the adjourned session of the legislature of 1856, a contest over the disposition of the grant resulted in conferring it upon the "Wisconsin & Superior Railroad Company," a corporation chartered for the express purpose of giving it this grant. It was generally believed at the time that the new company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company, and at the subsequent session, in the following year, it was authorized to consolidate with the new company, which it did in the spring of that year, and thus obtained the grant of 3,840 acres per mile along its entire line, from Fond du Lac northerly to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan. It extended its road to Oshkosh in 1859, to Appleton in 1861, and in 1862 to Fort Howard, forming a line two hundred and forty-two miles long. The line from Fort Howard to Escanaba, one hundred and fourteen miles long, was opened in December, 1872, and made a connection with the peninsular railroad of Michigan. It now became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, extending from Escanaba to the iron mines, and thence to Lake Superior at Marquette. Albert Keep, of Chicago, is president, and Marvin Hughitt, a gentleman of great railroad experience, is general superintendent. The company operates five hundred and sixty-seven miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all sixteen hundred and sixteen miles. Its lines extend into five different states. Over these lines its equipment is run in common, or transferred from place to place, as the changes in business may temporarily require.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The "Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Milwaukee to some point on the Fox river below Winnebago lake, and thence to Lake Superior, with branches. It completed its road to Menasha, one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay, twenty-seven miles, in 1873, and in that year leased its line to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company," which is still operating it. In

1864 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Berlin, Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, or Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield or Superior, granting the odd sections within ten miles on each side of the line, with an indemnity limit of twenty miles on each side. The legislature of 1865 failed to dispose of this grant, but that of 1866 provided for the organization of two companies, one to build from Portage City by way of Berlin to Stevens Point, and the other from Menasha to the same point, and then jointly to Bayfield and Lake Superior. The former was called the "Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company," and the latter the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company." In 1869 an act was passed consolidating the two companies, which was done under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company." In 1871 the name of the company was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company." The Winnebago & Lake Superior company was organized under Hon. George Reed as president, and at once commenced the construction of its line of road between Menasha and Stevens Point. In 1871 the Wisconsin Central consolidated with the "Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company." The articles of consolidation provided that Gardner Colby, a director of the latter company, should be president, and that George Reed, a director of the former, should be vice president of the new organization; with a further provision that Gardner Colby, George Reed, and Elijah B. Phillips should be and remain its executive committee.

In 1871, an act was passed incorporating the "Phillips and Colby Construction Company," which created E. B. Phillips, C. L. Colby, Henry Pratt, and such others as they might associate with them, a body corporate, with authority to build railroads and do all manner of things relating to railroad construction and operation. Under this act the construction company contracted with the Wisconsin Central railroad company, to build its line of road from Menasha to Lake Superior. In November, 1873, the Wisconsin Central leased of the Milwaukee & Northern company its line of road extending from Schwartzburg to Menasha, and the branch to Green Bay, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and also acquired the rights of the latter company to use the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company between Schwartzburg and Milwaukee, and to depot facilities in Milwaukee. The construction of the land grant portion of this important line of road was commenced in 1871, and it was completed to Stevens Point in November of that year. It was built from Stevens Point north one hundred miles to Worcester in 1872. During 1872 and 1873, it was built from Ashland south to the Penoka iron ridge, a distance of thirty miles. The straight line between Portage City and Stevens Point, authorized by an act of the legislature of 1875, was constructed between October 1, 1875, and October, 1876, seventy-one miles in length. The gap of forty-two miles between Worcester and Penoka iron ridge was closed in June, 1877. E. B. Phillips, of Milwaukee, is president and general manager. This line of road passes through a section of our state hitherto unsettled. It has been pushed through with energy, and opened up for settlement an immense region of heavily timbered land, and thus contributed to the growth and prosperity of the state.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

The "Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Racine to Beloit, and was organized the same year. The city of Racine issued its bonds for \$300,000 in payment for that amount of stock. The towns of Racine, Elkhorn, Delavan and Beloit gave \$190,000, and issued their bonds, and farmers along the line made liberal subscriptions and secured the same by mortgages on their farms. The road was built to Burlington in 1855, to Delavan early in 1856, and to Beloit, sixty-eight miles from Racine, during the same year. Failing to meet the interest on its bonds and its floating indebtedness, it was sur-

rendered by the company to the bond-holders in 1859, who completed it to Freeport during that year, and afterward built to the Mississippi river at Savannah, and thence to Rock Island. The bond-holders purchased and sold the road in 1866, and a new organization was had as the "Western Union Railroad Company," and it has since been operated under that name. In 1869, it built a line from Elkhorn to Eagle, seventeen miles, and thus made a connection with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. The latter company owns a controlling interest in its line. Alexander Mitchell is the president of the company, and D. A. Olin, general superintendent.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The lands granted by congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wisconsin, from Tomah to Superior and Bayfield, were disposed of as mentioned under the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. The La Crosse company, as we have seen, prevailed in the legislature of 1856, and secured legislation favorable to its interests; but it failed to build the line of road provided for, and forfeited its right to lands granted. In 1863, the "Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company" was incorporated, with authority to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Tomah in Monroe county, to such point on Lake St. Croix, between townships 25 and 31 as the directors might determine. To the company, by the act creating it, was granted all the interest and estate of this state, to so much of the lands granted by the United States to the state of Wisconsin, known as the St. Croix grant, as lay between Tomah and Lake St. Croix. A few months after its organization, the company passed substantially into the hands of D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, who afterward built a line of road from Tomah, *via* Black River Falls, and Eau Claire to Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Its name was afterward changed to the "West Wisconsin Railroad Company." In 1873, it built its road from Warren's Mills *via* Camp Douglass, on the St. Paul road to Elroy, and took up its track from the first-named place, twelve miles, to Tomah. A law-suit resulted, which went against the railroad company, and the matter was finally compromised by the payment of a sum of money by the company to the town of Tomah. The road was built through a new and sparsely settled country, and its earnings have not been sufficient to enrich its stock-holders. It connects at Camp Douglass with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and at Elroy with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company's line, which gives the latter a through line to St. Paul. It is operated in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and managed in its interest. It is now in the hands of Wm. H. Ferry, of Chicago, as receiver; H. H. Potter, of Chicago, as president; and E. W. Winter, of Hudson, superintendent.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1870, the "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company" was chartered to build a road from Milwaukee to Green Bay by way of Manitowoc. It built its line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc in 1873, when its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company." Under a decree of foreclosure, it was sold Dec. 10, 1875, and its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company," by which name it is still known.

In 1866, the "Appleton & New London Railroad Company" was incorporated to build a road from Appleton to New London, and thence to Lake Superior. A subsequent amendment to its charter authorized it to extend its road to Manitowoc. It built most of the line from Appleton to that city, and then, under legislative authority, sold this extension to the Milwau-

kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad company. The last-named company extended it to New London, on the Wolf river, twenty-one miles, in 1876, where it connects with the Green Bay & Minnesota road. It now operates one hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Milwaukee to New London, passing through Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Appleton, which includes a branch line six miles in length from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. F. W. Rhinelander, of New York, is its president, and H. G. H. Reed, of Milwaukee, superintendent.

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The line of road operated by this company extends from Fort Howard to the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, Minnesota. It is two hundred and sixteen miles in length, and was built through a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of the state. It began under most discouraging circumstances, yet was pushed through by the energy of a few men at Green Bay and along its line. It was originally chartered in 1866 as the "Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company" to build a road from the mouth of the Fox river near Green Bay to the Mississippi river opposite Winona. But little was done except the making of preliminary surveys in 1870. During 1870 and 1871, forty miles were constructed and put in operation. In 1872, one hundred and fourteen miles were graded, the track laid, and the river reached, sixty-two miles farther, in 1873. In 1876, it acquired the right to use the "Winona cut-off" between Winona and Onalaska, and built a line from the latter point to La Crosse, seven miles, thus connecting its road with the chief city of Wisconsin on the Mississippi river. The city of La Crosse aided this extension by subscribing \$75,000 and giving its corporation bonds for that amount. Henry Ketchum, of New London, is president of the company, and D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, general manager.

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

The "Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1871 to build a road from a point on or near the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, between Kilbourn City and the tunnel in said road to the village of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and the road to pass not more than one mile west of the village of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood. The road was commenced at Tomah, and graded to Centralia in 1872, and opened to that village in 1873, and during 1874 it was completed to Wausau, ninety miles in its whole length. Boston capitalists furnished the money, and it is controlled in the interest of the Dubuque & Minnesota railroad, through which the equipment was procured. The lumber regions of the Wisconsin river find an outlet over it, and its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Tomah enables a connection with the railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. It gives the people of Marathon county an outlet long needed for a large lumber traffic, and also enables them to receive their goods and supplies of various kinds for the lumbering region tributary to Wausau. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is president, and F. O. Wyatt, superintendent.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

The "Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1852, to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. It was completed from Sheboygan to Plymouth in 1858, to Glenbeulah in 1860, to Fond du Lac in 1868, and to Princeton in 1872. The extension from Fond du Lac to Princeton was built under authority of an act passed in 1871.

Under a foreclosure in 1861 the line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac was sold, and the name of the company changed to "Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." The length of

the line is seventy-eight miles, and it passes through a fertile agricultural country. The city of Sheboygan, county, city and town of Fond du Lac, and the towns of Riverdale, Ripon, Brooklyn, Princeton, and St. Marie, aided in its building to an amount exceeding \$250,000. D. L. Wells is president, and Geo. P. Lee, superintendent.

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The "Mineral Point Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, to the state line, in township number one, in either the county of Green or La Fayette. It was completed to Warren, in the state of Illinois, thirty-two miles, in 1855, making a connection at that point with the Illinois Central, running from Chicago to Galena. Iowa county loaned its credit and issued its bonds to aid in its construction. It was sold under foreclosure in 1856. Suits were brought against Iowa county to collect the amount of its bonds, and judgment obtained in the federal courts. Much litigation has been had, and ill feeling engendered, the supervisors of the county having been arrested for contempt of the decree of the court. Geo. W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, is the general manager.

The Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee railroad was completed in July, 1870, and extends from Calamine, a point on the Mineral Point railroad, to the village of Platteville, eighteen miles, and is operated by the Mineral Point railroad company.

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The legislature of 1855 chartered the "Sugar River Valley Railroad Company" to build a road from a point on the north side of the line of the Southern Wisconsin road, within the limits of Green county, to Dayton, on the Sugar river. In 1857 it was authorized to build south to the state line, and make its northern terminus at Madison. In 1861 it was authorized to build from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and so much of the land grant act of 1856, as related to the building of the road from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City, was annulled and repealed, and the rights and privileges that were conferred upon the LaCrosse company were given to the Sugar River Valley railroad company, and the portion of the land grant, applicable to the lines mentioned, was conferred upon the last named company. Under this legislation about twenty miles of the line between Madison and Portage were graded, and the right of way secured for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. The La Crosse company had done considerable grading before its right was annulled. In 1866 the company was relieved from constructing the road from Columbus to Portage City. In 1870 the purchasers of that part of the Sugar River Valley railroad lying between Madison and Portage City were incorporated as the "Madison & Portage Railroad Company," and to share all the rights, grants, etc., that were conferred upon the Sugar River railroad company by its charter, and amendments thereto, so far as related to that portion of the line.

Previous to this time, in 1864 and 1865, judgments had been obtained against the Sugar River Valley company; and its right of way, grading and depot grounds sold for a small sum. James Campbell, who had been a contractor with the Sugar River Valley company, with others, became the purchasers, and organized under the act of 1870, and, during the year 1871, completed it between Madison and Portage City, and in March, 1871, leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and it is still operated by that corporation. In 1871 the Madison & Portage company was authorized to extend its road south to the Illinois state line, and north from Portage City to Lake Winnebago. The same year it was consolidated with the "Rockford Central

Railroad Company," of Illinois, and its name changed to the "Chicago & Superior Railroad Company," but still retains its own organization. The Madison & Portage railroad company claims a share in the lands granted by acts of congress in 1856, and have commenced proceedings to assert its claim, which case is still pending in the federal courts.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The "North Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Lake St. Croix, or river, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. The grant of land by congress in 1856, to aid in building a road from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield on Lake Superior, under the decision of the federal court, was yet at the disposal of the state. This company, in 1871, built a short section of its line of road, with the expectation of receiving the grant. In 1873, the grant was conferred upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, but under the terms and restrictions contained in the act, it declined to accept it. The legislature of 1874 gave it to the North Wisconsin company, and it has built forty miles of its road, and received the lands pertaining thereto. Since 1876, it has not completed any part of its line, but is trying to construct twenty miles during the present year. The company is authorized to construct a road both to Superior and to Bayfield, but the act granting the lands confers that portion from Superior to the intersection of the line to Bayfield upon the Chicago & North Pacific air-line railroad. This last-named company have projected a line from Chicago to the west end of Lake Superior, and are the owners of an old grade made through Walworth and Jefferson counties, by a company chartered in 1853 as the "Wisconsin Central," to build a road from Portage City to Geneva, in the county of Walworth. The latter company had also graded its line between Geneva and the state line of Illinois. This grade was afterward appropriated by the Chicago & Northwestern, and over it they now operate their line from Chicago to Geneva.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD.

This is a line two miles in length, connecting Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin, with McGregor in Iowa. It is owned and operated by John Lawler, of the latter-named place. It extends across both channels of the Mississippi river, and an intervening island. The railroad bridge consists of substantial piling, except a pontoon draw across each navigable channel. Each pontoon is four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, provided with suitable machinery and operated by steam power. Mr. Lawler has secured a patent on his invention of the pontoon draw for railroad bridges. His line was put in operation in April, 1874.

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built in 1874, by a company organized under the general law of the state. It is eleven miles in length, and connects the "Falls" with the West Wisconsin line at Eau Claire. It was constructed by the energetic business men and capitalists of Chippewa Falls, to afford an outlet for the great lumber and other interests of that thriving and prosperous city. The road is substantially built, and the track laid with steel rails.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The "Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced

the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin. It runs through a part of La Fayette county to Platteville, in Grant county, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant county.

The "Fond du Lac, Aubrey & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the county of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River & Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland county, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and it is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver, of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kiskadee river, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomington, in Vernon county, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa county. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau county, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

CONCLUSION.

The railroads of Wisconsin have grown up under the requirements of the several localities that have planned and commenced their construction, and without regard to any general system. Frequently the work of construction was begun before adequate means were provided, and bankruptcy overtook the roads in their early stages. The consolidation of the various companies, as in the cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and others, has been effected to give through lines and the public greater facilities, as well as to introduce economy in management. At times the people have become apprehensive, and by legislative action, prohibited railroads from consolidating, and have sought to control and break down the power of these corporations and to harmonize the interests of the companies and the public. The act of 1874, called the "Potter law," was the assertion, by the legislative power of the state, of its right to control corporations created by itself, and limit the rates at which freight and passengers should be carried. After a long and expensive contest, carried through the state and federal courts, this right has been established, being finally settled by the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Quite all the railroads of Wisconsin have been built with foreign capital. The plan pursued after an organization was effected, was to obtain stock subscriptions from those immediately

interested in the enterprise, procure the aid of counties and municipalities, and then allure the farmers, with the prospect of joint ownership in railroads, to subscribe for stock and mortgage their farms to secure the payment of their subscriptions. Then the whole line was bonded and a mortgage executed. The bonds and mortgages thus obtained, were taken to the money centers of New York, London, Amsterdam and other places, and sold, or hypothecated to obtain the money with which to prosecute the work. The bonds and mortgages were made to draw a high rate of interest, and the earnings of these new roads, through unsettled localities, were insufficient to pay more than running and incidental expenses, and frequently fell short of that. Default occurring in the payment of interest, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands and under the control of foreign capitalists. Such has been the history of most of the railroads of our state. The total number of farm mortgages given has been 3,785, amounting to \$4,079,433; town, county and municipal bonds, amounting to \$6,910,652. The total cost of all the railroads in the state, as given by the railroad commissioner in his report for 1876, has been \$98,343,453.67. This vast sum is, no doubt, greatly in excess of what the cost should have been, but the roads have proved of immense benefit in the development of the material resources of the state.

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights; and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

Foremost among the industries of Wisconsin is that of manufacturing lumber. Very much of the importance to which the state has attained is due to the development of its forest wealth. In America, agriculture always has been, and always will be, the primary and most important interest; but no nation can subsist upon agriculture alone. While the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa are rich with a fertile and productive soil, the hills and valleys of northern Wisconsin are clothed with a wealth of timber that has given birth to a great manufacturing interest, which employs millions of capital and thousands of men, and has peopled the northern wilds with energetic, prosperous communities, built up enterprising cities, and crossed the state with a network of railways which furnish outlets for its productions and inlets for the new populations which are ever seeking for homes and employment nearer to the setting sun.

If a line be drawn upon the state map, from Green Bay westward through Stevens Point, to where it would naturally strike the Mississippi river, it will be below the southern boundary of the pine timber regions, with the single exception of the district drained by the Yellow river, a tributary of the Wisconsin, drawing its timber chiefly from Wood and Juneau counties. The territory north of this imaginary line covers an area a little greater than one half of the state. The pine timbered land is found in belts or ridges, interspersed with prairie openings, patches of hardwood and hemlock, and drained by numerous water-courses. No less than seven large

rivers traverse this northern section, and, with their numerous tributaries, penetrate every county, affording facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and, in many instances, the power to cut them into lumber. This does not include the St. Croix, which forms the greater portion of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, by means of its tributaries, draws the most and best of its pine from the former state. These streams divide the territory, as far as lumbering is concerned, into six separate and distinct districts: The Green bay shore, which includes the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers, with a number of creeks which flow into the bay between the mouths of the Oconto and Fox rivers; the Wolf river district; the Wisconsin river, including the Yellow, as before mentioned; the Black river; the Chippewa and Red Cedar; and the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix.

Beginning with the oldest of these, the Green bay shore, a brief description of each will be attempted. The first saw-mill built in the state, of which there is now any knowledge, was put in operation in 1809, in Brown county, two or three miles east from Depere, on a little stream which was known as East river. It was built by Jacob Franks, but probably was a very small affair. Of its machinery or capacity for sawing, no history has been recorded, and it is not within the memory of any inhabitant of to-day. In 1829, John P. Arndt, of Green Bay, built a water-power mill on the Pensaukee river at a point where the town of Big Suamico now stands. In 1834, a mill was built on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, and, two years later, one at Peshtigo. Lumber was first shipped to market from this district in 1834, which must be termed the beginning of lumbering operations on the bay shore. The lands drained by the streams which flow into Green bay are located in Shawano and Oconto counties, the latter being the largest in the state. In 1847, Willard Lamb, of Green Bay, made the first sawed pine shingles in that district; they were sold to the Galena railroad company for use on depot buildings, and were the first of the kind sold in Chicago. Subsequently Green Bay became one of the greatest points for the manufacture of such shingles in the world. The shores of the bay are low, and gradually change from marsh to swamp, then to level dry land, and finally become broken and mountainous to the northward. The pine is in dense groves that crowd closely upon the swamps skirting the bay, and reach far back among the hills of the interior. The Peshtigo flows into the bay about ten miles south of the Menomonee, and takes its rise far back in Oconto county, near to the latter's southern tributaries. It is counted a good logging stream, its annual product being from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The timber is of a rather coarse quality, running but a small percentage to what the lumbermen term "uppers." About ten per cent. is what is known as Norway pine. Of the whole amount of timber tributary to the Peshtigo, probably about one third has been cut off to this date. The remainder will not average of as good quality, and only a limited portion of the land is of any value for agricultural purposes after being cleared of the pine. There are only two mills on this stream, both being owned by one company. The Oconto is one of the most important streams in the district. The first saw-mill was built on its banks about the year 1840, though the first lumbering operations of any account were begun in 1845 by David Jones. The business was conducted quite moderately until 1856, in which year several mills were built, and from that date Oconto has been known as quite an extensive lumber manufacturing point. The timber tributary to this stream has been of the best quality found in the state. Lumber cut from it has been known to yield the extraordinarily high average of fifty and sixty per cent. uppers. The timber now being cut will not average more than half that. The proportion of Norway is about five per cent. It is estimated that from three fourths to four fifths of the timber tributary to the Oconto has been cut away, but it will require a much longer time to convert the balance into lumber than was necessary to cut its equivalent in amount, owing to its remote location. The annual production

of pine lumber at Oconto is from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 feet. The whole production of the district, exclusive of the timber which is put into the Menomonee from Wisconsin, is about 140,000,000 feet annually.

The Wolf river and its tributaries constitute the next district, proceeding westward. The first saw logs cut on this stream for commercial purposes were floated to the government mill at Neenah in 1835. In 1842, Samuel Farnsworth erected the first saw-mill on the upper Wolf near the location of the present village of Shawano, and in the following spring he sent the first raft of lumber down the Wolf to Oshkosh. This river also rises in Oconto county, but flows in a southerly direction, and enters Winnebago lake at Oshkosh. Its pineries have been very extensive, but the drain upon them within the past decade has told with greater effect than upon any other district in the state. The quality of the timber is very fine, and the land is considered good for agricultural purposes, and is being occupied upon the lines of the different railways which cross it. The upper waters of the Wolf are rapid, and have a comparatively steady flow, which renders it a very good stream for driving logs. Upon the upper river, the land is quite rolling, and about the head-waters is almost mountainous. The pine timber that remains in this district is high up on the main river and branches, and will last but a few years longer. A few years ago the annual product amounted to upward of 250,000,000 feet; in 1876 it was 138,000,000. The principal manufacturing points are Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; the former has 21 mills, and the latter 10.

Next comes the Wisconsin, the longest and most crooked river in the state. It rises in the extreme northern sections, and its general course is southerly until, at Portage City, it makes a grand sweep to the westward and unites with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It has numerous tributaries, and, together with these, drains a larger area of country than any other river in the state. Its waters flow swiftly and over numerous rapids and embryo falls, which renders log-driving and raft-running very difficult and even hazardous. The timber is generally near the banks of the main stream and its tributaries, gradually diminishing in extent as it recedes from them and giving place to the several varieties of hard-woods. The extent to which operations have been carried on necessitates going further up the stream for available timber, although there is yet what may be termed an abundant supply. The first cutting of lumber on this stream, of which there is any record, was by government soldiers, in 1828, at the building of Fort Winnebago. In 1831, a mill was built at Whitney's rapids, below Point Bass, in what was then Indian territory. By 1840, mills were in operation as high up as Big Bull falls, and Wausau had a population of 350 souls. Up to 1876, the product of the upper Wisconsin was all sent in rafts to markets on the Mississippi. The river above Point Bass is a series of rapids and eddies; the current flows at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, and it can well be imagined that the task of piloting a raft from Wausau to the dells was no slight one. The cost of that kind of transportation in the early times was actually equal to the present market price of the lumber. With a good stage of water, the length of time required to run a raft to St. Louis was 24 days, though quite frequently, owing to inability to get out of the Wisconsin on one rise of water, several weeks were consumed. The amount of lumber manufactured annually on this river is from 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet.

Black river is much shorter and smaller than the Wisconsin, but has long been known as a very important lumbering stream. It is next to the oldest lumber district in the state. The first saw-mill west of Green Bay was built at Black River Falls in 1819 by Col. John Shaw. The Winnebago tribe of Indians, however, in whose territory he was, objected to the innovation of such a fine art, and unceremoniously offered up the mill upon the altar of their outraged

solitude. The owner abruptly quitted that portion of the country. In 1839 another attempt to establish a mill on Black river was more successfully made. One was erected at the same point by two brothers by the name of Wood, the millwright being Jacob Spaulding, who eventually became its possessor. His son, Mr. Dudley J. Spaulding, is now a very extensive operator upon Black river. La Crosse is the chief manufacturing point, there being ten saw-mills located there. The annual production of the stream ranges from 150,000,000 to 225,000,000 feet of logs, less than 100,000,000 feet being manufactured into lumber on its banks. The balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi. It is a very capricious river to float logs in, which necessitates the carrying over from year to year of a very large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, about equal to an entire season's product. This makes the business more hazardous than on many other streams, as the loss from depreciation is very great after the first year. The quality of the timber is fine, and good prices are realized for it when sold within a year after being cut.

The Chippewa district probably contains the largest and finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one-half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonie. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became very prominent as a lumber-making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two saw-mills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The annual production of sawed lumber is from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet; the production of logs from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In 1867 the mill-owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log-Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200,000,000 feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and, under the influence of a freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are turned in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company, in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was, how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log-running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night,

and, in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with drift-wood, saw-logs, and other *debris*. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks," at the close of the season, has been one prolific of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the difficulty to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state. Aside from these, quite extensive operations are conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the forests which are remote from log-running streams. In almost every county in the state, mills of greater or less capacity may be found cutting up pine or hard-woods into lumber, shingles, or cooperage stock. Most important, in a lumbering point of view, of all the railroads, is the Wisconsin Central. It extends from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, a distance of 351 miles, with a line to Green Bay, 113 miles, and one from Stevens Point to Portage, 71 miles, making a total length of road, of 449 miles. It has only been completed to Ashland within the last two years. From Milwaukee to Stevens Point it passes around to the east and north of Lake Winnebago, through an excellent hard-wood section. There are many stave mills in operation upon and tributary to its line, together with wooden-ware establishments and various manufactories requiring either hard or soft timber as raw material. From Stevens Point northward, this road passes through and has tributary to it one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. It crosses the upper waters of Black river and the Flambeau, one of the main tributaries of the Chippewa. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber is annually manufactured on its line, above Stevens Point. The Wisconsin Valley railroad extends from Tomah to Wausau, and was built to afford an outlet, by rail, for the lumber produced at the latter point.

The extent of the timber supply in this state has been a matter of much speculation, and

is a subject upon which but little can be definitely said. Pine trees can not be counted or measured until reduced to saw-logs or lumber. It is certain that for twenty years the forests of Wisconsin have yielded large amounts of valuable timber, and no fears are entertained by holders of pine lands that the present generation of owners will witness an exhaustion of their supply. In some sections it is estimated that the destruction to the standing timber by fires, which periodically sweep over large sections, is greater than by the axes of the loggers. The necessity for a state system of forestry, for the protection of the forests from fires, has been urged by many, and with excellent reason; for no natural resource of the state is of more value and importance than its wealth of timber. According to an estimate recently made by a good authority, and which received the sanction of many interested parties, there was standing in the state in 1876, an amount of pine timber approximating 35,000,000,000 feet.

The annual production of lumber in the districts herein described, and from logs floated out of the state to mills on the Mississippi, is about 1,200,000,000 feet. The following table gives the mill capacity per season, and the lumber and shingles manufactured in 1876:

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY.	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.....	206,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.....	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,192,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.....	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.....	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.....	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.....	311,000,000	255,866,999	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs..	509,000,000	380,067,000	200,977,000
Total	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mills, requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 2 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

The question of the exhaustion of the pine timber supply has met with much discussion during the past few years, and, so far as the forests of Wisconsin are concerned, deserves a brief notice. The great source of supply of white pine timber in the country is that portion of the northwest between the shores of Lake Huron and the banks of the Mississippi, comprising the

northern portions of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a quarter of a century these fields have been worked by lumbermen, the amount of the yearly production having increased annually until it reached the enormous figure of 4,000,000,000 feet. With all of this tremendous drain upon the forests, there can be pointed out but one or two sections that are actually exhausted. There are, however, two or three where the end can be seen and the date almost foretold. The pineries of Wisconsin have been drawn upon for a less period and less amount than those of Michigan, and, it is generally conceded, will outlast them at the present proportionate rate of cutting. There are many owners of pine timber lands who laugh at the prospect of exhausting their timber, within their lifetime. As time brings them nearer to the end, the labor of procuring the logs, by reason of the distance of the timber from the water-courses, will increase, and the work will progress more slowly.

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and unfailing markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaied. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a stricter economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

By JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company would organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Ilsley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles F. Ilsley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; Ulmann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Ilsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty — with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation, \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to over-value the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec. 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volley of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par—seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our own state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,145,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed, it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of "Ouisconsin." In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montreal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,326	33,000
Minerva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,033	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,041	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,900	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,523	1,300
	52,797	73,980	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestone and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,464 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845	7,550	95,510	-----	-----	-----	-----
1846	15,756	213,448	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847	34,840	598,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
1848	92,732	602,474	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849	136,657	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	-----
1850	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	-----
1851	51,889	317,285	13,828	7,892	103,840	-----
1852	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,890	80,365
1854	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,398	-----
1857	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	-----
1858	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,067	63,178	5,378
1859	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860	457,343	7,568,608	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,094	44,800	126,301
1863	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	326,472	29,597	51,444
1866	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,636,595	18,988	255,329
1867	921,663	9,598,452	266,249	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,494
1871	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873	1,805,200	24,994,266	197,920	990,525	688,455	255,928
1874	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,908	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years :

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876-----	254,317	36,802	1869-----	52,296	12,521
1875-----	144,961	46,717	1868-----	48,717	13,200
1874-----	242,326	22,748	1867-----	76,758	15,527
1873-----	241,099	17,262	1866-----	31,881	12,955
1872-----	138,106	14,172	1865-----	7,546	14,230
1871-----	126,164	9,220	1864-----	42,250	18,345
1870-----	66,138	12,972	1863-----	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Totals 1876-----	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875-----	56,775	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874-----	53,702	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,509	5,015	707
" 1873-----	80,010	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,065	24,399	5,365	462
" 1872-----	90,038	20,115	39,209	4,557,950	6,276	27,765	4,757	1,500
" 1871-----	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,941	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870-----	77,655	15,519	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869-----	69,805	9,546	5,295	2,325,150	1,180	8,568	7,558	2,185
" 1868-----	73,526	13,146	3,239	1,768,190	3,637	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867-----	88,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866-----	74,726	7,505	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865-----	34,013	2,713	5,000	-----	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864-----	67,933	5,927	11,634	-----	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863-----	99,387	15,811	-----	-----	10,987	10,546	42,987	6,377
" 1862-----	56,432	12,655	-----	-----	13,533	6,761	33,174	3,217

HOPS.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1876, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Deperre is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City **a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.**

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menominee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social-science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and thirteen years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

" Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1660 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission. In 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

In the month of May, 1671, fourteen tribes, by their representatives, including the Miamis, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Pottawattamies, arrived at the place designated. On the morning of the fourteenth of June, "St. Lussou led his followers to the top of the hill, all fully equipped and under arms. Here, too, in the vestments of their priestly office were four Jesuits: Claude Dablon, superior of the mission on the lakes, Gabriel Druillettes, Claude Allouez, and André. All around, the great throng of Indians stood, or crouched, or reclined at length with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood had been made ready. Dablon, in solemn form, pronounced his blessing on it; and then it was reared and planted in the ground, while the Frenchmen, uncovered, sang the *Vexilla Regis*. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms; while St. Lussou's followers sang the *exaudi*, and one of the priests uttered a prayer for the king. St. Lussou now advanced, and, holding his sword in one hand, and raising with the other a sod of earth, proclaimed in a loud voice "that he took possession of all the country occupied by the tribes, and placed them under the king's protection.

This act, however, was not regarded as sufficiently definite, and on the eighth of May, 1689, Perrot, who was then commanding for the king at the post of Nadouesieux, near Lake Pepin on the west side of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denonville to manage the interests of commerce west of Green bay took possession, in the name of the king, with appropriate ceremonies, of the countries west of Lake Michigan as far as the river St. Peter. The papers were signed by Perrot and others.

By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761—a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

In face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, under a pretended purchase from, or voluntary grant of the natives, a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, including large portions of what is now northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was claimed by Jonathan Carver, and a ratification of his title solicited from the king and council. This was not conceded; and the representatives of Carver, after the change of government had

brought the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a series of years presented the same claims before congress, and asked for their confirmation. Such a demand under all the circumstances, could not justify an expectation of success; and, of course, has often been refused. But notwithstanding the abundant means which the public have had of informing themselves of the true nature and condition of Carver's claim, bargains and sales of portions of this tract have been made among visionary speculators for more than half a century past. It is now only a short period since the maps of the United States ceased to be defaced by a delineation of the "Carver Grant."

The mere transfer of the dominion over the country from the French to the English government, and the consequent occupation of the English posts by the new masters, did not in any great degree affect the social condition of the inhabitants. By the terms of capitulation, the French subjects were permitted to remain in the country, in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges.

The English, however, did not hold peaceable possession of the territory acquired. The war inaugurated by Pontiac and his Indian allies on the military posts occupied by the English soon followed, and in the month of May, 1763, nine posts were captured with much loss of life. In the spring of 1764, twenty-two tribes who were more or less identified in the outbreak, concluded a treaty of peace with General Bradstreet at Niagara.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, and the conquest of the British posts in 1778 and 1779, had the effect to open the way for the emigration of the Anglo-American population to the Mississippi valley; and at the close of the revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the whole territory lying east of the Mississippi river. The dominion of the English in the Illinois and Wabash countries, ceased with the loss of the military posts which commanded the Northwestern territory of the United States. As a result of the enterprise and success of Clark, Virginia obtained possession of the Illinois country; his expedition having been undertaken and carried forward under the auspices of that state.

Several of the eastern states under their colonial charters, laid claim to portions of the land comprised in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The claim of Massachusetts was derived from a grant from King James of November 3, 1620; and included from lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ to about lat. 45° , extending to the south sea; Connecticut claimed from lat. 41° north to $42^{\circ} 2'$. The claims of Virginia were from grants from King James, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, and an additional claim for the territory conquered by Clark in the Illinois country; but they extended no farther north than the southern end of Lake Michigan.

It is a popular impression that the territory of the present state of Wisconsin was comprehended in the lands northwest of the river Ohio, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction, and, consequently, was included in her deed of cession of lands to the United States. This opinion so generally entertained by writers on American history, is a statement which does not appear to have any solid foundation in fact. Virginia never made any conquests or settlements in Wisconsin, and at no time prior to the proffer of her claims to the general government had she ever exercised jurisdiction over it. In fact, there were no settlements in Wisconsin except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien before that time, and these were made by French settlers who were in no wise interfered with while the revolution continued. In Illinois it was otherwise; and the possession of its territory by Virginia was an undisputed fact. During the revolution the title of the sovereignty in Wisconsin was actually in Great Britain, and so remained until the definite treaty of peace in 1783; at which date England yielding her right constructively to the United States, retaining possession, however, until 1796; at which time the western posts were transferred to the United States.

All the claiming states finally ceded their interests to the general government, giving the latter a perfect title, subject only to the rights of the Indians. The deed of cession from Virginia was dated March 1, 1784. The other states ceded their claims, some before this date, others subsequent thereto.

Virginia made a number of stipulations in her deed of cession; among others, that the French and Canadian inhabitants and the neighboring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and title confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that 150,000 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, should be reserved for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country; and about 3,500,000 acres between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami be reserved for bounties to her troops on the continental establishment.

In consequence of certain objectionable stipulations made by Virginia as to the division of the territory into states, the deed of cession was referred back to that state with a recommendation from congress that these stipulations should be altered. On the 30th of December, 1788, Virginia assented to the wish of congress, and formally ratified and confirmed the fifth article of compact which related to that subject, and tacitly gave her consent to the whole ordinance of 1787. The provisions of this ordinance have since been applied to all the territories of the United States lying north of the $36^{\circ} 40'$. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States the new congress, among its earliest acts, passed one, recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787.

Of this ordinance it has been said: "It was based on the principles of civil liberty, maintained in the magna charta of England, re-enacted in the bill of rights, and incorporated in our different state constitutions. It was the fundamental law of the constitution, so to speak, of the great northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized all our territorial enactments, as well as our subsequent state legislation, and, moreover, it is to that wise, statesman-like document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness."

After the close of the revolutionary war, enterprising individuals traversed the whole country which had been ceded to the government, and companies were formed to explore and settle the fertile and beautiful lands beyond the Ohio; but the determination of the British cabinet not to evacuate the western posts, was well known, and had its effect on the people who were disposed to make settlements.

The western tribes were also dissatisfied and threatened war, and efforts were made by the government to settle the difficulties. A grand council was held at the mouth of Detroit river in December, 1787, which did not result favorably, and two treaties were subsequently held, which were not respected by the savages who were parties to them. Soon an Indian war ensued, which resulted at first disastrously to the American troops under Generals Harmar and St. Clair, but finally with success to the American arms under General Wayne. The treaty of Greenville followed. It was concluded August 3, 1795. At this treaty there were present eleven hundred and thirty chiefs and warriors. It was signed by eighty-four chiefs and General Anthony Wayne, sole commissioner of the United States. One of the provisions of the treaty was that in consideration of the peace then established, and the cessions and relinquishments of lands made by the tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquished their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters united by them, except certain reservations and portions before purchased of the Indians, none of which were within the present limits of this state. The Indian title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject only to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. William Henry Harrison was acting commissioner on the part of the government. By the provisions of the treaty, the chiefs and head men of the united tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, and thence to the Wisconsin; and including on the west considerable portions of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward. In what is now the state of Wisconsin, this grant embraced the whole of the present counties of Grant and La Fayette and a large portion of Iowa and Green counties. The lead region was included in this purchase. In consideration of this cession, the general government agreed to protect the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land, against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them. The tribes permitted a fort to be built on the upper side of the Wisconsin river, near its mouth, and granted a tract of land two miles square, adjoining the same. The government agreed to give them an annuity of one thousand dollars per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of the Sac Indians, and this cession of land became, twenty-eight years after, the alleged cause of the Black Hawk war.

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of

the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

3. On the 14th of September, a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Fox tribe at the same place. They agreed that all prisoners in their hands should be delivered up to the government. They assented to, recognized, re-established and confirmed the treaty of 1804, to the full extent of their interest in the same.

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty, Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the nation, nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case, or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

5. A treaty of peace and friendship was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, between the chiefs and warriors of that part of the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river. In this treaty the tribe state that they have separated themselves from the rest of their nation; that they, for themselves and those they represent, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation, and every contract and agreement, as far as their interest extended.

6. On the 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

7. On the 19th of August, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, a treaty was made with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which the boundary between the two first nations was agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and other tribes.

8. Another treaty was held August 5, 1826, at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, a small settlement on the St. Louis river, in Itaska county, Minn., with the same tribes, by which the previous treaty was confirmed in respect to boundaries, and those of the Chippewas were defined, as a portion of the same was not completed at the former treaty.

9. A treaty was made and concluded August 1, 1827, at Butte des Morts, between the United States and the Chippewa, Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, in which the boundaries of their tribes were defined; no cession of lands was made.

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional

boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

11. Two treaties were made at Prairie du Chien, on the 29th of July, 1829, and August 1, 1829: at the first date, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which these nations ceded all their lands which they claimed in the northwestern part of Illinois; and at the latter date with the Winnebagoes, by which that nation ceded and relinquished all their right, title and claim to all their lands south of the Wisconsin river, thus confirming the purchase of the lead-mine region. Certain grants were made to individuals, which grants were not to be leased or sold by the grantees.

By this important treaty, about eight millions of acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

13. At the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, for the purpose of clearing up the Indian title of the Winnebago nation in the country, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox river of Green bay, was ceded to the United States, and no band or party of Winnebagoes was allowed to reside, plant, fish or hunt on these grounds, after June 1, 1833, or on any part of the country therein ceded.

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829 — containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States — the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

19. The Winnebago nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, November 1, 1837. That nation ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and obligated themselves to remove, within eight months after the ratification of the treaty, to certain lands west of the river Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832.

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated — the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges — the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States — the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi — lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed; and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they, being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude 42° 30'. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprised seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1839. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, $2,958,592\frac{46}{100}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds.

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17, 1843.

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to $177\frac{69}{100}$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president, July 29, 1851 the whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called—the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempeleau and Jackson; also, the new county of Price.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Shawano, New and Marinette. The La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district — the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and by an act of congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much

dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask congress to repeal the act making the grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the legislature of the state passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the state. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin, given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was subsequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin :pproved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress :

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 500,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first section of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the 11th of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this land grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

By JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, is rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks (a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhoea in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce stone and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46, and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OR RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th	92°	78	51	19th	94°	81°	55
11th	87	75	55	20th	97	81	48
12th	92	77	48	21st	96	80	47
13th	96	81	50	29th	81	72	63
14th	93	78	44	30th	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869	28.932 inches.	1873	28.892 inches.
1870	28.867 "	1874	28.867 "
1871	28.986 "	1875	28.750 "
1872	28.898 "	1876	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838,

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessities. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	30	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	9	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhoea and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.....	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21	This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.
Remittent fever.....	10	
Synochal fever.....	1	
Typhus fever.....	—	
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141	All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90	
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	2	
Rheumatic affections.....	26	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262	This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.
Remittent fever.....	61	
Synochal fever.....	—	
Typhus fever.....	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177	All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722	
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	16	
Rheumatic affections.....	58	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $2\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table :

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second "	1,749	1,267	724
10 third "	1,885	1,948	1,033
10 fourth "	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again—these posts being no longer occupied—no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age—that is—under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent-

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease* — which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions down to the year 1877, was 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import* and *transmit* more insanity — three to one — than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home: while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything, *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was — males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhoea, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are 7½ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,636.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhoea.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	28
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21, after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 20' west, in the northern temperate region. The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 100 to 126 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 10½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 209½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archæan. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of Mendota is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhœa or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat; its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Kilbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire diseases of Res- piratory Organs.	Deaths by all of entire diseases of Res- piratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,426	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,988	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,799	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.99	535	18.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*, the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variability of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts .	3,424	549	North Carolina...	562	664
Ohio	2,558	895	Kentucky	1,288	429
Illinois	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	194

When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other states of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England states. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin 94 deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The

census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four states show the lowest death-rate among the states from consumption, the mortality being 13 to 14 per cent. of the whole death-rate.

Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy state in the Union than the state of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	200	198			398
Big Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Dell Prairie.....	244	221			465
Easton.....	164	153			317
Jackson.....	261	200			461
Leola.....	117	100			217
Lincoln.....	204	193			397
Monroe.....	240	229			469
New Chester.....	163	137			300
New Haven.....	444	403			847
Preston.....	74	62			136
Onincy.....	126	118			244
Richfield.....	121	99			220
Rome.....	199	181			380
Springville.....	189	182			371
Strong's Prairie.....	501	433			934
White Creek.....	127	115			242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland.....	268	180			448
La Pointe.....	141	141			282
Total.....	409	321			730

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	538	493	1		1,032
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BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	285			628
Chetac.....	459	397			856
Prairie Farm.....	364	319			683
Stanford.....	326	216			542
Summer.....	214	182			396
Rice Lake.....	122	84			206
Dallas.....	240	166			426
Total.....	2,068	1,669			3,737

BROWN COUNTY.

Aswabanon.....	210	175			385
Allouez.....	143	136			279
Bellevue.....	371	337	3		711
Depere.....	410	358			768
Depere village.....	943	956	5	6	1,911
Eaton.....	291	208			499
Fort Howard city.....	1,889	1,721			3,610
Glenmore.....	591	482			1,073
Green Bay city.....	3,966	4,017	29	25	8,037
Green Bay.....	581	542			1,123
Holland.....	784	705			1,489
Howard.....	687	579			1,266
Humbolt.....	519	467			986
Lawrence.....	499	408	2		909
Morrison.....	765	633			1,398
New Denmark.....	616	529			1,145
Pittsfield.....	384	335			719
Purple.....	838	792	6	6	1,642
Rockland.....	434	372			806
Scott.....	774	696			1,470
Suamico.....	477	452			929
West Depere village.....	982	941			1,923
Wrightstown.....	1,222	1,058	8	7	2,295
Total.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373

BURNETT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grandburg.....	133	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	5	4	424
Wood Lake.....	87	82	12	14	195
Total.....	751	652	28	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Beaumont.....	34	292	.....	.....	637
Buffalo.....	307	279	.....	.....	586
Buffalo City.....	138	137	.....	.....	275
Canby.....	376	326	.....	.....	712
Cross.....	369	321	.....	.....	690
Deer.....	292	282	.....	.....	574
Gilmanton.....	277	227	.....	.....	504
Glenn.....	413	372	.....	.....	785
Lincoln.....	339	309	.....	.....	648
Mayville.....	275	240	.....	.....	515
.....	215	212	.....	.....	427
Modena.....	402	383	.....	.....	785
Montana.....	341	306	.....	.....	647
Naples.....	717	671	.....	.....	1,388
Nelson.....	899	664	.....	.....	1,563
Wauwanesa.....	552	501	.....	.....	1,053
Alma village.....	465	421	.....	.....	886
Fountain City village.....	500	494	.....	.....	994
Total.....	7,517	6,702	2	3	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brothertown.....	864	809	12	7	1,692
Brillion.....	666	507	.....	.....	1,173
Chilton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	668	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	875	1	.....	1,884
New Holston.....	1,016	949	.....	.....	1,965
Rambout.....	837	753	.....	.....	1,590
Stockbridge.....	910	865	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	629	.....	.....	1,329
Total.....	7,720	6,989	193	183	15,085

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	166	91	.....	.....	197
Calder.....	303	210	.....	.....	513
Cotton.....	182	142	.....	.....	325
Fremont.....	57	.....	.....	.....	104
Grand.....	453	310	.....	.....	763
Hazel.....	58	43	.....	.....	101
Huron.....	205	123	.....	.....	328
Loyal.....	262	237	.....	.....	499
Lyons.....	84	71	.....	.....	155
Lewis.....	151	113	.....	.....	264
Montoy.....	346	307	.....	.....	653
Mayville.....	137	123	.....	.....	260
Maple Valley.....	789	736	.....	.....	1,525
Perkin.....	36	37	.....	.....	73
Sherman.....	132	120	.....	.....	252
Unity.....	132	107	.....	.....	239
Wauwatosa.....	186	121	.....	.....	307
Western.....	72	153	.....	.....	379
Washburn.....	70	63	.....	.....	133
York.....	171	135	.....	.....	306
Total.....	3,988	3,294	.....	.....	7,282

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	269	.....	.....	630
Auburn.....	488	420	.....	.....	908
Bloomer.....	654	606	.....	.....	1,260
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050
Edson.....	329	288	.....	.....	617
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074	.....	.....	2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	638	.....	4	1,688
Sigel.....	346	252	.....	.....	598
Wheaton.....	442	368	.....	.....	810
Total.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	13,993

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	512	497	.....	.....	1,009
Caledonia.....	639	581	.....	.....	1,220
Columbustown.....	481	400	.....	.....	881
Columbus city.....	912	991	.....	.....	1,903
Courtsland.....	662	647	.....	.....	1,309
Dekorra.....	562	618	.....	.....	1,280
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351	.....	.....	727
Fountain Prairie.....	749	712	.....	.....	1,461
Hamden.....	515	497	.....	.....	1,012
Lewis.....	596	506	1	.....	1,103
Lewiston.....	541	505	.....	.....	1,046
Lodi.....	705	743	.....	.....	1,448
Lowville.....	449	437	.....	.....	886
Marechal.....	444	409	4	1	858
Newport.....	853	862	3	3	1,721
Oscego.....	759	737	.....	.....	1,496
Pacific.....	130	119	.....	.....	249
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337
Randolph.....	630	556	.....	.....	1,186
Scott.....	409	374	.....	.....	783
Spring Vale.....	423	247	.....	.....	770
West Point.....	486	442	.....	.....	928
Wyocena.....	580	540	.....	.....	1,120
West w. Vill. of Randolph.....	33	34	.....	.....	67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	28,803

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bridgeport.....	177	186	.....	.....	363
Clayton.....	851	765	.....	.....	1,616
Eastman.....	755	688	.....	.....	1,443
Fremont.....	798	766	.....	.....	1,564
Haney.....	313	258	.....	.....	571
Marquette.....	498	404	4	3	902
Prairie du Chien town.....	394	326	.....	.....	720
Prairie du Chien city.....	411	352	.....	.....	763
First ward.....	539	535	2	3	1,079
Second ward.....	404	424	.....	.....	828
Third ward.....	184	209	12	5	398
Fourth ward.....	485	468	.....	.....	953
Sevier.....	704	687	.....	.....	1,391
Union.....	773	697	.....	.....	1,470
Wauzeka.....	583	511	1,094
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,045

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741
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DOOR COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675
Clay Banks.....	344	279	.....	.....	623
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802
Gardner.....	308	206	.....	.....	514
Gilburt.....	377	325	.....	.....	702
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672
Nasewaupee.....	226	192	.....	.....	418
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	331	301	.....	.....	632
Union.....	286	214	.....	.....	500
Washington.....	220	181	.....	.....	401
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020

DUNN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate.
Colfax.....	178	170	.....	.....	348
Dunn.....	578	458	.....	.....	1,036
Eau Claire.....	577	490	.....	.....	1,067
Erik Mound.....	261	231	.....	.....	492
Grant.....	490	463	1	.....	954
Lucas.....	239	190	.....	.....	429
Menomonee.....	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,433
New Haven.....	130	124	.....	.....	254
Red Cedar.....	349	313	.....	.....	662
Rock Creek.....	327	203	1	.....	531
Sheridan.....	156	146	.....	.....	302
Sherman.....	379	308	.....	.....	687
Spring Brook.....	625	548	.....	.....	1,173
Stanton.....	271	224	1	2	498
Tainter.....	400	263	.....	.....	663
Tiffany.....	128	117	.....	.....	245
Weston.....	212	188	.....	.....	400
Total.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427

DODGE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate.
Ashippun.....	742	700	.....	.....	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	791	707	.....	.....	1,501
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,795	4	.....	3,455
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854
Clyman.....	694	636	.....	.....	1,330
Elba.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402
Emmet.....	722	632	.....	.....	1,356
Fox Lake town.....	321	281	.....	.....	602
Fox Lake village.....	451	508	25	1	1,012
Herman.....	985	911	25	.....	1,896
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	.....	.....	2,240
Horicon village.....	591	599	.....	.....	1,190
Hustisford.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748
Juneau village.....	156	154	.....	.....	310
Lenox.....	835	804	.....	.....	1,637
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597
Lomira.....	1,014	929	3	.....	1,943
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069
Oak Grove.....	1,006	951	1	.....	1,958
Portland.....	668	653	.....	.....	1,321
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868
Randolph village, E. ward.....	149	158	1	.....	308
Shields.....	559	506	.....	.....	1,065
Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098
Trenton.....	956	806	.....	.....	1,762
Westford.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145
Williamstown.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233
Watertown city, 5 & 6 wds.....	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	628	441	1	.....	1,070
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394

DANE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	.....	.....	1,261
Berry.....	592	543	.....	.....	1,135
Black Earth.....	451	446	.....	.....	897
Bloomington.....	555	474	1	.....	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	.....	.....	1,090
Bristol.....	579	558	.....	.....	1,137
Burke.....	575	546	.....	.....	1,121
Christiana.....	853	740	.....	.....	1,593
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	.....	1,130
Cross Plains.....	703	721	.....	.....	1,424
Dane.....	597	571	.....	.....	1,168
Deerfield.....	493	413	.....	.....	906
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	.....	1,253
Dunn.....	586	587	.....	.....	1,173
Fitchburg.....	576	575	.....	.....	1,051
Madison town.....	419	361	4	4	788
Madison city.....	4,858	5,174	11	20	10,093
Mazomanie.....	813	818	3	1	1,635
Medina.....	726	686	.....	.....	1,412
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718
Montrose.....	540	538	1	.....	1,079
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974
Primrose.....	470	448	1	.....	919
Pleasant Springs.....	569	567	1	.....	1,057
Roxbury.....	552	559	.....	.....	1,111
Rudolph.....	533	504	.....	.....	1,037
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,018
Springfield.....	728	664	.....	.....	1,392
Stoughton village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	3	.....	1,039
Vernon.....	562	555	1	.....	1,118
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191
York.....	518	484	1	.....	1,003
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798

FON DU LAC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Aggregate.
Ashford.....	1,064	938	4	.....	2,006
Auburn.....	877	799	.....	.....	1,676
Alto.....	725	686	.....	.....	1,411
Byron.....	685	661	.....	.....	1,346
Calumet.....	723	619	.....	.....	1,342
Eaton.....	763	743	.....	.....	1,506
Empire.....	527	490	7	5	1,029
Eldorado.....	840	747	.....	.....	1,587
Fond du Lac.....	768	676	1	.....	1,445
Forest.....	793	686	.....	.....	1,479
Friendship.....	582	534	1	.....	1,107
Fond du Lac city.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
First ward.....	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409
Second ward.....	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295
Third ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fourth ward.....	594	563	.....	.....	1,157
Fifth ward.....	739	727	8	7	1,471
Sixth ward.....	655	659	28	27	1,369
Seventh ward.....	726	753	33	31	1,523
Eighth ward.....	780	731	1	1	1,513
Lamartine.....	918	919	1	.....	1,838
Metomen.....	1,055	991	2	4	1,952
Marshfield.....	748	673	.....	.....	1,421
Oakfield.....	684	667	.....	.....	1,351
Osceola.....	630	581	.....	.....	1,211
Ripon.....	611	554	4	1	1,200
Ripon city.....	872	981	.....	1	1,854
First ward.....	777	862	3	5	1,647
Second ward.....	642	580	.....	.....	1,222
Springvale.....	783	717	.....	.....	1,500
Taycheedah.....	660	614	1	.....	1,274
Waupun.....	498	478	2	1	979
Waupun village, N. ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	25,149	24,604	98	80	50,241

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Augusta village.....	549	507	.....	.....	1,056
Bridge Creek.....	461	383	.....	.....	844
Brimswick.....	419	387	.....	.....	706
East Claire city.....	4,646	3,777	13	4	8,440
Farrellville.....	221	179	.....	.....	400
Laud.....	158	163	.....	.....	321
Lineville.....	701	553	.....	.....	1,254
Oliver Creek.....	496	463	.....	.....	959
Pleasant Valley.....	260	243	.....	.....	503
Seamouth.....	93	78	.....	.....	171
Union.....	327	290	.....	.....	617
Washington.....	393	327	.....	.....	720
Total.....	8,724	7,250	13	4	15,991

GREEN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Adams.....	476	437	913
Albany.....	565	585	1,150
Brooklyn.....	585	554	1,138
Brookhead village.....	669	750	1,428
Cady.....	695	654	1,349
Charno.....	759	751	1,510
Decatur.....	318	350	701
Exeter.....	450	433	883
Jefferson.....	867	847	1,714
Jordan.....	540	486	1,026
Monroe.....	462	441	903
Monroe village.....	1,525	1,693	3,227
Mount Pleasant.....	550	558	1,110
New Glarus.....	530	445	975
Spring Grove.....	639	597	1,238
Sylvester.....	445	530	976
Washington.....	477	393	870
York.....	520	496	1,016
Total.....	11,102	10,900	22,027

GRANT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Beetown.....	865	805	1,717
Blue River.....	413	413	826
Boscobel.....	974	996	1,978
Bloomington.....	607	599	1,206
Clifton.....	487	512	999
Cassville.....	709	677	1,386
Ellenboro.....	425	384	809
Estabrook.....	955	835	1,770
Green Haven.....	611	531	1,144
Hickory Grove.....	446	397	843
Hazel Green.....	1,047	1,074	2,121
Harrison.....	558	491	1,049
Jamestown.....	636	557	1,194
Lambert.....	529	481	1,020
Liberty.....	1,258	1,210	2,468
Lodi.....	1,376	1,358	2,734
Little Grant.....	359	319	678
Manitowish.....	671	604	1,275
Marion.....	399	357	756
Mayville.....	169	97	266
Mount Hope.....	400	381	781
Payson.....	500	440	940
Platteville.....	2,000	2,054	4,060
Princeton.....	1,373	1,268	2,641
Paris.....	429	401	830
Shawano.....	716	613	1,330
Wausau.....	486	469	955
Waterstown.....	330	274	604
Wausau city.....	556	481	1,037
Wausau village.....	280	251	531
Woodville.....	293	269	562
Total.....	20,037	18,944	39,086

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	548	554	.....	.....	1,102
Berlin city.....	1,586	1,755	.....	.....	3,341
Brooklyn.....	707	691	.....	.....	1,399
Green Lake.....	729	759	6	6	1,500
Kingston.....	452	442	1	.....	895
Manchester.....	630	654	.....	.....	1,285
Maekford.....	531	682	.....	.....	1,213
Marquette.....	557	521	.....	.....	1,078
Princeton.....	1,076	1,015	.....	.....	2,091
St. Marie.....	390	326	.....	.....	716
Seneca.....	232	255	1	.....	488
Total.....	7,632	7,642	9	6	15,274

IOWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Arena.....	1,004	924	1,930
Clyde.....	390	367	757
Dodgeville.....	1,854	1,870	3,725
Highland.....	1,565	1,459	3,024
Linden.....	1,078	972	2,050
Mifflin.....	818	705	1,523
Mineral Point.....	806	715	1,521
Mineral Point city.....	1,458	1,551	3,009
Moscow.....	381	443	824
Pulaski.....	785	712	1,497
Ridgeway.....	1,299	1,174	2,473
Wadswick.....	480	434	914
Wyoming.....	362	358	720
Total.....	12,384	11,714	24,098

JACKSON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Albion.....	1,428	1,334	2,768
Alma.....	699	620	1,319
Garden Valley.....	549	477	1,026
Hinton.....	714	554	1,268
Irving.....	669	549	1,218
Manchester.....	226	197	423
Medford.....	613	546	1,159
Millston.....	128	82	210
Northfield.....	448	429	877
Springfield.....	565	467	1,032
Total.....	6,039	5,294	11,333

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
Aztalan.....	669	635	1,304
Concord.....	770	747	1,517
Gold Spring.....	375	350	725
Farmington.....	1,215	1,192	2,407
Hebron.....	665	608	1,273
Island.....	920	857	1,777
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	4,039
Koshkonong.....	1,744	1,810	3,554
Lake Mills.....	745	720	1,465
Millford.....	799	752	1,551
Oakland.....	571	515	1,086
Polkville.....	798	778	1,576
Shawano.....	737	726	1,463
Summer.....	948	855	1,803
Waterloo.....	526	489	1,015
Waterloo village.....	418	397	815
Watertown town.....	1,115	1,065	2,180
Watertown city, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th wards.....	3,286	3,283	6,569
Total.....	17,702	17,137	34,839

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia.....	117	119	...	...	236
Clearfield.....	135	115	...	...	250
Fountain.....	397	343	...	...	740
Germania town.....	390	322	...	...	712
Kildare.....	309	249	...	...	558
Lemonweir.....	553	519	...	...	1,072
Lindna.....	556	510	...	...	1,066
Lisbon.....	274	240	...	...	514
Lyndon.....	259	224	...	...	483
Marion.....	178	160	...	...	338
Maukston Village.....	548	569	1	...	1,118
Necedah.....	1,001	864	...	...	1,865
New Lisbon village.....	558	573	1	...	1,133
Orange.....	267	248	1	...	516
Plymouth.....	748	690	...	...	1,438
Seven Mile Creek.....	419	377	...	...	796
Summit.....	510	460	...	...	970
Wonevoo.....	774	719	2	...	1,495
Total.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton.....	561	505	...	...	1,066
Bristol.....	585	552	2	2	1,137
Kenosha city.....	2,426	2,533	2	2	4,959
Paris.....	539	479	...	...	1,018
Pleasant Prairie.....	734	723	5	5	1,457
Randall.....	297	252	...	...	549
Somers.....	793	657	5	5	1,450
Salem.....	697	669	...	...	1,366
Wheatland.....	434	435	...	...	867
Total.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Alhambra town.....	687	632	...	...	1,319
Alhambra village.....	532	506	...	...	1,038
Carlton.....	706	706	...	...	1,412
Casco.....	742	657	...	...	1,399
Franklin.....	747	726	...	...	1,473
Kewaunee town & village.....	1,337	1,233	...	...	2,570
Lincoln.....	197	140	...	...	337
Montpelier.....	623	534	...	...	1,157
Pierce.....	917	780	...	...	1,697
Red River.....	718	685	...	...	1,403
Total.....	7,506	6,899	...	...	14,405

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Barre.....	366	348	...	...	714
Bangs.....	667	604	...	...	1,271
Burns.....	516	485	...	...	991
Campbell.....	528	375	2	1	906
Farmington.....	919	940	2	1	1,862
Greenfield.....	426	380	...	...	806
Hamilton.....	663	839	1	...	1,703
Holland.....	461	402	...	...	863
La Crosse city—					
First ward.....	1,131	1,205	33	23	2,392
Second ward.....	725	640	6	2	1,373
Third ward.....	1,784	1,916	5	6	3,711
Fourth ward.....	596	753	3	2	1,354
Fifth ward.....	1,185	982	3	2	2,162
Onalaska town.....	712	666	...	...	1,378
Onalaska village.....	393	287	...	...	680
Shelby.....	482	355	...	...	837
Washington.....	499	423	...	...	922
Total.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle.....	583	571	...	...	1,154
Belmont.....	660	591	...	1	1,251
Benton.....	886	795	...	...	1,681
Blanchard.....	273	256	...	...	529
Darlington.....	1,330	1,341	...	2	2,671
Elk Grove.....	610	423	...	...	933
Fayette.....	602	595	...	...	1,197
Gratiot.....	866	855	...	...	1,721
Kendall.....	468	420	...	...	888
Monticello.....	238	231	...	1	469
New Diggings.....	922	883	...	...	1,805
Seymour.....	522	416	...	...	938
Shullsburg.....	1,253	1,287	1	...	2,540
Wayne.....	554	527	...	...	1,081
White Oak Springs.....	231	215	...	...	446
Willow Springs.....	555	509	...	...	1,064
Wiota.....	935	866	1	...	1,801
Total.....	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jenny.....	523	372	895
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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	362	370	1	...	732
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	714
Douglas.....	381	338	719
Harris.....	260	271	...	...	531
Montello.....	459	425	...	...	884
Mecan.....	356	352	...	...	708
Moundville.....	219	179	...	...	398
Newton.....	331	328	...	...	669
Neskoro.....	277	253	...	...	530
Oxford.....	274	268	...	...	542
Packwaukee.....	343	326	...	...	669
Shield.....	343	307	...	...	650
Springfield.....	163	146	...	...	309
Westfield.....	338	304	...	...	642
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	...	8,697

MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	109	50	...	...	159
Bosch.....	585	539	...	...	1,124
Brighton.....	359	223	...	...	582
Hull.....	373	298	...	...	671
Knowlton.....	135	129	...	...	264
Maine.....	414	351	...	...	765
Marathon.....	232	235	...	...	467
Mosinee.....	307	238	...	...	545
Sethi.....	479	430	...	...	909
Texas.....	159	119	...	...	278
Wausau.....	439	385	...	...	824
Wausau city.....	1,560	1,260	...	...	2,820
Wein.....	110	114	...	...	224
Weston.....	263	215	1	...	479
Total.....	5,524	4,586	1	...	10,111

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cato.....	951	955	.....	.....	1,906
Centerville.....	824	780	.....	.....	1,604
Cooperstown.....	881	883	.....	.....	1,714
Eaton.....	773	791	.....	.....	1,564
Franklin.....	935	887	.....	.....	1,822
Gibson.....	932	869	.....	.....	1,809
Kossuth.....	1,176	1,084	.....	.....	2,260
Liberty.....	728	692	.....	.....	1,420
Manitowoc city.....	3,226	3,498	1	.....	5,724
Manitowoc town.....	606	528	.....	.....	1,234
Mishicot.....	885	767	.....	.....	1,652
Neenah.....	901	853	.....	.....	1,754
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,060	1,014	.....	.....	2,074
Maple Grove.....	779	644	.....	.....	1,423
Newton.....	1,057	1,016	.....	.....	2,073
Rockland.....	594	549	.....	.....	1,143
Schleswig.....	1,005	953	.....	.....	1,958
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	932	.....	.....	1,951
Two Rivers town.....	858	857	.....	.....	1,715
Two Creeks.....	343	313	.....	.....	656
Total.....	19,535	18,921	1	.....	38,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city—					
First ward.....	4,427	5,101	1	3	9,532
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	.....	.....	13,491
Third ward.....	3,696	3,483	.....	.....	7,179
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,191	70	70	10,286
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,310
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	.....	.....	7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072
Eighth ward.....	3,332	3,336	.....	.....	6,668
Ninth ward.....	4,330	2,328	.....	.....	8,658
Tenth ward.....	3,584	3,577	.....	.....	7,161
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	.....	.....	6,647
Twelfth ward.....	2,026	1,988	.....	.....	4,014
Thirteenth ward.....	1,758	1,694	.....	.....	3,452
Franklin..... ward.....	945	878	.....	.....	1,823
Greenfield.....	1,343	1,299	2	2	2,646
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,815	1	1	4,233
Granville.....	1,232	1,199	.....	.....	2,431
Oak Creek.....	1,151	1,051	.....	.....	2,202
Lake.....	2,876	2,370	.....	.....	5,246
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755	.....	.....	3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	373	308	.....	.....	681
Angelo.....	274	256	.....	.....	530
Byron.....	193	138	.....	.....	331
Clifton.....	408	381	.....	.....	789
Glendale.....	706	591	.....	.....	1,297
Greenfield.....	387	328	.....	.....	715
Jefferson.....	527	457	.....	.....	984
La Poudre.....	237	206	.....	.....	440
La Grange.....	422	396	33	35	886
Leon.....	404	338	.....	.....	742
Little Fall.....	333	277	2	1	613
Lincoln.....	462	381	.....	.....	843
New Linn.....	81	74	.....	.....	155
Oak Dale.....	370	323	6	11	710
Portland.....	178	408	.....	.....	586
Ridgeville.....	630	516	.....	.....	1,146
Sheldon.....	400	342	.....	.....	742
Sparta.....	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750
Tomah.....	1,154	1,077	.....	.....	2,231
Wellington.....	600	397	.....	.....	997
Wilton.....	575	512	.....	.....	1,087
Wells.....	335	294	.....	.....	629
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gillett.....	196	179	.....	.....	375
Little Suamico.....	551	361	.....	.....	912
Maple Valley.....	152	108	.....	.....	260
Marinette.....	1,446	1,086	3	2	2,537
Oconto town.....	563	453	1	.....	1,017
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,086	.....	.....	4,457
Peshigo.....	1,495	1,022	2	1	2,520
Pensaukee.....	744	537	.....	.....	1,281
Stiles.....	268	185	.....	.....	453
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,730
Buchanan.....	429	492	.....	.....	921
Bovina.....	538	429	4	3	974
Black Creek.....	546	463	.....	.....	1,009
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559
Cicero.....	233	179	.....	.....	417
Dale.....	536	516	.....	.....	1,052
Deer Creek.....	170	140	.....	.....	310
Ellington.....	689	655	2	7	1,353
Freedom.....	850	731	.....	.....	1,581
Grand Chute.....	842	811	.....	.....	1,653
Greenville.....	719	669	.....	.....	1,388
Hortonia.....	562	533	.....	.....	1,095
Kaukauna.....	980	937	.....	.....	1,917
Liberty.....	263	236	.....	.....	499
Maple Creek.....	408	338	.....	.....	746
Maine.....	111	92	.....	.....	203
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100	.....	.....	200
Ostoth.....	240	247	.....	.....	537
Seymour.....	759	624	1	.....	1,384
Total.....	13,233	12,414	22	20	25,558

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,268	.....	.....	2,644
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009	.....	.....	2,052
Fredonia.....	992	924	.....	.....	1,916
Jefferson.....	910	844	1	1	1,756
Mapleton.....	1,617	1,522	.....	.....	3,139
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	.....	.....	2,978
Sackville.....	1,081	979	.....	.....	2,060
Total.....	8,516	8,029	1	1	16,545

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	388	324	.....	.....	712
Diamond Bluff.....	307	250	.....	.....	557
Ellsworth.....	645	554	1	.....	1,200
El Paso.....	287	248	.....	.....	535
Galena.....	380	343	.....	.....	723
Hartland.....	628	512	.....	.....	1,170
Isabella.....	124	101	.....	.....	225
Martell.....	556	510	.....	.....	1,070
Malden Rock.....	544	484	.....	.....	1,024
Oak Grove.....	484	415	.....	.....	899
Prescott city.....	535	544	29	24	1,132
River Falls.....	963	934	10	9	1,916
Rock Elm.....	430	369	.....	.....	799
Salem.....	167	141	.....	.....	308
Spring Lake.....	403	327	.....	.....	730
Trimble.....	513	454	4	2	973
Union.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Union.....	326	253	.....	.....	579
Total.....	7,977	7,045	44	35	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	...	...	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	...	...	694
Balsam Lake.....	266	268	12	9	555
Eureka.....	209	171	...	...	383
Farmington.....	425	352	...	...	777
Lincoln.....	399	322	...	...	721
Luck.....	209	141	56	47	453
Lorain.....	61	45	...	...	106
Laketown.....	160	157	...	...	317
Milftown.....	105	85	10	9	209
Osceola.....	486	428	...	...	914
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	...	...	406
Sterling.....	134	110	...	...	244
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	...	...	1,225
Almond.....	376	345	...	...	721
Belmont.....	248	230	...	...	478
Buena Vista.....	394	332	...	...	726
Eau Claire.....	277	232	...	...	509
Grant.....	126	120	...	...	246
Hull.....	522	497	...	...	1,019
Lanark.....	309	295	...	...	604
Linwood.....	244	199	...	...	443
New Hope.....	541	496	...	...	1,037
Plover.....	571	514	...	...	1,085
Pine Grove.....	141	130	...	...	271
Stockton.....	651	616	...	...	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	...	...	1,494
Stevens Point city—	234	134	...	...	368
First ward.....	719	612	1	...	1,331
Second ward.....	441	387	...	...	1,485
Third ward.....	315	289	...	...	604
Total.....	7,842	7,071	1	...	14,856

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	...	...	375
Durand.....	497	478	...	...	975
Frankfort.....	271	233	...	...	504
Lima.....	311	291	...	...	602
Pepin.....	759	644	2	...	1,405
Stockholm.....	315	288	...	...	606
Waterville.....	593	535	...	...	1,128
Waubeek.....	120	117	...	...	237
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	...	5,816

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	445	433	...	...	878
Beloit town.....	377	314	...	...	723
Beloit city.....	2,162	2,371	39	33	4,605
Bradford.....	506	473	2	...	981
Center.....	542	498	...	1	1,041
Clinton.....	966	952	2	2	1,922
Fulton.....	1,060	950	1	...	2,011
Harmony.....	613	523	...	...	1,136
Janesville town.....	463	400	...	...	863
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	26	10,115
Johnstown.....	611	576	4	...	1,191
La Prairie.....	434	387	1	...	822
Lima.....	593	533	...	...	1,131
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079
Milton.....	945	930	1	1	1,877
Newark.....	433	471	...	...	904
Plymouth.....	639	603	...	...	1,242
Porter.....	609	546	...	...	1,155
Rock.....	522	497	...	...	1,019
Spring Valley.....	580	558	...	...	1,138
Turtle.....	592	537	2	...	1,13
Union.....	1,009	1,015	1	...	2,025
Total.....	19,758	19,127	90	61	39,039

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	1	...	2,827
Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	...	...	2,847
Dover.....	538	455	1	...	993
St. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	...	...	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	4	...	963
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274
Raymond.....	824	710	...	...	1,534
Rochester.....	436	408	1	...	844
Waterford.....	789	725	...	...	1,514
Yorkville.....	810	755	...	...	1,565
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	361	381	...	...	742
Bloom.....	685	614	...	...	1,299
Buena Vista.....	560	526	...	...	1,086
Dayton.....	573	525	...	...	1,098
Edgemoor.....	598	537	...	...	1,135
Forest.....	490	422	...	...	912
Henrietta.....	463	448	...	...	911
Ithaca.....	622	597	...	...	1,219
Marshall.....	463	440	...	...	903
Orion.....	353	334	...	...	687
Richland.....	902	865	5	2	1,874
Richwood.....	719	690	1	...	1,410
Rockbridge.....	588	544	...	...	1,132
Sylvan.....	527	483	...	...	1,010
Westford.....	527	477	...	...	1,004
Willow.....	435	403	10	3	851
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	160	119	...	...	279
Baldwin village.....	355	247	...	...	602
Cady.....	184	145	...	...	329
Cylon.....	235	209	...	...	444
Erin Prairie.....	173	128	...	...	301
Emerald.....	277	250	...	...	527
Eau Claire.....	648	572	...	...	1,220
Hammond.....	346	297	...	...	643
Hudson.....	979	993	4	1	1,977
Hudson city.....	391	331	...	...	722
Kinnikinnick.....	261	209	...	...	470
Pleasant Valley.....	329	316	...	...	645
Richmond.....	604	535	1	...	1,140
Somers.....	277	261	...	...	538
Springfield.....	372	308	...	...	680
Stanton.....	259	223	...	...	482
Star Prairie.....	358	314	...	...	672
St. Joseph.....	164	130	...	...	294
Troy.....	520	396	...	...	916
Warren.....	378	304	1	...	683
Total.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,966

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,966
Bear Creek.....	406	402	...	...	808
Belton.....	416	413	...	...	829
Dellona.....	311	281	...	...	592
Excelsior.....	567	485	...	1	1,052
Fairfield.....	382	342	...	...	724
Franklin.....	483	449	...	...	932
Freedom.....	560	497	...	...	1,057

SAUK COUNTY.—Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1	.....	766
Honey Creek.....	648	622	.....	.....	1,270
Inouton.....	678	633	.....	.....	1,311
La Valle.....	604	549	.....	.....	1,153
Merrimack.....	456	430	.....	.....	886
Prairie du Sac.....	954	1,045	.....	.....	1,999
Reedsburg.....	1,114	1,126	2	.....	2,242
Spring Creek.....	533	516	.....	.....	1,049
Sumpter.....	392	381	.....	.....	773
Troy.....	551	501	.....	.....	1,052
Washington.....	567	526	.....	.....	1,093
Westfield.....	683	632	3	2	1,320
Winfield.....	439	378	.....	.....	827
Woodland.....	645	575	.....	.....	1,220
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almond.....	53	30	.....	.....	83
Angeleno.....	206	130	.....	.....	236
Belle Plaine.....	363	345	.....	.....	708
Grant.....	272	198	.....	.....	470
Green Valley.....	150	124	14	3	291
Hartland.....	477	441	.....	.....	918
Herman.....	147	135	.....	.....	282
Maple Grove.....	243	196	.....	.....	439
Navarre.....	80	68	.....	.....	148
Palla.....	238	228	.....	.....	466
Richmond.....	164	136	.....	.....	300
Sessor.....	90	89	.....	.....	179
Shawano.....	72	60	.....	.....	132
Shawano town.....	131	93	.....	.....	224
Shawano city.....	405	362	12	10	789
Washington.....	249	216	.....	.....	465
Waukegan.....	218	197	.....	.....	415
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1,004	969	.....	.....	1,973
Herman.....	1,152	1,085	.....	.....	2,237
Holland.....	1,535	1,402	.....	.....	2,937
Luna.....	1,167	1,149	.....	.....	2,316
Lyndon.....	864	793	1	.....	1,658
Mitchell.....	637	544	.....	.....	1,181
Mosel.....	552	541	.....	.....	1,093
Plymouth.....	1,369	1,306	.....	.....	2,675
Rhine.....	793	776	.....	.....	1,569
Russell.....	283	267	.....	.....	550
Scott.....	754	750	.....	.....	1,504
Sheboygan town.....	796	710	.....	.....	1,506
Sheboygan city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	565	631	.....	.....	1,196
Second ward.....	1,150	1,192	.....	.....	2,342
Third ward.....	736	683	.....	.....	1,419
Fourth ward.....	918	953	.....	.....	1,871
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	.....	.....	1,910
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	.....	.....	1,175
Sherman.....	872	815	.....	.....	1,687
Wilson.....	616	606	.....	.....	1,222
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1	.....	34,021

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,368	.....	.....	2,832
Albion.....	201	169	.....	.....	370
Burnside.....	547	493	.....	.....	1,040
Caedonia.....	293	212	.....	.....	510
Dodge.....	285	291	.....	.....	576
Ettrick.....	774	741	.....	.....	1,515
Gale.....	889	856	.....	.....	1,745
Hale.....	557	463	.....	.....	1,020
Preston.....	410	335	.....	.....	745
Lincoln.....	755	706	3	.....	1,464
Pigeon.....	316	303	.....	.....	619
Sumner.....	406	412	.....	.....	818
Trempealeau.....	882	795	1	1,678
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4	14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	297	7	3	849
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VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640	1,374
Cinton.....	483	456	939
Coon.....	506	451	.....	.....	957
Forest.....	361	343	55	53	812
Franklin.....	703	638	.....	.....	1,341
Genoa.....	358	359	.....	.....	717
Greenwood.....	451	434	.....	.....	885
Hamburg.....	650	569	.....	.....	1,219
Harmony.....	519	487	.....	.....	1,006
Hillsborough.....	584	524	.....	.....	1,108
Jefferson.....	642	552	.....	.....	1,194
Kickapoo.....	554	561	.....	.....	1,115
Liberty.....	254	223	.....	.....	477
Stark.....	464	435	.....	.....	899
Sterling.....	659	621	.....	.....	1,280
Union.....	355	266	1	1	623
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	.....	.....	2,016
Webster.....	522	473	1	.....	996
Wheatland.....	442	441	.....	.....	883
Whitewater.....	403	344	.....	.....	747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	591	516	.....	.....	1,107
Darien.....	713	729	.....	.....	1,442
Delavan village.....	836	933	7	9	1,785
Delavan town.....	385	379	.....	.....	764
East Troy.....	704	685	.....	.....	1,389
Elkhorn.....	510	589	.....	.....	1,099
Genoa village.....	836	847	.....	.....	1,683
Genoa town.....	541	468	1	.....	1,010
La Fayette.....	514	495	.....	.....	1,009
La Grange.....	506	449	.....	.....	955
Lion.....	443	427	.....	.....	870
Lyons.....	736	664	.....	.....	1,400
Richmond.....	490	435	1	.....	926
Spring Prairie.....	1,006	847	7	8	1,989
Sugar Creek.....	596	584	.....	.....	1,180
Troy.....	502	476	.....	.....	978
Walworth.....	530	481	.....	.....	1,011
Whitewater.....	655	616	.....	.....	1,270
Total.....	2,060	2,325	2	8	4,895
Total.....	13,149	13,067	18	25	26,259

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857			1,808
Barton.....	660	689	1		1,350
Erin.....	612	571			1,183
Farmington.....	878	839			1,717
Germantown.....	1,030	955			1,985
Hartford.....	1,403	1,321	3		2,727
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014			2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	703			1,434
Polk.....	936	820			1,756
Richfield.....	921	819			1,740
Schleisingerville.....	220	160			380
Trenton.....	1,005	907			1,912
Wayne.....	855	855			1,710
West Bend town.....	451	444			893
West Bend village.....	601	624			1,225
Total.....	12,282	11,576	4		23,862

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095			2,223
Delafield.....	792	716		1	1,509
Eagle.....	617	605			1,224
Genesee.....	746	629			1,376
Lisbon.....	761	658			1,421
Menomonee.....	1,205	1,143			2,348
Merton.....	778	736			1,522
Mukwonago.....	562	573			1,135
Muskego.....	766	684			1,450
New Berlin.....	887	820			1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419			883
Oconomowoc town.....	759	710			1,474
Oconomowoc city.....	996	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	540			1,159
Vernon.....	657	588			1,247
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4		1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807
Total.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	393	384			777
Caledonia.....	478	451			929
Dayton.....	426	390	1		817
Dupont.....	131	119			250
Farmington.....	411	363			774
Fremont.....	456	402			858
Helvetia.....	111	112			223
Iola.....	478	439			917
Larrabee.....	388	376			764
Lebanon.....	408	363			771
Lind.....	534	203			1,037
Little Wolf.....	588	532			1,120
Matteson.....	192	163			355
Mukwa.....	510	426			936
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682
Royalton.....	511	495			1,006
Scandinavia.....	566	512			1,078
St. Lawrence.....	448	397			845
Union.....	205	184			389
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036	2		1,976
Waupaca.....	413	369			782
Weyauwega.....	261	237			498
Weyauwega village.....	427	388			815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	537	473	4	6	1,020
Bloomfield.....	692	666			1,358
Coloma.....	137	147			284
Dakota.....	256	244			500
Deerfield.....	122	114			236
Hancock.....	223	256			479
Leon.....	443	399			842
Mount Morris.....	309	279			588
Marion.....	300	369			569
Oasis.....	331	277			608
Poyippi.....	459	397			856
Plainfield.....	473	437			910
Rose.....	193	185			378
Richford.....	180	186			366
Saxville.....	384	319			703
Springwater.....	245	226			471
Warren.....	322	325			647
Wautoma.....	347	361			708
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	393	396			789
Black Wolf.....	459	438			897
Clayton.....	691	609			1,300
Menasha.....	589	531			1,120
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961			3,170
Neenah.....	276	252	3	3	534
Nekimi.....	697	578			1,275
Nepeuskun.....	573	550			1,123
Neenah city.....	2,062	1,961			4,023
Oshkosh.....	610	510	1	3	1,124
Omro.....	1,622	1,690			3,312
Oshkosh city.....	8,672	8,263	31	41	17,015
Poygan.....	463	405			868
Rushford.....	1,055	1,018	3	3	2,079
Utica.....	579	499			1,078
Vinland.....	588	553			1,141
Winchester.....	596	535			1,131
Winneconne.....	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577
Wolf River.....	460	417			877
Total.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033

WOOD COUNTY.

Abundale.....	102	74			176
Centralia city.....	429	371	1		800
Dexter.....	191	112			304
Grand Rapids.....	737	680			1,413
Grand Rapids.....	376	297	3	1	677
Lincoln.....	231	194			425
Port Edwards.....	193	117			310
Rudolph.....	255	217			472
Remington.....	79	73			152
Saratoga.....	159	144			303
Seneca.....	231	201	1		433
Seneca.....	183	165			349
Wood.....	125	104			229
Total.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,048

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams.....		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland.....				515	256	221	750
Barron.....				13	.....	538	3,737
Bay field.....				353	269	311	1,032
Brown.....	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo.....			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett.....				12	171	706	1,456
Cadmus.....	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa.....		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Clark.....			232	789	1,011	2,450	7,282
Columbia.....		9,565	17,965	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford.....	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane.....	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge.....	67	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door.....			739	2,948	3,998	4,919	8,020
Douglas.....			385	812	532	1,122	741
DuChesne.....			1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Emu Claire.....				3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac.....	139	14,510	24,781	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant.....	926	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green.....	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake.....				12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa.....	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson.....			1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jacksonson.....	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Jenkinson.....			8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300	15,300
Jenkinson.....		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee.....			1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405
La Crosse.....			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette.....		11,531	16,064	18,134	20,358	22,667	22,169
Lincoln.....				22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Manitowoc.....	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon.....		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette.....	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee.....	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe.....			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,026
Oconto.....			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Ontonagon.....			4,914	9,587	11,853	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee.....			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,779	16,345
Pepin.....			2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816	8,916
Pierce.....			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk.....			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage.....	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine.....	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland.....		963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock.....	1,701	20,750	31,364	36,690	26,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix.....	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,856
Sauk.....	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,432
Sauk.....			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,435
Shawano.....			8,370	20,391	26,875	31,773	34,021
Sheboygan.....	133						849
Taylor.....			493	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,992
Trimpeau.....			4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,344
Vernon.....			22,662	25,066	25,773	25,992	26,259
W. North.....	2,611	17,862	18,897	23,632	24,019	23,905	23,862
Washington.....	343	19,485	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,425
Winnebago.....			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Winthrop.....			5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,223
Winchester.....	135	10,167	17,339	23,770	29,767	37,395	45,033
Wood.....				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total.....	30,945	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

In a note to the territory of Indiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1800, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, had 65, and Green Bay 50 inhabitants.

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN BORN.											
	Born in U. S.	Born in Wis.	Total.	British America.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden & Norway.	Bohemia.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Denmark.
Adams.....	5,351	2,649	1,250	127	142	225	26	133	5	537	4	9	6	32
Ashland.....	174	148	47	12	12	18	1	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron.....	246	132	292	127	2	2	.....	41	.....	98	.....	14	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	288	175	56	23	2	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	14,728	11,098	10,440	1,687	273	1,442	112	2,733	68	451	102	31	947	371
Buffalo.....	6,854	4,433	4,269	173	56	242	125	1,971	39	556	67	941	4	.....
Burnett.....	144	100	562	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	7,661	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	13	3,267	51	3	168	82	92	22
Chippewa.....	4,725	2,764	3,586	1,437	120	417	39	958	34	439	34	35	29	20
Clark.....	2,751	1,196	699	226	81	45	18	235	4	79	1	1	.....	3
Columbia.....	19,652	12,233	9,150	511	2,046	1,332	629	2,774	30	1,515	34	67	44	49
Crawford.....	9,612	5,808	3,463	397	186	906	48	640	35	764	402	46	3	11
Dane.....	33,456	22,738	19,640	684	1,631	2,955	465	6,276	160	6,601	195	216	17	131
Dodge.....	28,708	20,934	13,327	565	1,236	2,301	256	12,656	187	383	161	167	77	97
Dorot.....	2,806	1,903	2,113	290	89	228	23	426	27	344	43	16	3	82
Douglas.....	712	340	410	133	41	66	6	60	4	93	.....	2	2	3
Dunn.....	6,268	3,177	3,220	437	147	227	51	812	17	1,336	.....	44	3	51
Eau Claire.....	7,394	3,336	3,375	767	242	487	54	835	34	871	2	39	1	21
Fond du Lac.....	31,477	20,112	14,796	1,754	1,291	2,572	317	7,372	125	156	7	193	627	98
Grant.....	28,565	19,390	9,414	386	2,531	1,281	189	3,585	83	543	547	118	71	13
Green.....	18,532	10,643	3,079	272	598	442	50	892	39	1,017	4	1,247	3	12
Green Lake.....	9,098	4,535	4,097	290	597	412	62	2,634	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15
Iowa.....	15,366	12,562	9,178	346	3,897	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,617	343	31	13	3
Jackson.....	5,764	2,966	1,923	291	151	137	92	250	29	944	12	6	1	.....
Jefferson.....	21,747	15,407	12,293	369	934	1,067	182	8,445	41	384	309	144	19	15
Juneau.....	9,361	5,359	3,011	336	395	1,104	81	518	11	379	3	11	1	55
Kenosha.....	9,066	5,959	4,081	138	650	813	100	2,082	39	29	11	30	44	71
Kewaunee.....	4,642	4,208	5,486	159	37	313	16	1,611	22	97	2,011	27	48	44
La Crosse.....	11,695	6,779	8,602	580	570	488	109	2,831	52	2,646	489	271	94	55
La Fayette.....	15,935	11,346	6,724	186	2,281	2,345	111	729	17	993	.....	21	3	3
Manitowoc.....	16,868	15,109	16,496	518	223	1,133	52	9,335	93	1,420	2,360	153	51	38
Marathon.....	3,139	2,333	2,746	216	49	103	26	2,239	19	73	3	3	.....	.....
Marquette.....	5,128	3,342	2,928	151	252	537	198	1,661	1	31	.....	47	864	130
Milwaukee.....	47,697	37,183	42,233	884	1,973	4,604	502	29,019	288	636	1,524	447	43	25
Monroe.....	12,512	6,722	4,038	356	510	641	87	1,601	38	573	40	43	25	9
Oconto.....	4,591	2,577	3,730	1,645	111	322	38	797	23	321	72	3	79	60
Outagamie.....	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	792	85	3,262	61	377	.....	54	785	56
Ozaukee.....	8,728	8,214	6,836	110	48	475	18	4,422	92	98	11	20	34	16
Pepin.....	3,351	1,612	1,308	208	91	118	29	300	27	484	.....	7	.....	.....
Pierce.....	7,460	3,618	2,498	310	102	422	34	449	16	1,052	.....	76	11	19
Polk.....	2,249	931	1,173	191	46	102	19	172	27	483	1	8	1	106
Portage.....	7,213	4,337	3,421	401	217	369	99	1,223	39	795	11	5	5	47
Racine.....	15,949	11,336	10,791	270	1,871	1,039	250	3,859	82	1,088	703	67	49	1,294
Richland.....	13,954	6,547	1,077	168	132	431	46	481	20	2,633	124	11	4	7
Rock.....	30,712	15,209	8,818	755	1,382	2,870	490	1,142	78	1,428	6	50	6	52
Sauk.....	17,308	9,795	6,552	386	765	946	103	3,433	65	93	8	601	34	9
Shawano.....	1,688	1,132	1,478	111	27	24	5	1,096	4	146	.....	12	8	23
Sheboygan.....	19,192	14,957	12,557	323	303	943	38	8,497	119	234	38	99	1,682	8
St. Croix.....	7,451	4,158	3,584	816	150	1,202	56	294	6	940	.....	3	38	71
Trimpaleau.....	6,339	3,700	4,393	209	185	286	141	776	32	2,633	.....	16	6	6
Vernon.....	13,605	6,232	5,040	189	306	661	87	661	37	2,137	281	32	3	39
Walworth.....	20,822	11,214	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,173	81	579	1	40	15	28
Washington.....	13,868	12,504	10,051	97	110	882	35	8,213	134	40	296	79	58	2
Waukesha.....	18,368	13,304	9,906	332	2,065	1,593	397	4,335	37	486	54	96	48	278
Waupaca.....	11,011	6,225	4,528	508	260	517	60	1,243	39	1,225	8	65	2	557
Wausau.....	8,702	4,568	2,577	264	508	307	42	816	11	220	.....	3	1	369
Winnebago.....	25,209	14,587	12,070	1,558	1,531	1,399	146	5,261	53	762	26	300	23	723
Wood.....	2,538	1,587	1,374	636	42	171	31	299	3	106	.....	23	.....	51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1876.				VALUATION OF UNTAXED PROPERTY, FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.					
COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	Co., town, city and village property.	School, college and academy property.	Church and cemetery property.	Railroad property.	U. S., state and all other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 179,771	\$ 624,168	\$ 803,939	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,713		\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	889,523	932,189	2,340	4,925	1,000	\$1,220,000		1,228,265
Barron.....	146,374	1,043,964	1,190,338			125			125
Bayfield.....	21,705	533,167	554,872		6,300	2,685			10,385
Brown.....	442,287	2,195,053	2,637,340	43,325	102,635	83,369	94,025	2,780	326,638
Buffalo.....	438,501	890,028	1,328,529	15,300	27,787	29,760	150	900	73,897
Burnett.....	23,419	442,765	475,184		1,500	3,000			4,500
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,311	2,481,257		1,100	13,230			14,333
Chippewa.....	965,624	4,359,245	5,324,869			55,014	73		60,174
Clark.....	281,813	2,355,972	2,637,785		3,350	1,300	175,885	1,310	184,875
Columbia.....	1,875,049	7,083,892	8,958,941		115,605	91,142	64,095	10,421	312,028
Crawford.....	527,043	1,457,586	1,984,629		11,000	4,100	110,000	100	125,300
Dane.....	4,610,768	14,882,179	19,492,947		7,200	359,390	89,800	252,987	695,557
Dodge.....	2,146,793	11,014,318	13,161,111		45,800	121,075	24,400		170,920
Dor.....	135,107	659,650	794,757			7,029		200	22,638
Douglas.....	19,434	410,327	429,661		17,163	3,124			428,004
Dunn.....	1,052,300	1,875,148	2,927,448			3,200	421,604		833,153
Eau Claire.....	1,354,142	4,204,233	5,558,375		72,130	16,933	627,155	60,000	478,950
Fond du Lac.....	2,489,759	11,649,769	14,139,528		49,320	60,500	95,450	16,780	382,520
Grant.....	2,502,795	7,039,201	9,541,996		52,505	197,405	2,000	32,245	170,920
Green.....	1,966,599	6,290,829	8,257,428		25,650	66,875	76,995	500	88,070
Green Lake.....	789,736	3,485,819	4,275,555			23,840	61,500	2,730	183,680
Iowa.....	1,233,676	4,348,452	5,582,128		15,280	36,774	55,026	600	253,599
Jackson.....	472,124	1,040,417	1,512,541		600	15,075	237,915		402,300
Jefferson.....	1,753,985	7,896,833	9,650,818		12,600	66,200	172,300	31,200	17,355
Juneau.....	660,125	1,607,245	2,267,370			19,280	51,800	6,275	123,825
Kenosha.....	1,320,957	4,488,186	5,809,143		19,300	46,365	46,860	300	49,516
Kewaunee.....	546,678	2,560,641	3,107,319		10,750	17,720	18,521		264,043
La Crosse.....	1,336,271	4,015,568	5,351,839		31,000	3,500	110,643	102,600	15,300
La Fayette.....	1,196,502	4,775,417	5,971,919			55,930	71,610	74,800	10,040
Lincoln.....	13,654	1,532,542	1,546,196			9,640		900	254,828
Manitowoc.....	1,141,320	5,290,599	6,431,923		28,210	21,248	146,901	3,595	110,380
Marathon.....	335,078	1,744,901	2,079,979		15,700	27,202	16,825		26,495
Marquette.....	326,668	1,033,967	1,360,635		5,680	8,735	12,080		5,257,555
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,477,283	61,822,564		1,318,506	771,265	1,212,390	1,271,600	682,800
Monroe.....	658,191	1,994,911	2,653,102		5,368	13,200	33,158	2,340	114,820
Oconto.....	455,741	3,411,557	3,867,298				38,100	76,720	524,580
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011		10,400	90,290	73,375	347,515	3,000
Ozaukee.....	381,784	2,803,688	3,185,472		5,280	18,415	32,920	136,000	3,470
Peplin.....	235,285	595,316	830,599		25	8,247	4,180	22,026	9,835
Pierce.....	738,082	2,435,319	3,173,401		13,950	73,675	25,115		1,000
Polk.....	237,567	1,121,599	1,359,166			10,940	5,272		5,735
Portage.....	564,079	1,592,018	2,156,097		8,000	25,916	42,470	70,400	147,686
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,071,811	10,490,059		22,700	24,625	236,000	250,975	120,950
Richland.....	612,171	1,908,386	2,520,557		525		37,915		
Rock.....	4,462,405	13,931,410	18,393,458		28,000	50,000	242,650	751,950	34,650
St. Croix.....	816,768	3,110,445	3,927,213		11,400		41,670	68,720	5,850
Sauk.....	1,364,772	4,036,813	5,401,585		9,000		87,670	22,500	1,150
Shawano.....	121,267	685,917	807,184		2,000	7,211			
Shoshong.....	1,903,861	7,096,170	9,000,031		10,725	4,125	123,895	55,830	194,775
Taylor.....	52,812	816,421	870,233			2,800		336,400	41,600
Trempealeau.....	840,378	1,904,988	2,745,366		350	2,000	26,300	8,300	775
Vernon.....	924,835	2,288,420	3,213,255		1,500		2,325		1,300
Walworth.....	3,187,722	10,559,519	13,747,241		70,200	150,200	129,310	180,000	140,000
Washington.....	1,062,347	4,927,634	5,989,981		7,500		120,670		60,033
Waushara.....	3,165,504	11,892,119	15,057,623		750	500	218,760		200
Waupaca.....	480,837	1,826,908	2,307,745		250	34,940	34,410	2,300	2,325
Waushara.....	343,509	1,343,029	1,686,538		21,350	21,080	22,524		1,200
Winnebago.....	3,081,308	9,810,212	12,891,598		6,380	29,495	36,860	84,780	1,550
Wood.....	251,669	598,920	850,589		1,500		27,000	2,720	7740
Total.....		\$274,417,873	\$351,780,354	\$2,003,656	2,735,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,662,388	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.							
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax-seed.
Adams.....	5,146	11,456	5,353	83	8,488	660	5½	.....
Ashland.....	5	26	84	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Barron.....	4,070½	639½	3,477½	759½	282½	27	1½	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	16,384	13,923	5,732	5,012	5,254	17½	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	48,507½	9,213½	12,573½	2,751	870	9½	.....	.....
Burnett.....	1,179	216½	637	58	264	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	32,860½	4,583	9,858	4,048½	231½	39	9	.....
Chippewa.....	10,442	2,734	9,032	1,258	185	10½	.....	.....
Clark.....	2,457	1,596	2,408	208	95	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	64,472	40,274	24,071	7,694	7,648	593½	.....	2½
Crawford.....	19,054	19,173	10,584	3,912	1,588	18	15	45
Dane.....	89,253	84,072	67,120	23,499	7,410	317½	2,459½	153½
Dodge.....	128,708	29,401½	25,592½	11,463	2,134½	136	8	1½
Door.....	4,771	352	3,391	696	788	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	27,598	9,671	13,833	1,560	1,156	68	.....	1½
Eau Claire.....	2,555	11,765	7,183	1,242	933	11	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	8,612	18,208½	20,763	8,554	754½	44	.....	2
Grant.....	29,643	98,709	62,054	2,839	3,296	113½	29	25,217
Green.....	4,409	58,168	34,191	666½	3,793½	28	44	363
Green Lake.....	37,064	15,608	8,013	1,170	3,455	212	.....	22
Iowa.....	21,676	46,980	34,433	2,609½	1,892	179½	1	10,145
Jackson.....	19,953	8,071½	15,189½	1,739	613	71½	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	33,561	28,371	16,845	8,773	7,611	.....	100	.....
Juneau.....	11,598½	11,848½	14,272½	3,137	3,169	.....	.....	6
Kenosha.....	4,782	15,873	14,174	1,649	611	8	.....	3,434
Kewaunee.....	17,702	1,003	10,632	2,164	3,520	2	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	38,800	10,581	10,249	3,045	3,177	249½	7	.....
La Fayette.....	4,403	61,540	12,194	1,273	1,735	13	2½	16,670
Lincoln.....	262	.....	712	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	4,538½	854½	21,437½	4,299	5,233	3	1	1
Marathon.....	4,548	355	5,020	670	116	.....	.....	2
Marquette.....	9,517	15,121	4,873	93	10,503	139	7	.....
Milwaukee.....	11,774	10,14½	10,213½	5,063	3,074½	65	.....	22
Monroe.....	31,634	12,608	12,864	1,769	1,277	390	.....	.....
Oconto.....	2,490	714	3,412	357	724	3	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	8,076	4,761	2,447½	940½	514	11½	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	27,25½	1,684½	9,473	4,116½	2,430½	15	.....	11½
Pepin.....	10,390½	6,924	4,473	613½	563	25½	.....	.....
Pierce.....	11,187	8,954	8,338	2,851	258	3	.....	10
Polk.....	9,293	4,104	1,842	440	326	.....	2	3
Portage.....	15,701½	11,076	9,086½	1,284½	7,665½	584½	.....	¾
Racine.....	7,881½	1,904½	15,211½	2,228½	2,212	31½	4½	4,285½
Richland.....	13,223½	1,460½	11,606½	589½	1,770½	499½	2½	.....
Rock.....	12,384½	.....	60,103	19,424	15,038½	41½	2,105½	282
St. Croix.....	77,810	5,390	17,541	2,022	173	.....	.....	4
Sauk.....	27,701	33,816½	24,469½	2,197½	6,132	3,118½	.....	.....
Shawano.....	13,516	1,904	4,408½	205	1,160½	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	45,959	8,244	16,704	7,519	4,332	49	.....	13
Taylor.....	60½	32	54½	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	53,656	12,106	15,034	2,381½	550	42	.....	9
Vernon.....	42,277	22,499	23,055	5,542	633	187	14	1,169
Walworth.....	20,588	45,456	28,225	8,934½	4,875½	107½	11½	113
Washington.....	53,691	11,613	14,104	6,614	6,002	29	.....	3
Waushara.....	34,140	26,618	18,860	8,527	7,659	239	.....	3
Waupaca.....	13,516	9,524	7,448	1,060	4,363	295	3	3
Waushara.....	12,573	18,726½	8,847	636½	15,416	340	.....	9
Winnebago.....	49,999	15,404	13,813	1,427	982	110	.....	3
Wood.....	637	958	1,029	29½	372½	14	2	.....
Total.....	1,445,650½	1,025,801½	854,861½	183,030½	175,314½	11,184½	4,842	62,008½

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples.	Cultivated Cranberries.	Timber.	
Adams.....	3,161	771	6	58	4½	25,040	553
Ashland.....	241	266	75			1,152,000	
Barren.....	1,843½	341½	55½	28½		24,175	
Bayfield.....	100	30		5			
Brown.....		150					
Buffalo.....	5,769½	909	25½	219		12,739	
Burnett.....	39	20½	17½		4,000		
Calumet.....	13,361	1,017	37	552½		57,463	1,733
Chippewa.....							
Clark.....	9,348	425		78		126,000	
Columbia.....	32,326	1,918½	104	1,533½	36	51,879	1,689
Crawford.....	4,925	2,493	618	2,460			50
Dane.....	53,219	3,585	80	4,830½	30	111,463	2,969½
Dodge.....	29,552	3,780½	89	16,251	½	49,369½	2,489½
Door.....	257	20					
Douglas.....	100	100	10	2		500,000	
Dunn.....	10,032	989	219	61½		5,414	8
Eau Claire.....							
Fond du Lac.....	41,609	2,701½	61½	2,935½		44,986	1,500
Grant.....	37,792	3,038		2,768		126,116	3,848
Green.....	28,833	1,159	15	5,980½		20,313½	1,037
Green Lake.....	13,920	921	5	1,467		22,393	566
Iowa.....	15,566	1,650½	46	1,987½	45	51,026	1,515
Jackson.....	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson.....	17,407	2,209	94	2,233		33,774	5,269
Juneau.....	8,705	1,738	52½	339	2,757½		781
Kenosha.....	29,856	1,060	18½	2,170		19,896	1,324
Keweenaw.....	5,665	1,487	10	44		37,573	1,174
La Crosse.....	11,390	781	99	239	2	29,763	30
La Fayette.....	22,719	1,633	26	994		24,037	1,007
Lincoln.....	316	106					
Manitowoc.....	32,256½	2,251	108	689		257,341	774½
Marathon.....	5,453	667	138	46			
Marquette.....	3,387	926	50	1,856	151	20,525	1,073
Milwaukee.....	20,557	3,030½	137½	1,934½	1	16,211	113
Monroe.....	14,217	1,320	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto.....	6,170	836	71		20		
Outagamie.....	11,681	51	13			19,433	97
Ozaukee.....	8,538	1,566½	100	1,266½	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin.....			41				
Pierce.....	12,974	724	178	77		182,671	121
Polk.....	2,642	591	17	11			2
Portage.....	10,142½	2,016½	128½	60½	580	52,150	343
Racine.....	21,515½	1,548½	16½	16,004	½	28,718½	840
Richland.....	18,924½	1,153½	10½	479		65,394	2,160½
Rock.....	57,132½	2,930	122½	3,676		57,587½	5,416
St. Croix.....	14,293	1,176	10	137		3,606	80
Sauk.....	25,222½	3,209½	104½	1,054½		88,058½	1,248½
Shawano.....	4,111	548	64½	73½	3,101	80,533	16
Sheboygan.....	40,122	2,723	133	1,738		68,057	10,738
Taylor.....	173	69	34	2			
Trempealeau.....	18,778	878½	41½	219	1½	12,149	270
Vernon.....	20,197	1,241	140	749		91,194	1,134
Walworth.....	45,093	2,183½	55½	4,056½	½	50,221	2,798
Washington.....	6,513	46,821	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha.....	38,629	3,982	383	4,952	30	42,690	1,329
Waupaca.....	13,540	1,695	185	205	185	82,985	610
Waushara.....	9,770	1,342	45	836½	1,053	66,510	117
Winnebago.....	23,433	1,630	35	1,561	194	25,737	720
Wood.....	245	169			400	93,242	
Total.....	889,018½	123,420½	13,621½	139,891½	17,664½	1,090,226½	76,945½

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights; and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town-meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized; and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor, the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held : which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held ; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding-house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll-list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day ; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided ; secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election ; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided ; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes; and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon; and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system; member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 560. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad; buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected: ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same; all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres : and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres : and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months ; but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale ; but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold; if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns, and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficiently described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the then present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk ; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper: to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house: that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto; that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof; and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days; and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officer, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drank on the premises in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In the presence of }

_____ }

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County,

(Here describe the premises)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of }

_____ }

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises: has good right to convey the same; that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land; and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of

A B. [SEAL.]

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following:

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will; excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4921. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth: but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein;

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more, shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any; if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date thereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows :

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors :

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer ; all Judges, Clerks of Courts of Record ; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies ; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such ; all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law ; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability ; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows :

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples : fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flax-seed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled ; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions ; forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley ; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed : forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips ; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips ; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats : and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law; and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice for ^{re} _{ep}

successive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder: but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, he shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.
2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or
2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage; the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself; and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and,

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript, and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1. Family Bible; 2. Family pictures and school-books; 3. Private library; 4. Seat or pew in church; 5. Right of burial; 6. Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7. Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8. Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9. Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*; persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detinue and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death; against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

@—Stands for *at or to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; ₧ for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl. % for per cent., and # for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the “shorts” are termed “bears.”

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The “longs” are termed “bulls,” as it is for their interest to “operate” so as to “toss” the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River; up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule; along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River; down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River; up the channel of that stream to the first rapids; thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix; down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.

SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.

SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.

SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.

SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.

SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: "

SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.

SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.

SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.

SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.

SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.

SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.

SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures, and see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be ex officio Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office; but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein: his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein; but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session.

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS McHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President,

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for; but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion; and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Green-back majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	580	233	116	R. 347	981	442	R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163	.....	D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron.....	459	203	53	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D. 353	2755	3647	D. 892
Buffalo.....	1075	810	76	R. 265	1186	1162	R. 24
Burnett.....	336	24	.....	R. 312	285	28	R. 257
Calumet.....	450	1130	389	D. 680	1012	2145	D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D. 18	1596	1774	D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G. 367	1255	660	R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1597	118	R. 451	3532	2493	R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	146	D. 202	1355	1604	D. 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D. 290	5435	5726	D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D. 1934	3236	6361	D. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R. 351	1095	596	R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28	.....	D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R. 767	2033	894	R. 1139
Eau Claire.....	1208	805	597	R. 403	2266	1785	R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D. 328	4845	5660	D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R. 682	4723	3198	R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R. 974	2601	1735	R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D. 17	1739	1514	R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R. 286	2651	2348	R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R. 411	1507	718	R. 789
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D. 201	2874	4134	D. 1260
Juneau.....	1045	883	463	R. 162	1714	1458	R. 256
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	R. 31	1610	1432	R. 178
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1654	D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1968	1115	524	R. 853	2644	2481	R. 163
La Fayette.....	1409	1300	269	R. 109	2424	2299	R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc.....	1365	1951	98	D. 586	2700	3908	D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1796	D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1112	D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D. 545	9981	12026	D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R. 6	2558	2030	R. 528
Oconto.....	1059	764	157	R. 295	1813	1174	R. 639
Outagamie.....	777	2005	992	D. 1228	1859	3608	D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1579	17	D. 1142	583	5480	D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R. 978	2135	985	R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	60	R. 553	1019	362	R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R. 163	1855	1794	R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R. 398	3560	2880	R. 680

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—1877-1876—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Richland	1201	729	705	R. 472	2038	1591	R. 447
Rock	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix.....	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk.....	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano.....	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan.....	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor.....	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau.....	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon.....	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth.....	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	4212	1970	R. 2242
Washington.....	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha.....	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca.....	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Wausara.....	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago.....	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	5092	4426	R. 666
Wood	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton.....	231	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam.....	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit.....	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo.....	25	17	.....	R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia.....	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton.....	31	128	33	D. 97	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls.....	229	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus.....	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire.....	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1013	R. 189
Fond du Lac.....	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard.....	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids.....	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay.....	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson.....	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville.....	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha.....	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse.....	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison.....	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc.....	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha.....	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee.....	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point.....	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah.....	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London.....	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto.....	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh.....	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth.....	69	127	28	D. 58	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien.....	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott.....	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine.....	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon.....	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano.....	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan.....	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point.....	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown.....	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 93
Waupaca.....	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau.....	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in Squares		Population		Miles R. R. 1875.	States and Territories	Area in Squares		Population		Miles R. R. 1875.
	1870.	1875.	1870.	1875.			1870.	1875.			
Alabama	50,702	50,702	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Alabama	50,702	50,702	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Arizona	22,900	22,900	100,000	100,000	100	Arizona	22,900	22,900	100,000	100,000	100
Arkansas	35,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Arkansas	35,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
California	77,000	77,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	California	77,000	77,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Colorado	104,000	104,000	100,000	100,000	100	Colorado	104,000	104,000	100,000	100,000	100
Connecticut	3,500	3,500	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Connecticut	3,500	3,500	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Delaware	2,000	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Delaware	2,000	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
District of Columbia	310	310	100,000	100,000	100	District of Columbia	310	310	100,000	100,000	100
Florida	55,000	55,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Florida	55,000	55,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Georgia	59,000	59,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Georgia	59,000	59,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Idaho	84,000	84,000	100,000	100,000	100	Idaho	84,000	84,000	100,000	100,000	100
Illinois	57,000	57,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Illinois	57,000	57,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Indiana	36,000	36,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Indiana	36,000	36,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Iowa	56,000	56,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Iowa	56,000	56,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Kansas	81,000	81,000	100,000	100,000	100	Kansas	81,000	81,000	100,000	100,000	100
Kentucky	40,000	40,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Kentucky	40,000	40,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Louisiana	52,000	52,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Louisiana	52,000	52,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Maine	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Maine	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Maryland	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Maryland	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Massachusetts	8,000	8,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Massachusetts	8,000	8,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Michigan	30,000	30,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Michigan	30,000	30,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Minnesota	80,000	80,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Minnesota	80,000	80,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Mississippi	47,000	47,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Mississippi	47,000	47,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Missouri	69,000	69,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Missouri	69,000	69,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Montana	110,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	100	Montana	110,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	100
Nebraska	77,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	100	Nebraska	77,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	100
Nevada	11	11	100,000	100,000	100	Nevada	11	11	100,000	100,000	100
New Hampshire	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	New Hampshire	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
New Jersey	8,000	8,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	New Jersey	8,000	8,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
New Mexico	121,000	121,000	100,000	100,000	100	New Mexico	121,000	121,000	100,000	100,000	100
New York	47,000	47,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	New York	47,000	47,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
North Carolina	51,000	51,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	North Carolina	51,000	51,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
North Dakota	130,000	130,000	100,000	100,000	100	North Dakota	130,000	130,000	100,000	100,000	100
Ohio	41,000	41,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Ohio	41,000	41,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Oklahoma	69,000	69,000	100,000	100,000	100	Oklahoma	69,000	69,000	100,000	100,000	100
Oregon	46,000	46,000	100,000	100,000	100	Oregon	46,000	46,000	100,000	100,000	100
Pennsylvania	45,000	45,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Pennsylvania	45,000	45,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Rhode Island	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Rhode Island	1,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
South Carolina	32,000	32,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	South Carolina	32,000	32,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
South Dakota	77,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	100	South Dakota	77,000	77,000	100,000	100,000	100
Tennessee	42,000	42,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Tennessee	42,000	42,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Texas	69,000	69,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Texas	69,000	69,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Vermont	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Vermont	9,000	9,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Virginia	40,000	40,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Virginia	40,000	40,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Washington	7,000	7,000	100,000	100,000	100	Washington	7,000	7,000	100,000	100,000	100
West Virginia	62,000	62,000	100,000	100,000	100	West Virginia	62,000	62,000	100,000	100,000	100
Wisconsin	35,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Wisconsin	35,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Wyoming	97,000	97,000	100,000	100,000	100	Wyoming	97,000	97,000	100,000	100,000	100
Total Territories.	965,032	965,032	442,730	442,730	1,265	Total Territories.	965,032	965,032	442,730	442,730	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	2,915,203	38,555,983	38,555,983	60,852	Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	2,915,203	38,555,983	38,555,983	60,852
* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.											

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

Country.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area, in Square Miles.	Population per Square Mile.	Capital.	Population.
Colombia	1,750,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Bogotá	1,648,800
Costa Rica	150,000	1871	4,677,432	48.6	San José	3,251,800
Cuba	1,200,000	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
Galapagos Islands	10,000	1871	2,603,884	7.8	Santiago	1,099,100
Guatemala	1,000,000	1865	294,094	178.7	Porto Rico	1,825,300
Honduras	100,000	1869	244,188	149.4	Veracruz	833,900
El Salvador	341,800	1871	149,399	232.8	Yucatan	1,554,900
Central American States	1,000,000	1871	121,315	262.3	Zacatecas	3,251,800
El Salvador	341,800	1871	160,207	187.	Managua	825,400
Spain	11,000,000	1867	118,841	230.9	Panama	244,484
Guatemala	1,000,000	1865	195,775	230.9	San Pedro	332,000
El Salvador	341,800	1869	3,254,029	3.07	San Salvador	430,000
Costa Rica	150,000	1871	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Guatemala	1,000,000	1865	244,188	149.4	Managua	210,300
El Salvador	341,800	1871	292,871	20.	San Salvador	136,900
Costa Rica	150,000	1865	635,964	7.8	San Salvador	120,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	29,292	165.9	Algeria	169,500
Belgium	4,000,000	1865	34,164	115.8	Algiers	224,953
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	12,680	290.9	Havana	90,100
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Batavia	45,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	132,616	15.1	San Francisco	115,400
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	15,992	166.9	Porto Rico	36,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	497,321	4.	Buenos Ayres	25,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	87,818	2.1	Stuttgart	177,800
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	14,753	120.9	Stuttgart	162,042
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	268,238	4.2	Stuttgart	47,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	112	247.	Stuttgart	36,600
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	19,353	75.3	Algeria	43,400
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	40,829	28.9	Algeria	40,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1870	218,928	5.9	Algeria	70,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	156	15.6	Algeria	48,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	277.	277.	Algeria	30,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	71.9	71.9	Algeria	3,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	81.8	81.8	Algeria	15,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	66,732	6.5	Port au Prince	10,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Port au Prince	12,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	7.6	7.6	Port au Prince	2,000
Belgium	4,000,000	1871	7.7	7.7	Port au Prince	7,633

HISTORY OF SAUK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—THE MASCOUTINS, KICKAPOOS, MIAMIS, FOXES, SACS AND WINNEBAGOES—
EARLY GOVERNMENT—FIRST WHITE MEN IN SAUK COUNTY—EARLY VISITS TO SAUK COUNTY
—HOW SAUK COUNTY GOT ITS NAME—SAUK COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS—"THE WINNEBAGO
WAR"—UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

Modern scientific research has demonstrated to an almost absolute certainty the fact that the first inhabitants of this Western territory were the ancestor of "our noble red men," the North American Indians. And, this being the case, the fifty millions of people calling themselves "the white representatives of a boasted civilization" are simply the progeny of foreign invaders.

In applying the principles and results of these acknowledged truths to the territory whose history falls within the province of this work, we cannot consistently overlook the character of this pre-historic occupation, so far as the evidence of it exists. It is very properly termed *pre-historic* occupation; for, unlike our more fortunate brethren of the Eastern Hemisphere, no inscribed tablets of aboriginal times have been preserved to us, and we have been left to grope in the dark in search of something tangible upon which to base the logical conclusions so recently arrived at. True, a variety of testimony presents itself in proof of the generally accepted theory, that a very powerful race of no ordinary degree of intelligence once held possession of these hills and valleys; their implements of agriculture, of war and of commerce, are yet quite numerous, and are highly prized by archaeologists; their battle-walls and mound-like tombs time and the ravages of civilization have not yet obliterated. But among all these mysterious evidences of ancient habitation, no traces of a written language are found to establish the date of such occupation or the origin of the occupants. The theory that they were the ancestors of the present race of Indians is founded upon the hypothesis that the habits and customs of the so-called Mound-Builders, as is shown in the pattern of their unique instruments, were not materially different from the habits and customs of the inhabitants of this country at the time of the first visitation of the French Jesuits. There is no convincing reason in the argument that the ancient earthworks, so numerous in Wisconsin, were built and utilized by the Aztecs, and many able writers upon the subject have long since abandoned the ground taken in defense of this theory. The indolent and predatory habits of most of the Indian tribes now in existence cannot be held in contrast with the habits of the first occupants as an argument against their identity: for we do not know that they were not similarly disposed. And, though it may be true that the designers and builders of these ancient fortifications and queer-shaped mounds were uniformly industrious, it is also historically true that races degenerate: and it is further of historical record that in the past century "Poor Lo's" tribulations have been of a nature calculated to speed him on his downward course.

Upon this subject the late Dr. I. A. Lapham, who was a close student of the Indian character, says: "The inhabitants of Egypt have ceased to build pyramids and sphinxes; the Greeks have ceased to erect temples, and yet we have reason to believe that their descendants occupy the same country. Is it more strange that the ancestors of the present Indians should have erected mounds of earth than that the aborigines of any country should have had habits different from their posterity? We need not, therefore, look to Mexico, or to any other country, for the descendants of the Mound-Builders. We probably see them in the present red race of the same or adjacent regions. If the present tribes have no traditions running back as far as the times of Allouez and Marquette, or even to the more recent time of Jonathan Carver, it is not strange that none should exist in regard to the mounds, which must be of much earlier date. It is by considerations of this nature that we are led to the conclusion that the Mound-Builders of Wisconsin were none others than the ancestors of the present tribes of Indians."

Dr. Lapham thinks the relative ages of the different works found in Wisconsin are probably as follows: First and oldest, the animal-formed mounds still to be seen in many parts of the State, and the famous works at Aztalan, in Jefferson County; second, the conical mounds built for sepulchral purposes, which come down to a very recent period; third, the indications of garden-beds, planted in regular geometrical figures or straight lines; fourth, the plantations of the present tribes, who plant, without system or regularity, in small hillocks.

Within the boundaries of Sauk County are found many notable and interesting evidences of pre-historic occupation and existence. The geographical position of the county is such as to intimately associate it with some of the important chains or series of earthworks that are found extending along most of the favorable routes for primitive transportation between the great lakes and the Mississippi River. The county in this regard seems to confirm the generally accepted theory that primitive man existed in greatest numbers along the borders of lakes and rivers; and the more prominent these bodies of water and the position occupied appear with relation to the great problems of transportation and subsistence, the more numerous are these ancient artificial works.

The importance of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and their navigable tributaries has been recognized by all nations and tribes in this region that have a written or traditional history. This and the numerous evidences of a pre-historic occupation found along their entire course, would seem to warrant a conclusion that these rivers have furnished a medium of transportation from the days of primitive man's unrecorded existence down to the present time. In this great thoroughfare of ancient and modern times, the "portage" occupies a central position, and, judging from the many evidences of pre-historic occupation, Sauk County was once a favorite abode of primitive man. He was presumably nomadic and war-like in his nature, and the causes which led to his departure from this region are shrouded in a mystery as deep and indefinable as are the particulars of his advent.

THE MASCOUTINS, KICKAPOOS, MIAMIS, FOXES, SACS AND WINNEBAGOES.

The first positive knowledge we have of his successors comes to us through the medium of French Jesuits. We are told that as early as the year 1615, Samuel Champlain heard of a tribe of Indians living many leagues beyond Lake Huron, called the Fire Nation, better known at a later date as the Mascoutins. Their homes were upon the Fox River at that time, as it is believed, and here they were visited by civilized man a little less than a score of years after. It is presumed that their villages were located within the present limits of Green Lake County, somewhere on Fox River, between Berlin and Lake Puckaway, and that they claimed as their hunting-grounds, among much other territory, that now included within the boundary lines of the county of Sauk. The nearest tribe to the Mascoutins down the Fox River was that of the Winnebagoes, whose homes were at the mouth of that stream. To the south, extending perhaps well up Rock River, was the territory of the Illinois. In the immediate neighborhood of the Mascoutins (but in what direction is uncertain), were the Kickapoos and the Miamis. The Illinois, who lived in a country "where there was a quantity of buffaloes," were afterward driven beyond the Missis-

issippi, but subsequently returned to the river which still bears their name. Meanwhile, there commenced an emigration of the Mascoutins and their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, to the southward, as far at least as the south end of Lake Michigan. Their place was taken by the Foxes and their relatives, the Sacs, and, in time, these also emigrated, but not to the southward; the course taken by them was to the west and southwest. It is certain the Foxes claimed for a time the country now forming Sauk County, as well as much other circumjacent territory. Then came the Winnebagoes from below—that is, from the head of Green Bay—moving up the Fox River by degrees, having outlying villages on the shores of Winnebago Lake and in the valley of Rock River. They finally reached the “portage,” and their territory extended down the Wisconsin. This brings us to the time when the United States began making treaties with them. The first of these was held at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, with that portion of the tribe residing on the Wisconsin. This treaty (soon after the war with Great Britain, in which the Winnebagoes engaged on the side of the British) was one for peace only, no cession of land on the part of the Indians being made to the United States. In 1820, the Winnebagoes had five villages on Winnebago Lake, and fourteen on Rock River. The claim of this war-like tribe was very extensive, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the sources of Rock River to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west, it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing westward and southwestward into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached as far as Black River and the Upper Wisconsin; in other words, to the Chippewa territory; but did not extend across the Fox to the lands of the north side, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago Lake. Within their territory, then, in 1825, was the whole of the present county of Sauk.

By treaties held with the Winnebagoes in 1829 and 1832, all their territory south and east of the Wisconsin River was acquired by the General Government. West of the Wisconsin, including the whole of the present county of Sauk was still a part of Winnebago territory; but, in November, 1837, this nation ceded to the General Government all their lands east of the Mississippi River. Not an acre was reserved. So the Winnebago title to all of what is now Sauk County was extinguished, and the whole was ready for the surveyor.

EARLY GOVERNMENT.

The first civilized claimants to the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin were the French. The whole of the Northwest was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763, when it was surrendered to the British. By the “Quebec Act” of 1774, all of that region was placed under the local administration of Canada. It was, however, practically put under a despotic military rule, and so continued until possession passed to the United States. Before the last-mentioned event, and during and after the Revolution, the conflicting claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, to portions of the country, were relinquished to the General Government. All these claims were based upon supposed chartered rights, Virginia adding to hers the right of conquest, as she contended, of the “Illinois country,” during the Revolution. As early as October, 1778, Virginia declared by an act of her General Assembly, that all the citizens of that commonwealth who were then settled or should thereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, should be included in a distinct county, which should be called Illinois. No Virginians were then settled as far north as the southern boundary line of what is now Wisconsin, and, as none thereafter located so far north before Virginia relinquished to the United States all her rights to territory on the western and northern side of the Ohio, it follows that no part of the territory which afterward became Wisconsin was ever included in Illinois County as a part of Virginia; nor did the last-mentioned State ever exercise any jurisdiction over the territory of this State, or make claim to any part of it by right of conquest. Wisconsin was never a part of Virginia.

Notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government over the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which territory was acquired by the treaty of 1783 from

Great Britain, possession only was obtained by the United States of the southern portion, the northern part being held by the British Government until 1796. Arthur St. Clair, in February, 1790, exercising the functions of Governor, and having previously organized a government for the country under the ordinance above mentioned, established in what is now the State of Illinois, a county which was named St. Clair. But, as this county only extended north "to the mouth of the Little Mackinaw Creek, on the Illinois," it did not include, of course, any part of the present State of Wisconsin, although being the nearest approach thereto of any organized county up to that date.

In 1796, Wayne County was organized, which was made to include, beside much other territory, all of what is now Wisconsin, watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. From 1800 to 1809, what are now the limits of Sauk County were within the Territory of Indiana, and in the year last mentioned passed into the Territory of Illinois. It is probable that Indiana Territory exercised jurisdiction over what is now Wisconsin, at least to the extent of appointing two Justices of the Peace, one for Green Bay and one for Prairie du Chien. In the year 1809, the Illinois Territorial Government commissioned three Justices of the Peace and two militia officers at Prairie du Chien, the county of St. Clair having previously been extended so as to include that point, and probably Green Bay, thereby bringing into its jurisdiction what is now Columbia County. In the course of time, other Illinois counties had jurisdiction, until, in 1818, what is now Wisconsin became a portion of Michigan Territory.

By a proclamation of Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, of October 26, 1818, Brown and Crawford Counties were organized. The county of Brown originally comprised all of what is now Wisconsin east of a line passing north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, except a small portion of the Door County peninsula, which was included in the county of Michilimackinac. The limits of the county extended north into the territory of the present State of Michigan so far that its north line ran due west from the head of Noquet Bay. An east and west line, passing near the northern limits of the present county of Barron, separated the county of Crawford from the county of Michilimackinac on the north; on the east it was bounded by the county of Brown; on the south, by the State of Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi River. The present county of Sauk was thus included in the county of Crawford. By an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, approved October 29, 1829, to take effect the 1st of January following, the county of Iowa was established, embracing all the present State of Wisconsin south of the Wisconsin River and west of Brown County; in other words, it included the whole of what was previously Crawford County lying south of the Wisconsin River. This left the territory now comprising Sauk County still remaining in Crawford County. On the 6th of September, 1834, the county of Milwaukee was set off from Brown County, embracing all of the last-mentioned county south of a line drawn between Townships 11 and 12, in all the ranges east of Range 9.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved December 7, 1836, Township 10 north, Range 6 east, and Township 10, Range 7, were included in the then newly organized Portage County, which embraced all the territory of the present Columbia County, and the western tier of towns in Dodge. Upon the formation of Sauk County, in January, 1840, the above-described territory was set off from Portage County and attached to Sauk. From this date to the spring of 1844, Sauk County was attached to Dane County for judicial purposes. In this year it was fully organized.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN SAUK COUNTY.*

John Talon, intendant of Canada, labored assiduously to develop the industrial resources of New France. In 1670, he ordered Daumont de St. Lussion to search for copper mines on Lake Superior, and at the same time to take possession, in a formal manner, of the whole interior country for the King of France. St. Lussion set out accordingly, accompanied by a small party of men and Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian voyageur, as interpreter, who spoke Algonquin fluently

* 169 C. W. Butterfield, of Madison, Wis.

and was favorably known to many tribes of that family. It was arranged that St. Lusson should winter at the Manitoulin Islands, while Perrot proceeded to invite the tribes to a general conference at the Sault Ste. Marie, in the following spring. The interpreter, having first sent messages to the different tribes of the North, proceeded to Green Bay to urge the nations upon its waters to the meeting.

St. Lusson and his men, fifteen in number, arrived at the Sault more than a month in advance of the day set for the meeting. When all the Indians had reached the rapids, the Frenchman prepared to execute the commission with which he was charged. A large cross of wood had been made ready. It was now reared and planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms. "In the name," said St. Lusson, "of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis, fourteenth of that name, most Christian King of France and of Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereunto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the North and of the West, and on the other by the South Sea: declaring to the nations thereof, that from this time forth they are vassals of His Majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs: promising them, on his part, all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies: declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—that they cannot and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms." Thus passed, so far as words and shouts could effect it, the Northwest, including the present State of Wisconsin, under the dominion of France. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to its wondering savages. But none of her fur-traders—none of her missionaries—none of her agents—had yet reached the Mississippi—the great river, concerning which so many marvels had been heard. Now, however, the hour was at hand in which would be solved the problem and be revealed the mystery of the "great water" of the savages. The Governor of Canada was resolved that the stream should be reached and explored. He made choice of Louis Joliet, who was with St. Lusson when the Northwest was for the first time claimed for the King of France, and who had just returned to Quebec from Lake Superior. This was in the year 1672. Said the Governor on the 2d of November: "It has been judged expedient to send Sieur Joliet to the Maskouteins [Mascoutins], to discover the South Sea, and the great river they call the Mississippi, which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California." "He is a man," continued Frontenac, "of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost at the great river, the mouth of which he promises to see."

Joliet passed up the lakes, and, on the 17th of May, 1673 (having with him Father James Marquette and five others), started from the mission of St. Ignatius, a point north of the Island of Mackinaw, in the present county of that name in the State of Michigan, journeying in two bark canoes, firmly resolved to do all and to suffer all for the glory of re-discovering the Mississippi. Every possible precaution was taken, that, should the undertaking prove hazardous, it should not be foolhardy; so, whatever of information could be gathered from the Indians who had frequented those parts, was laid under contribution before paddling merrily over the waters to the westward, and up Green Bay to the mouth of Fox River. The first Indian nation met by Joliet was the Menomonees. He was dissuaded by them from venturing so far into ulterior regions, assured that he would meet tribes which never spare strangers, but tomahawked them without provocation; that the war which had broken out among various nations on his route exposed him and his men to another evident danger—that of being killed by the war parties constantly in the path; that the "great river" was very dangerous unless the difficult parts were known; that it was full of frightful monsters who swallowed up men and canoes together; that there was

even a demon there, who could be heard from afar, who stopped the passage and engulfed all who dared approach : and lastly, that the heat was so excessive in those countries that it would infallibly cause their deaths. Nevertheless, Joliet determined to persevere : so he ascended Fox River to the portage.

Joliet found the Fox River very beautiful at its mouth, having a gentle current. It was full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by the wild oats, which were plentiful, and of which they were very fond. As the party advanced up the river a little distance, it was found to be difficult of ascent, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut their canoes. Nevertheless, the rapids of the stream were passed in safety, when the party not long after came to the nation of the Mascoutins. In their village were also gathered two other tribes—the Miamis and Kickapoos. The Miamis were found to be civil in their deportment. They wore two long ear-locks, which gave them a good appearance. They had the name of being warriors, and seldom sent out war parties in vain. They were found very docile, disposed to listen quietly to what was said to them. The Mascoutins and the Kickapoos, however, were rude and more like peasants, compared to the Miamis. Bark for cabins was found to be rare in this village, the Indians using rushes, which served them for walls and roof, but which were no great shelter against the wind and still less against the rain when it fell in torrents. The advantage of that kind of cabins was that they could be rolled up and easily carried whenever it suited these Indians in hunting-time.

The view from the Indian village was beautiful and very picturesque, for, from the eminence on which it was perched, the eye discovered on every side delightful prairies, spreading away beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of lofty trees. The soil was found to be very good, producing much corn. Plums, also, and grapes were gathered in the autumn in quantities by the Indians.

The arrival of Joliet and his party at the village of the Mascoutins, was on the 7th of June ; their departure was on the 10th.

“ We knew,” wrote Father Marquette, “ that there was, three [thirty] leagues from Mascoutens [Mascoutins], a river entering into the Mississippi ; we knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was west southwest, but the way is so cut up by marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel. Hence, we had good need of our two [Miami] guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces [the site now occupied by the city of Portage], and helped us to transport our canoes to enter this river [Wisconsin], after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence.

“ We now leave,” continues Marquette, “ the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands. Before embarking, we all began together a new devotion to the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, which we practiced every day, addressing her particular prayers to put under her protection both our persons and the success of our voyage. Then, after having encouraged one another, we got into our canoes. The river on which we embarked is called Meskousing [Wisconsin] : it is very broad, with a sandy bottom, forming many shallows, which render navigation very difficult. It is full of vine-clad islets. On the banks appear fertile lands diversified with wood, prairie and hill. Here you find oaks, walnut, whitewood, and another kind of tree with branches armed with thorns. We saw no small game or fish, but deer and moose in considerable numbers.”

In passing down this river they entered upon territory now included within the limits of Sauk County—the first white men who ever looked upon its hills or valleys, who ever floated along its southern border, or ever, perhaps, set foot upon its soil.

On the 17th of June, with a joy that was inexpressible, Joliet and his party entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the “ great river ” many miles, Joliet returned to Green Bay, thence to Quebec, to report his discovery and explorations to the Governor of New France.

EARLY VISITS TO SAUK COUNTY.

Not many years elapsed after the voyage of Joliet and his companions down the Wisconsin, before the river was again navigated by civilized man. Louis Hennepin, a Recollet friar, and his party, as a detail from La Salle's expedition to the Illinois, reached the portage in 1680, on his way from the Upper Mississippi to the great lakes, passing up the Wisconsin and down the Fox River to Green Bay. He says:

"After we had rowed about seventy leagues upon the river Ouisconsin [Wisconsin], we came to the place where we were forced to carry our canoe for half a league. We lay at this place all night, and left marks of our having been there by the crosses which we cut on the barks of the trees. Next day, having carried our canoe and the rest of our little equipage over this piece of land [the portage], we entered upon a river [the Fox] which makes almost as many meanders as that of the Illinois at its rise."

Le Sueur and his party made the portage in 1683, on their way to the Mississippi.

"About forty-five leagues up this river [the Wisconsin], on the right, is a portage, of more than a league in length. The half of this portage is a bog; at the end of this portage, there is a little river [the Fox] that falls into a bay called the Bay of the Puans [Green Bay], inhabited by a great number of natives that carry their furs to Canada."

In 1766, Jonathan Carver made a voyage to St. Anthony's Falls, by way of the portage, from the East. Of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the carrying place [the portage], he wrote:

"The Fox River, from the Green Bay to the carrying place, is about one hundred and eighty miles. From the Winnebago Lake to the carrying place, the current is gentle, and the depth of it considerable; notwithstanding which, in some places, it is with difficulty that canoes can pass through the obstructions they meet with from the rice-stalks, which are very large and thick, and grow here in great abundance. The country around it is very fertile, and proper in the highest degree for cultivation, excepting in some places near the river, where it is rather too low. It is in no part very woody, and yet can supply sufficient to answer the demands of any number of inhabitants. This river is the greatest resort for wild fowl of every kind that I met with in the whole course of my travels; frequently the sun would be obscured by them for some minutes together.

"About forty miles up this river from the great town of the Winnebagoes, stands a smaller town, belonging to that nation. Deer and bears are very numerous in these parts, and a great many beavers and other furs are taken on the streams that empty themselves into this river. The river I am treating of is remarkable for having been, about eighty years ago, the residence of the united bands of the Ottigauemies and the Saukies, whom the French had nicknamed, according to their wonted custom, Des Sacs and Des Reynards—the Sacs and the Foxes. About twelve miles before I reached the carrying place, I observed several small mountains, which extended quite to it. These, indeed, would only be esteemed as mole-hills when compared with those on the back of the colonies; but as they were the first I had seen since my leaving Niagara, a track of nearly eleven hundred miles, I could not leave them unnoticed.

"The Fox River, where it enters the Winnebago Lake, is about fifty yards wide, but it gradually decreases to the carrying place, where it is no more than five yards over, except in a few places, where it widens into small lakes, though still of a considerable depth. I cannot recollect anything else that is remarkable in this river, except that it is so serpentine for five miles as only to gain in that place one-quarter of a mile.

"The carrying place, between the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers, is in breadth not more than a mile and three-quarters, though in some maps it is so delineated as to appear to be ten miles. Near one-half of the way between the rivers is a morass overgrown with a kind of long grass; the rest of it a plain, with some few oak and pine trees growing thereon. I observed here a great number of rattlesnakes. I observed also that the main body of the Fox River came from the southwest, that of the Ouisconsin from the northeast; and, also, that some of the small branches

of these two rivers, in descending into them, doubled within a few feet of each other, a little to the south of the carrying place. That two such rivers should take their rise so near each other, and, after running such different courses, empty themselves into the sea at a distance so amazing (for the former, having passed through several great lakes and run upward of two thousand miles, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other, after joining the Mississippi and run an equal number of miles, disembogues itself into the Gulf of Mexico), is an instance scarcely to be met in the extensive continent of North America. I had an opportunity, the year following, of making the same observations on the affinity of various head branches of the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi to each other, and now bring them as a proof that the opinion of those geographers who assert that rivers taking their rise so near each other must spring from the same source, is erroneous. For I perceived a visibly distinct separation in all of them, notwithstanding, in some places, they appeared so near that I could have stepped from one to the other.

"On the 8th of October, we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin River, which at this place is more than a hundred yards wide; and the next day arrived at the great town of the Saukies. This is the largest and best-built Indian town I ever saw. It contains about ninety houses, each large enough for several families. These are built of hewn plank, neatly jointed and covered with bark so compactly as to keep out the most penetrating rains. Before the doors are placed comfortable sheds, in which the inhabitants sit, when the weather will permit, and smoke their pipes. The streets are regular and spacious; so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations, which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc., so that this place is esteemed the best market for traders to furnish themselves with provisions, of any within 800 miles of it.

"The Saukies can raise about three hundred warriors, who are generally employed every summer in making incursions into the territories of the Illinois and Pawnee nations, from whence they return with a great number of slaves. But those people frequently retaliate, and in their turn destroy many of the Saukies, which I judge to be the reason that they increase no faster.

"Whilst I stayed here, I took a view of some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward, and abound in lead ore. I ascended one of the highest of these, and had an extensive view of the country. For many miles nothing was to be seen but lesser mountains, which appeared at a distance like hay-cocks, they being free from trees. Only a few groves of hickory and stunted oaks covered some of the valleys. So plentiful is lead here, that I saw large quantities of it lying about the streets in the town belonging to the Saukies, and it seemed to be as good as the product of other countries.

"On the 10th of October, we proceeded down the river, and the next day reached the first town of the Ottigamies. This town contained about fifty houses, but we found most of them deserted, on account of an epidemical disorder that had lately raged among them and carried off more than half of the inhabitants. The greater part of those who survived had retired into the woods to avoid the contagion.

"On the 15th, we entered that extensive river, the Mississippi. The Ouisconsin, from the carrying place to the part where it falls into the Mississippi, flows with a smooth but a strong current; the water of it is exceedingly clear, and through it you may perceive a fine and sandy bottom, tolerably free from rocks. In it are a few islands, the soil of which appeared to be good, though somewhat woody. The land near the river also seemed to be, in general, excellent; but that at a distance is very full of mountains, where it is said there are many lead mines."

The Wisconsin River was visited by Maj. S. H. Long in 1817, and again in 1823. He says: "The Wisconsin River, from its magnitude and importance, deserves a high rank among the tributaries of the Mississippi. When swollen by a freshet, it affords an easy navigation for boats of considerable burden through a distance of more than one hundred and eighty miles. [The actual distance to the portage is but 118 miles.] Its current is rapid, and, like the Mississippi, it embosoms innumerable islands. In a low stage of water, its navigation is obstructed

by numerous shoals and sand-banks. At the distance from its mouth above mentioned [which is too great an estimate by over sixty miles], there is a portage of one mile and a half across a flat meadow, which is occasionally subject to inundation, to a branch of Fox River of Green Bay, thus affording another navigable communication which boats have been known to pass."

In 1819, the Fifth Regiment of the United States Infantry made the voyage from Fort Howard, near Green Bay, to Prairie du Chien, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, crossing the portage. Capt. Henry Whiting, of that regiment, says: "The Fox River, from Lake Winnebago to the portage, has always a strong current, and is often entirely overgrown with grass and wild rice, but presents no other impediments. It winds through a narrow prairie, bordered by oak openings and undulating lands, generally of a beautiful appearance, but probably not remarkably rich in their soil, which, wherever the river washes them, seems to be a sandy, reddish loam. The portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers is about two thousand five hundred yards; the road runs over a marshy prairie. There is a Frenchman (Francis Le Roy) residing on the rising ground between the rivers. He keeps the proper transportation for boats and baggage. The limestone bluffs and highlands begin on the Wisconsin about eight miles below the portage. Just above Prairie du Sac appears to be the apex of the highland of that river, and the head of the great valley through which it winds."

Ebenezer Childs records making the same trip in a bark canoe, in 1821. He conducted the first Durham boat that ever went up the Fox and over the portage.

In 1826, a flotilla of thirty-five boats carried the Third United States Infantry from Green Bay to St. Louis, by the same streams and crossing.

In 1827, Gen. Cass passed over this route to ascertain the feeling among the Winnebagoes toward the United States Government.

HOW SAUK COUNTY GOT ITS NAME.

The name this county bears was suggested to the minds of those upon whom the great responsibility of christening it devolved by the traces they found of an Indian village, once located on the Wisconsin River, in the present town of Prairie du Sac. History, both written and traditional, tells us that the tribe to whom the village belonged called themselves the Saukies. Having searched the vocabulary of Indian appellations in vain for the root of the word, the writer addressed a professional friend (who is an adept in Indian nomenclature), holding a high position in the Smithsonian Institution, requesting a scientific explanation. The following reply sheds electric-light luster upon the subject:

DEAR SIR—Sacs, Sauks and Saukies are synonymous—all being the names applied to the Indians closely allied to the Foxes. The Jesuit missionaries wrote "Saukies," which was afterward cut short into "Sauks;" but the French, finally, wrote (as more in harmony with their language) "Sacs," the identical pronunciation being retained. The latter orthography is the one usually adopted by English and Americans; hence we find almost universally in our printed books "Sacs and Foxes." Now, the county got its name from "Prairie du Sac;" but in the use of the word, the old adage of being "more nice than wise" was reversed; it was "more wise than nice" to call it "Sauc County" instead of "Sac County." The meaning of the word as applied to the village, is, of course, the Sauk meadow, or, as the French prefer to write it, the Sac meadow; that is, "Prairie du Sac." Yours, ———

P. S.—I forgot to say that the meaning of the word Sauk is unknown.

Concerning the settlement of the Sauk Indians at this point, Augustin Grignon,* in his "Recollections," says:

"As the details of the war which eventuated in the expulsion of the Sauks and Foxes from the Fox River Valley, in 1746, are of much interest, I shall give them as fully as I have learned them from the lips of my grandfather, Charles De Langlade, who took an active part in some of the occurrences narrated, and from other ancient settlers and Indians.

"The Outagamies or Foxes were at this time oated at the Little Butte des Morts, on the western bank of Fox River, and some thirty-seven miles above Green Bay. Here they made it a point, whenever a trader's boat approached, to place a torch upon the bank, as a signal for the

* Augustin Grignon was once the possessor of the famous "Grignon Claim," upon which a large portion of the city of Portage now stands. He came by the property through John Ecuier, who held it under French title, and deeded it to Grignon in 1832; the instrument being, of course, a United States patent, was signed by Andrew Jackson, President—Ed.

traders to come ashore, and pay the customary tribute which they exacted from all. To refuse this tribute, was sure to incur the displeasure of the Foxes, and robbery would be the mildest punishment inflicted. This haughty, imperious conduct of the Foxes was a source of no little annoyance to the traders, who made their complaints to the commandants of the Western posts, and in due time these grievances reached the ears of the Governor of Canada.

"Capt. De Velie was at this time commandant of the small garrison at Green Bay. He was relieved by the arrival of a new officer, whose name I have forgotten, and the new commandant brought with him demands for the Sauks of the village opposite the fort, who had hitherto demeaned themselves well, to deliver up the few Foxes living among them, in consequence of inter-marriage or otherwise. All were readily given up, except a Fox boy, who had been adopted by a Sauk woman. De Velie and his successor were dining together, and, becoming somewhat influenced by wine, some sharp words passed between them relative to the tardiness of the Sauks in rendering the Fox boy; when De Velie arose, and taking his gun and a negro servant, crossed the river to the Sauk village, which was surrounded with palisades or pickets. He found the Sauks in council, and was met by the Sauk chief, of whom he demanded the immediate surrender of the remaining Indian. The chief said he and his principal men had just been in council about the matter, and thought the adopted mother of the youth was loath to part with him, yet they hoped to prevail upon her peaceably to do so. The chief proceeded to visit the old woman, who still remained obstinate, and De Velie renewing his demands for immediate compliance, again would the chief renew his efforts; and thus three times did he go to the sturdy old woman, and endeavor to prevail upon her to give up the boy, and returning each time without success, but assuring De Velie that if he would be a little patient he was certain the old squaw would yet comply with his demands, as she seemed to be relenting. But, in his warm blood, the Frenchman was in no mood to exercise patience; than he at length drew up his gun and shot the chief dead. Some of the young Sauks were for taking instant revenge, but the older and wiser men present begged them to be cool, and refrain from inflicting injury on their French father, as they had provoked him to commit the act. By this time De Velie, whose anger was yet unappeased, had got his gun reloaded by his servant, and wantonly shot down another chief, and then a third one; when a young Sauk, only twelve years of age, named Ma-kau-ta-pe-na-se, or the Black Bird, shot the enraged Frenchman dead.

"The garrison was too weak to attempt the chastisement of the Sauks, but upon the arrival of a re-enforcement, joined by the French settlers, Charles De Langlade among them, the Sauks were attacked at their village, where a severe battle occurred, in which several were killed on both sides, and the Sauks finally driven away. In this Sauk battle, two of my father's uncles were among the slain on the part of the French. The Sauks now retired to the Wisconsin River and located themselves at Sauk Prairie, where they still resided, and had a fine village, with comfortable houses, and were apparently doing something in mining lead, when Carver visited the country in 1766, but which appeared to have been several years deserted when I first saw the place, in 1795, as there were then only a few remains of fire-places and posts to be seen. The brave young Sauk, Black Bird, became a distinguished chief among his people, and Mr. Laurent Fily, an old trader, told me many years since, that he knew Black Bird well at the Sauk village at the mouth of Rock River, and that he lived to a good old age, and Fily added, that he was the same person who in his youth had so fearlessly shot De Velie."

SAUK COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS.

As early as the year 1632, Samuel Champlain, then at Quebec, drew a map of the Valley of the Saint Lawrence, and of the region of the Upper Lakes—the first attempt of the kind. His delineations of the country to the westward and northwestward of Lake Huron were wholly from Indian reports. Upon this map, Fox River is placed to the north of Lake Superior, and the Wisconsin is rudely given as leading into a northern sea. There is a narrow space between the two rivers, and, possibly, it had been described to him by the savages.

But the first map of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and the portage, made with any degree of accuracy, was by Father James Marquette, who accompanied Louis Joliet up the first-mentioned stream and down the last, in 1673. The portage is distinctly traced, and the general course of the two rivers given. Other maps were published at subsequent periods, down to 1768, when the one by J. Carver appeared, attached to his "Travels." This one is, considering the circumstances under which it was made, exceedingly creditable. It locates the "carrying place"—the portage—and has a representation of Swan Lake, besides a pretty accurate delineation of the Baraboo River. On the south side of Lake Puckaway is the Winnebago Upper Town, and on Sauk Prairie, down the Wisconsin, is located the "Saukies Chief Town." The Portage, then, in 1766, was about the boundary line between the Sacs upon the Wisconsin and the Winnebagoes upon the Fox River.

In 1830, John Farmer, of Detroit, published a "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin." Fort Winnebago appears as if situated between the Fox and Wisconsin, while "Roi's" [Le Roy's] house occupies the site where the fort was, in fact, located; that is, on the east side of the Fox. Pauquette's place is designated farther down the last-mentioned stream, but on the west side. The Baraboo River is noted as "Bonibau's Creek." Winnebago villages are represented down the Fox and the Wisconsin, and upon the Baraboo.

Farmer's revised map of 1836, has Fort Winnebago in its correct position, on the east side of Fox River. The whole of the territory now constituting Sauk County is a complete blank, except as a part of Crawford County. There is, however, a rude representation of the Baraboo Bluffs, but the Baraboo River is wholly wanting.

The first "Map of Wisconsin Territory, compiled from Public Surveys," has upon it, correctly located, the village of Prairie du Sac. There is also represented, immediately opposite Arena, the village of Ozaukee, located on the north side of the Wisconsin River, and upon its immediate bank.

On Mitchell's "Map of the Settled Part of Wisconsin and Iowa," of 1838, the territory now constituting Sauk County is correctly represented as constituting a small part of the territory north of the Wisconsin River, belonging to the Winnebago Indians.

On a manuscript "Map of Wisconsin, drawn by Charles Doty and Francis Hudson, 1844," now preserved in the archives of the State Historical Society, the boundaries of Sauk County are correctly delineated, and so much of the Government survey as was then completed is indicated. But the first published map upon which Sauk County appears, is that of Morse & Breese, of 1847. Upon this map, the townships and ranges are indicated, also the Baraboo River.

The next published map upon which Sauk County is represented, was Farmer's map of Wisconsin and Iowa, in 1848. Honey Creek and the Baraboo River are pretty correctly delineated, while Prairie du Sac and Ozaukee occupy the same positions as in previous maps.

Sauk County, upon the admission of Wisconsin as a State into the Union, was so frequently represented upon various maps that farther notice is unnecessary.

"THE WINNEBAGO WAR."

Though this memorable conflict did not take place in Sauk County, an account of it will be interesting, as showing the causes which usually lead to Indian wars: In the early part of the year 1827, a party of twenty-four Chippewas, being on their way to Fort Snelling, at the mouth of St. Peter's River, were surprised and attacked by a war-party of the Winnebagoes, and eight of them were killed. The commandant of the United States troops at the fort took four of the offending Winnebagoes prisoners, and (certainly with great imprudence) delivered them into the hands of the exasperated Chippewas, who immediately put them to death. This act was greatly resented by the chief of the Winnebagoes, named "Red Bird," and in addition to this source of enmity was to be added the daily encroachment of the whites in the lead region; for at this time they had overrun the mining country from Galena to the Wisconsin River. In the spirit of revenge for the killing of the four Winnebagoes, Red Bird led a war-party against the Chippewas, by whom he was defeated, and thus, having been disappointed, he turned the force of his

resentment against the whites, whom he considered as having not only invaded his country, but as having aided and abetted his enemies in the destruction of his people.

Some time previously, a murder by the Winnebagoes had been committed in the family of a Mr. Methode, near Prairie du Chien, in which several persons had been killed. It was apparent that a spirit of enmity between the Indians and the whites was effectually stirred up; and, for the first time since the war of 1812, disturbances were daily looked for by the settlers and miners.

On the 28th of June, 1827, Red Bird, We-Kaw, and three of their companions, entered the house of Registre Gagnier, about three miles from Prairie du Chien, where they remained several hours. At last, when Mr. Gagnier least expected it, Red Bird leveled his gun and shot him dead on his hearthstone. A person in the building, by the name of Sip Cap, who was a hired man, was slain at the same time by We-Kaw. Madame Gagnier turned to fly with her infant of eighteen months. As she was about to leap through the window, the child was torn from her arms by We-Kaw, stabbed, scalped, and thrown violently on the floor as dead.

The murderer then attacked the woman, but gave way when she snatched up a gun that was leaning against the wall, and presented it to his breast. She then effected her escape. Her eldest son, a lad of ten years, also shunned the murderers; and they both arrived in the village at the same time. The alarm was soon given; but, when the avengers of blood arrived at Gagnier's house, they found in it nothing living but his mangled infant. It was carried to the village, and, incredible as it may seem, it recovered.

Red Bird and his companions immediately proceeded from the scene of their crime to the rendezvous of their band. During their absence, thirty-seven of the warriors who acknowledged the authority of Red Bird, had assembled, with their wives and children, near the mouth of the Bad Axe River. They received the murderers with joy, and loud approbation of their exploit. A keg of liquor which they had secured was set abroach; and the red men began to drink, and, as their spirits rose, to boast of what they had already done and intended to do. Two days did they continue to revel; and on the third the source of their excitement gave out. They were, at about 4 in the afternoon, dissipating the last fumes of their excitement in the scalp-dance, when they descried one of the keel-boats, which had a few days before passed up the river with provisions for the troops at Fort Snelling, on her return in charge of Mr. Lindsay. Forthwith a proposal to take her, and massacre the crew, was made, and carried by acclamation. They counted upon doing this without risk; for they had examined her on her way up, and supposed there were no arms on board.

Mr. Lindsay's boats had descended the river as far as the village of Wabashaw, where they expected an attack. The Dakotas on shore were dancing the war-dance, and hailed their approach with insults and menaces, but did not, however, offer to obstruct their passage. The whites now supposed the danger over; and, a strong wind at that moment beginning to blow up stream, the boats parted company. So strong was the wind that all the force of the sweeps could scarcely stem it; and, by the time the foremost boat was near the encampment at the mouth of the Bad Axe River, the crew were very willing to stop and rest. One or two Frenchmen, or half-breeds, who were on board, observed hostile appearances on shore, and advised the rest to keep the middle of the stream; but their counsel was disregarded. Most of the crew were Americans, who, as usual with our countrymen, combined a profound ignorance of Indian character with a thorough contempt for Indian prowess. They urged the boat directly toward the camp with all the force of the sweeps. There were sixteen men on deck. It may be well to observe here, that this, like all keel-boats used in the Mississippi Valley, was built almost exactly on the model of the Erie and Middlesex canalboats.

The men were rallying their French companions on their apprehensions, and the boat (named Oliver H. Perry) was within thirty yards of the shore, when suddenly the trees and rocks rang with the blood-chilling, ear-piercing tones of the warwhoop, and a volley of rifle-balls rained upon the deck. Happily, the Winnebagoes had not yet recovered from the effects of their debauch, and their arms were not steady. One man only fell from their fire. He was a

little negro, named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered, and he afterward died of the wound. A second volley soon came from the shore; but, as the men were lying at the bottom of the boat, they all escaped but one, who was shot through the heart. Encouraged by the non-resistance, the Winnebagoes rushed to their canoes, with intent to board. The whites, having recovered from their first panic, seized their arms, and the boarders were received with a very severe discharge. In one canoe, two savages were killed with the same bullet, and several were wounded. The attack was continued until night, when one of the party, named Mandeville, who had assumed command, sprang into the water, followed by four others, who succeeded in setting the boat afloat, and then went down the stream.

Thirty-seven Indians were engaged in this battle, seven of whom were killed, and fourteen wounded. They managed to put 693 bullets into and through the boat. Two of the crew were killed outright, two mortally and two slightly wounded. The presence of mind of Mandeville undoubtedly saved the rest, as well as the boat. Mr. Lindsay's boat, the rear one, did not reach the mouth of the Bad Axe until midnight. The Indians opened fire upon her; which was promptly returned, but, owing to the darkness, no injury was done, and the boat passed on safely.

Great was the alarm at Prairie du Chien when the boats arrived there. The people left their houses and farms, and crowded into the dilapidated fort. An express was immediately sent to Galena, and another to Fort Snelling, for assistance. A company of upward of a hundred volunteers soon arrived from Galena, and the minds of the inhabitants were quieted. In a few days four imperfect companies arrived from Fort Snelling. The consternation of the people of the lead mines was great, and in all the frontier settlements. This portion of the country then contained, as is supposed, about five thousand inhabitants. A great many of them fled from the country.

On the 1st of September, 1827, Maj. William Whistler, with Government troops, arrived at the portage; and, while here, an express arrived from Gen. Atkinson, announcing his approach, and directing the former to halt and fortify himself at the portage and wait his arrival. The object of the joint expedition of Gen. Atkinson from Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, and of Maj. Whistler from Fort Howard, on Green Bay, was to capture those who had committed the murders at Prairie du Chien, and put a stop to any further aggression. At the opening of the council at the Butte des Morts, between the Government and the Indians, the Winnebagoes were advised that the security of their people lay in the surrender of the murderers of the Gagnier family. While Maj. Whistler was at the portage, he received a call in a mysterious way. An Indian came to his tent and informed him that, at about 3 o'clock the next day, "they will come in." In reply to the question, "Who will come in?" he said, "Red Bird and We-Kaw." After making this answer, he retired by the way he came. At 3 o'clock the same day, another Indian came, and took position in nearly the same place and in the same way, when, to like questions he gave like answers; and at sundown a third came, confirming what the two had said, adding that he had, to secure that object, given to the families of the murderers nearly all his property.

There was something heroic in this voluntary surrender. The giving away of property to the families of the guilty parties had nothing to do with their determination to devote themselves for the good of their people, but only to reconcile those who were about to be driven to the dreadful expedient. The heroism of the purpose is seen in the fact that the murders committed at Prairie du Chien were not wanton, but in retaliation for wrongs committed on this people by the whites. The parties murdered at the prairie were doubtless innocent of the wrongs and outrages of which the Indians complained; but the law of Indian retaliation does not require that he alone who commits a wrong shall suffer for it. One scalp is held due for another, no matter whose head is taken, provided it be torn from the crown of the family, or people who may have made a resort to this law a necessity.

About noon of the day following, there were seen descending a mound on the portage a body of Indians. Some were mounted and some were on foot. By the aid of a glass it could

be discerned that the direction was toward Maj. Whistler. They bore no arms, and Whistler was at no loss to understand that the promise made by the three Indians was about to be fulfilled. In the course of half an hour they had approached within a short distance of the crossing of Fox River, when, suddenly, singing was heard. Those who were familiar with the air said, "It is a death-song." When still nearer, some present who knew him said, "It is Red Bird singing his death-song." The moment a halt was made, preparatory to crossing over, two scalp-yells were heard.

The Menomonees and other Indians who had accompanied us, says an eye-witness, were lying carelessly about the ground, regardless of what was going on; but when the "scalp-yells" were uttered they sprang as one man to their feet, seized their rifles, and were ready for battle. They were at no loss to know what these "yells" were; but they had not heard with sufficient accuracy to decide whether they indicated scalps to be taken or given, but, doubtless, inferred the first.

Barges were sent across to receive, and an escort of military to accompany, them within Whistler's lines. The white flag which had been seen in the distance was borne by Red Bird.

And now the advance of the Indians had reached half up the ascent of the bluff on which was Whistler's encampment. In the lead was Kar-ray-mau-nee, a distinguished chief. Arriving on the level upon which was the encampment of the Americans, and order being called. Kar-ray-mau-nee spoke, saying, "They are here. Like braves they have come in; treat them as braves; do not put them in irons." This address was made to Col. McKenney. The latter told him he was not the big Captain. His talk must be made to Maj. Whistler, who would do what was right. Mr. Marsh, the sub-agent, being there, an advance was made to him, and a hope expressed that the prisoners might be turned over to him.

The military had been previously drawn out in line. The Menomonee and Wabanackie (Oneida) Indians were in groups, upon their haunches, on the left flank. On the right was the band of music, a little in advance of the line. In front of the center, about ten paces distant, were the murderers. On their right and left were those who had accompanied them, forming a semi-circle; the magnificent Red Bird and the miserable-looking We-Kaw a little in advance of the center. All eyes were fixed on the Red Bird. In height, he is about six feet, straight, but without restraint. His proportions were those of most exact symmetry; and these embraced the entire man from his head to his feet.

He and We-Kaw were told to sit down. At this moment the band struck up Pleyel's Hymn. Everything was still. Red Bird turned his eyes toward the band. The music having ceased, he took up his pouch, and, taking from it kinnikinnic and tobacco, cut the latter in the palm of his hand, after the Indian fashion; then, rubbing the two together, filled the bowl of his calumet, struck fire on a bit of punk with his flint and steel, lighted, and smoked it. All sat except the speaker. The substance of what they said was as follows:

They were required to bring in the murderers. They had no power over any except two; the third had gone away; and these had voluntarily agreed to come in and give themselves up. As their friends, they had come with them. They hoped their white brothers would agree to accept the horses, of which there were perhaps twenty; the meaning of which was, to take them in commutation for the lives of their two friends. They asked kind treatment for them, and earnestly besought that they might not be put in irons, and concluded by asking for a little tobacco and something to eat.

They were answered and told in substance that they had done well thus to come in. By having done so, they had turned away our guns and saved their people. They were admonished against placing themselves in a like situation in the future, and advised, when they were aggrieved, not to resort to violence, but to go to their agent, who would inform the Great Father of their complaints, and he would redress their grievances; that their friends should be treated kindly, and tried by the same laws by which their Great Father's white children were tried; that, for the present, Red Bird and We-Kaw should not be put in irons; that they should all have something to eat and tobacco to smoke.

Having heard this, Red Bird stood up; the commanding officer, Maj. Whistler, a few paces in front of the center of the line, facing him. After a moment's pause and a quick survey of the troops, he spoke, saying, "*I am ready.*" Then, advancing a step or two, he paused, saying, "I do not wish to be put in irons. Let me be free. I have given away my life; it is gone," (stooping and taking some dust between his finger and thumb and blowing it away) "like that," eyeing the dust as it fell and vanished from his sight, adding, "I would not take it back; *it is gone.*" Having thus spoken, he threw his hands behind him and marched up to Maj. Whistler, breast to breast. A platoon was wheeled backward from the center of the line, when, the Major stepping aside, Red Bird and We-Kaw marched through the line, in charge of a file of men, to a tent provided for them in the rear, where a guard was set over them. The comrades of the two captives then left the ground by the way they had come, taking with them Maj. Whistler's advice and a supply of meat, flour and tobacco.

We-Kaw, the miserable-looking being, the accomplice of the Red Bird, was in all things the opposite of that unfortunate brave. Never were two persons so totally unlike. The one seemed a prince, and as if born to command, and worthy to be obeyed; the other, as if he had been born to be hanged—meager, cold, dirty in his person and dress, crooked in form like the starved wolf, gaunt, hungry and bloodthirsty; his entire appearance indicating the presence of a spirit wary, cruel and treacherous. The prisoners were admitted into safe-keeping at Prairie du Chien, to await their trial in the regular courts of justice for murder.

The next spring, Red Bird, We-Kaw and another Winnebago prisoner were tried at Prairie du Chien, before Judge J. D. Doty, who went from Green Bay, by way of the portage, for that purpose, convicted and sentenced to death. Red Bird died in prison. A deputation of the tribe went to Washington to solicit the pardon of the others. President Adams granted it on the implied condition that the tribe would cede the lands then in the possession of the miners. The Winnebagoes agreed to this. Mme. Gagnier was compensated for the loss of her husband and the mutilation of her infant. At the treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1829, provision was made for two sections of land to her and her two children; and the Government agreed to pay her the sum of \$50 per annum for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity of the Winnebago Indians.

In closing this account of the "Winnebago war," we give an anecdote which places the Winnebago character in an amiable light: The militia of Prairie du Chien, immediately after the affair of the boats, seized the old chief, De-kau-ry, and four other Indians; and he was informed that if Red Bird should not be given up within a certain time, he and the others were to die in his place. This he steadfastly believed. A messenger, a young Indian, was sent to inform the tribe of the state of affairs; and several days had elapsed and no information was received of the murderers. The dreadful day was near at hand, and De-kau-ry, being in a bad state of health, asked permission of the officer to go to the river to indulge in his long-accustomed habit of bathing, in order to improve his health; upon which Col. Snelling told him if he would promise, on the honor of a chief, that he would not leave town, he might have his liberty and enjoy all his privileges until the day appointed for his execution. Accordingly, he first gave his hand to the Colonel, thanking him for his friendly offer, then raised both hands aloft and in the most solemn adjuration promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed, and said if he had a hundred lives he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word. He was then set at liberty. He was advised to flee to the wilderness and make his escape. "But no!" said he, "do you think I prize life above honor?" He then remained complacently until nine days of the ten which he had to live had elapsed, and still nothing was heard promising the apprehension of the murderers. No alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened that, on that day, Gen. Atkinson arrived with his troops from Jefferson Barracks, and the order for the execution was countermanded and the Indians permitted to return to their homes.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

As soon as a considerable tract of country south of the Wisconsin was secured from the Indians by treaties, the General Government commenced the survey of it.

The following is a tabulated statement of the surveys made in Sauk County, with the date of survey and name of surveyor :

TOWNSHIPS.	Lines Run.	Surveyor's Names.	Date of Survey.
TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Robert D. Lester.....	2d quarter, 1843.
TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Robert D. Lester.....	2d quarter, 1843.
TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 6 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 10, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Robert D. Lester.....	3d quarter, 1843.
TOWNSHIP 10, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	James M. Marsh.....	November, 1840.
TOWNSHIP 10, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Charles E. Freeman.....	Dec., 1844, and Jan., 1845.
TOWNSHIP 10, RANGE 6 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 10, RANGE 7 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 11, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	James M. Marsh.....	November, 1844.
TOWNSHIP 11, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	James E. Freeman.....	December, 1844.
TOWNSHIP 11, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	March, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	James E. Freeman.....	4th quarter, 1844.
TOWNSHIP 11, RANGE 6 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	March, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	James E. Freeman.....	November, 1844.
TOWNSHIP 11, RANGE 7 East.....	Township Lines.	William A. Burt.....	1st quarter, 1840.
	Subdivisions.....	Alvin Burt.....	2d quarter, 1842.
TOWNSHIP 12, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Garret Vliet.....	August, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 12, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Theodore Conkey.....	August, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 12, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Theodore Conkey.....	July, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 12, RANGE 6 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 12, RANGE 7 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 2 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Garret Vliet.....	July, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 3 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Garret Vliet.....	June and July, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 4 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Garret Vliet.....	June, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 5 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	Theodore Conkey.....	August, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 6 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September, 1845.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 7 East.....	Township Lines.	J. E. Whitcher.....	April, 1845.
	Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September, 1845.



Wm. H. Potter

(DÉCEASED)

BARABOO.

The northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, fixed April 11, 1818, on the parallel of 42° 30' north latitude, became, properly enough, the base line of these surveys. A principal north-and-south line (known as the Fourth Meridian) was run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior, at right angles with the last-mentioned line. The Fourth Meridian is west of the territory of Sauk County, running on the east boundary of what is now the county of Grant, and on the west boundary of La Fayette and Iowa Counties, and thence onward due north, a distance west of the most westerly point of Sauk County of six miles, striking Lake Superior a short distance west of the mouth of the Montreal River.

Parallel lines to the Fourth Meridian were run every six miles on the east and west sides of it. The intervening six miles between these lines are called ranges. Range 1 east is the first six miles of territory east of the Fourth Meridian; Range 2 east is the second six miles, and so on to Lake Michigan—Sauk County lying in Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east.

Parallel lines north of the base line (the north boundary line of the State of Illinois) were run every six miles, which, crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square, called townships. These are numbered by tiers going north from the base line, the first tier being known as Township 1 north, the second tier as Township 2 north, and so on. As the most southern boundary of Sauk County is distant from the base line seven townships, of course the first or most southern tier of townships in the county is numbered 8 north; and as there are six tiers, they are numbered consecutively Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 north. But the county does not include the whole of Townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 north, of Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east, as a considerable portion is included in the Counties of Columbia, Dane, Iowa and Richland.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of public land in Wisconsin, south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, had been surveyed; and, the fact being reported by the Surveyor General, two land districts were erected by an act of Congress, approved June 26, 1834. These districts embraced all the land north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, included in the then Territory of Michigan. The area was then divided by a north-and-south line, drawn from the base line to the Wisconsin River, between Ranges 8 and 9. All east of that line was called the Green Bay Land District; all west, the Wisconsin Land District. A land office of the eastern district was established at Green Bay; of the western district, at Mineral Point.

The public sales of the surveyed lands in the two districts were held in 1835, at Green Bay and Mineral Point.

It was provided in the act of Congress creating the Green Bay and Wisconsin Land Districts, that they should embrace the country north of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, where the Indian title to the same had become extinguished. On the 1st day of November, 1837, the Winnebago Indians ceded to the General Government all their lands east of the Mississippi River. By this treaty, the United States came in possession of lands north of the Wisconsin, of which that portion now constituting Sauk County was a part; so this territory (with much other) was ordered surveyed, which survey, as before stated, was finished in 1845. The two land districts—the Green Bay and Wisconsin—were then extended north, Sauk County falling in the Wisconsin District, the land office being at Mineral Point.

An old settler who witnessed the sale of lands in the Milwaukee District, says: "Each Register and Receiver of a land office had a salary of \$500 per annum, together with 2 per cent upon all sales, until the whole amounted to \$3,000 a year. During 1835-36, most of the land between Rock River and the Mississippi and Wisconsin were offered for sale. Eight hundred and sixty-three thousand acres and more were sold, a large portion of which fell into the hands of speculators, which greatly retarded the settlement of the country. Most of those lands remained unoccupied for many years. The Milwaukee Land District embraced the south-east portion of the territory as far north as Manitowoc. The Green Bay District was north of it, and Mineral Point west. The first officers of the Milwaukee District were Col. Morton,

Register, and Rufus Parks, Receiver. The first sale was advertised to take place November 18, 1838, and found the settlers generally unprepared to purchase their claims. They therefore petitioned to President Van Buren for a postponement of the sale for one year. It was granted for three months only, and commenced February 19, 1839. The settlers were afraid of having their lands bid upon by speculators at the sale, and formed combinations to protect each other in obtaining their lands at \$1.25 per acre. To effect their purpose, one man in each township was previously chosen to bid off each man's land and give his name to the clerk of the register. Thus all confusion was prevented, and each man obtained his claim. The sale in the Milwaukee District was conducted in this manner. It commenced on the south line of the Territory, near Lake Michigan, and proceeded to the north line of the district, when they offered the next range west, and so continued until the whole was passed over, making about 132 townships in all, and nearly 27,000,000 of acres. In offering a township for sale, the register began at Section 1, and went through each section in regular order until he reached Section 36, except Section 16, which was reserved for school purposes. Each section was offered for sale in 80-acre lots, beginning at the northeast corner and going through in regular order, making 228 offers in each township. Each purchaser had his name taken down by a clerk of the register, with the description of his land, the number of acres purchased, together with the price paid. At the close of each day's sale a copy of these sales was given to the Receiver, who took the money of each purchaser and gave him a receipt therefor, which was called a duplicate. The duplicate was by act of Legislature made evidence of title upon which deeds could be made, until the issue of the patent from the General Land Office. The patent was a deed from the United States to the purchaser, made upon parchment and signed by the President of the United States and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. At the close of each public sale, the office was closed for three months, to give time for the land officers to make their report to the General Land Office, and prepare plats of each township, showing that lands had been sold. When the land office was opened for private entry then land could be purchased in lots of 40 acres, which could not be done at public sale. At the sale of lands in the Milwaukee District a very small amount was bought for speculation, the experience of 1835-36 not having been forgotten, when immense sums were lost in the purchase of wild lands during the terrible speculative mania of that period; so that nearly all the lands not taken by actual settlers were left open for private entry of actual settlers. It was the unfortunate policy of the United States Government in the earlier period of its history to discourage the settlement of its lands previous to their sale, and to sell, when they sold, in very large tracts. After a time this policy was changed, permitting persons living upon the public lands at a given time to buy 160 acres previous to the sale, at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre. They also changed the law in regard to the sale, so that they were offered in 80-acre lots at the public sale, and could be bought at private sale afterward in lots of 40 acres.

The early land surveys in Wisconsin were made under the direction of Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, the father of Maj. Charles H. Williams, now of Baraboo. Mr. Williams was appointed Surveyor General of the Northwestern Territory by Andrew Jackson.

The number of acres contained in each of the townships in Sauk County is as follows:

Township 8 north, Range 3 east, 10,851.53 acres; Range 4, 6,485.46; Range 5, 2,601.36.

Township 9 north, Range 3 east, 23,059.87 acres; Range 4, 23,059.32; Range 5, 22,850.29; Range 6, 13,106.91.

Township 10 north, Range 3 east, 23,071.26 acres; Range 4, 23,034.59; Range 5, 22,713.25; Range 6, 22,489.38; Range 7, 5,626.83.

Township 11 north, Range 3 east, 22,960.75 acres; Range 4, 22,991.89; Range 5, 22,754.56; Range 6, 22,399.36; Range 7, 22,812.87.

Township 12 north, Range 3 east, 22,737.85 acres; Range 4, 23,066.96; Range 5, 22,651.22; Range 6, 22,804.47; Range 7, 22,703.31.

Township 13 north, Range 2 east, 23,242.44 acres; Range 3, 23,079.65; Range 4, 22,894.11; Range 5, 22,480.42; Range 6, 16,885.01; Range 7, 2,187.26.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1844 TO 1880—LAYING OUT THE TOWNS—TERRITORIAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION—TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT AND STATE CIRCUIT COURT—COUNTY JUDGES—POLITICAL PARTIES IN SAUK COUNTY.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Early in the spring of 1838, Berry Haney, who was then engaged in staging between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, received information of the ratification of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians for the purchase of their lands in this region, and on his next trip to the fort took with him Jonathan Taylor and Solomon Shore, for the purpose of making a claim on Sauk Prairie. Taylor was left opposite the prairie, while Shore accompanied Haney to the fort, and returned to him with a skiff, in which they crossed over the river. They marked out a claim for Haney on the present site of Sauk City. Taylor made a claim on an adjoining tract above, and Shore took a third claim still farther up the Wisconsin River. In the month of June, 1838, Haney employed James Ensminger and Thomas Sanser to break ten acres. When these men came to perform their work the Indians threatened to burn their camp. They therefore dug a pit, walled it with logs, and protected it with a covering of earth, as a fire-proof dwelling. These were the first permanent locations and improvements made by white men on the soil of Sauk County. There had been an attempt made in the fall of 1837 by Archibald Barker and Andrew Dunn to pre-empt a piece of land at the Winnebago corn-fields near Baraboo, but the Indians destroyed their shanty and compelled them to leave the country. Mr. Barker subsequently returned and became a permanent resident, and still resides in the county.

James S. Alban, December 20, 1838, moved with his family to the south end of Sauk Prairie, where he built a cabin in the midst of a small cluster of trees. His was the first white family in the county. Mrs. Alban survived but a few years.

The beauty and fertility of Sauk Prairie soon attracted others hither. In December, 1838, Albert Jameson, accompanied by Andrew Hodgett, Alexander Bills and Nelson Lathrop, came and located claims on the prairie, farther back from the Wisconsin, near the present southern boundary of the town of Sumter. William Johnson arrived soon afterward, from Belmont, crossing the Wisconsin River on the ice, and established himself near Jameson, in the valley of Honey Creek: erecting a cabin, he engaged, during the winter, in getting out rails to fence an inclosure. Jameson and Johnson brought their families about a year later.

Early in April, 1839, Charles O. Baxter came to the prairie and purchased the claim of Solomon Shore. A short time previously, the site of Prairie du Sac Village was claimed and occupied by David P. Crocker; and about the same time, Albert Skipner and John Wilson brought the second and third families into the county. Other claims were occupied during the spring by H. F. Crossman, Burke Fairchild, William Billings, William May, E. B. Harner, a person by the name of Hunter and another named Parks, with his family.

In the course of the spring, also, Berry Haney moved in with his family and occupied his claim. His son, Charles B. Haney, was born here November 30, 1839, he being the first white child born in the county. The 4th of July was this year celebrated at the site of Prairie du Sac, by twenty-five persons, among whom were four females—Mrs. Alban, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Haney. Jonathan Hatch, Cyrus Leland and George Cargel, with families, became residents of the prairie during the summer.

The German settlement at Sauk Prairie, was founded in 1840, by Count Augustine Harszthy, and his cousin, Charles Halasz, who set out from Hamburg, in March, 1840, accompanied by a considerable number of German and Hungarian followers. They found the most

desirable portion of the prairie occupied by the Americans, but here they decided to establish themselves. The Count bargained with Fairchild for a portion of his claim, thirty rods in width upon the river, and extending a mile into the interior, for the sum of \$400. He then made a trip to Milwaukee for supplies. While visiting Milwaukee again in the fall, he made the acquaintance of an Englishman of rank and wealth, by name of Robert Bryant. A partnership was formed between them, and together they purchased Haney's claim. Upon this tract of land, in the summer of 1841, they laid out a village, which was at first named Haraszthy, subsequently Westfield, and still later, Sauk City. In the fall of 1840, Edmund Rendtorff, a prominent citizen of German birth, became a resident of Sauk City.

The village of Prairie du Sac was laid out by David B. Crocker, Calvin Frink and John La Mesuere, in 1840, two miles above Sauk City. This village was settled chiefly by Americans, and when Crocker came here, in 1839, he brought with him a stock of goods, and opened here the first store in the county. The location of these two villages so near together engendered a spirit of rivalry, which was maintained for many years.

The first saw-mill in the county was erected by Robert Bryant, on the site of the present Sauk City Mills, on Honey Creek, in 1842. William H. Clark, the first lawyer in the county, took up his residence at Sauk City in the spring of 1842. The first physician was Dr. J. B. Woodruff, who located at Prairie du Sac in 1843. Rev. John Cramer, an itinerant Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the county, at the house of Henry Teel, in May, 1840. The first wedding ceremony occurred at the same place, August 15, 1841, in the union of the Rev. James G. Whitford and Mrs. Sarah Sayles, a widowed daughter of Mr. Teel. In January, 1841, a Presbyterian society of nine members was organized at Prairie du Sac, by Rev. S. Chafee, and about the same time a Methodist class was formed at Teel's house by Rev. James G. Whitford.

John Wilson, who has already been mentioned, came with his family from Helena, Iowa County, and located by the creek which bears his name, near the line between the present towns of Troy and Spring Green. A little later, a man by the name of Turner located still further down the Wisconsin River Valley, near the site of Spring Green Village. They were the pioneer settlers in this portion of the county.

From Sauk Prairie the settlement of the county extended in radiating lines up the labyrinthian valleys of the Honey Creek region, and over the hills into the broad basin of the Baraboo River. In the summer of 1839, Alban, while reconnoitering the highlands north of Sauk Prairie, came suddenly upon a singular miniature lake, cradled far below his feet between precipices, against whose wild, towering rocks tall, clinging pines appeared like mere dwarfs. The opening through its lofty barriers upon the north side disclosed to Alban a glimpse of the Baraboo Valley. While at Madison, soon afterward, he related what he had seen to Eben Peck, at whose suggestion the two immediately set out to explore the country. Arriving near the present site of Baraboo Village, they found upon the north side of the river, near the lower part of the rapids, the village and corn-fields of the Winnebago Chief, Caliminee. Here Peck proceeded to mark out a claim, including the fine water-power at the lower ox-bow or great bend of the stream, at which the Indians manifested strong displeasure, and obliged the intruders to re-cross the river. In the fall, Peck visited his claim, accompanied by his wife, Roseline, on horseback, and while here they met Abraham Wood and Wallace Rowan coming up the valley from Fort Winnebago, who immediately laid claim to the water-power at the upper great bend of the river, in the western outskirts of the Baraboo Village. There was a second Indian village at the time near Wood and Rowan's claim, at the site of the village of Lyons; but there were no longer any hostile demonstrations from their occupants. Wood was living with a Winnebago woman, said to be a daughter of the chief, Dekaury, and remained during the winter, making preparations to build a dam and saw-mill; their mill was completed during the winter of 1841-42.

About a month later, James Van Slyke came to the Rapids, concluded to "jump" Peck's claim, and likewise engaged during the winter in constructing a dam. He enlisted in his

enterprise James A. Maxwell, of Walworth County, who furnished teams, provisions, mill-irons and means to pay the men. Thus equipped, Van Slyke, early in the spring of 1840, commenced vigorously prosecuting the work. In the month of June, however, high water carried away the greater portion of his dam. Meanwhile, Peck had commenced proceedings in court at Madison to maintain his right to the claim, resulting in a decision in his favor. Van Slyke, thus doubly discouraged, sold his mill-irons to Wood and Rowan, returned Maxwell the remainder of his outfit, and abandoned his undertaking for the time being. In the early part of the fall of 1840, Peck moved on with his family, but for want of means never undertook to improve the water-power.

Joseph H. Finley was the first man to ascend further up the Baraboo Valley and select a location. He began opening a farm in 1839, about six miles above the Rapids, within the present town of Excelsior, near the village of the Winnebago Chief, Dandy. Though the Indians were in general hostile to such intrusion, Finley was not molested. They were removed out of the country by United States troops early in 1840; and in March of that year, the site of their village was claimed by James Christie, a Scotchman, who became a prominent and much respected citizen. He removed from the county in 1852. When he came, two lodges were all that remained of the deserted Indian village, one of which he occupied as a dwelling for his family until a better could be constructed. It was several years from that time before this part of the county began to be rapidly settled. Prominent among the early settlers of Excelsior were A. W. Stark, a descendant of Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, who came to the town in 1850, and S. V. R. Ableman, now deceased, who came in 1848, and after whom the village of Ableman was named.

In the fall of 1844, Don Carlos Barry, who then resided at the Rapids, in inspecting the country farther up the valley, discovered a lode of copper in Section 1 of the present town of Reedsburg. He occupied the place the following spring, and, with the assistance of two miners from the lead region, proceeded to test the value of his discovery. It was quickly exhausted however, yielding only about two tons of ore. In May, 1845, James W. Babb settled upon the prairie which bears his name, just west of the site of Reedsburg. He erected a hewn-log house, and in the fall, leaving his house and chattels in charge of some Indians, returned to his family in Ohio. His son, John Babb, and family, accompanied him hither the following spring. His own family and a son-in-law, Stern Baker, joined him in 1847.

The settlement of the county extended up Wisconsin River to the northeast part of the county in 1841. In the spring of that year, John Mead, J. B. McNeil and Samuel Bradley located at or near the mouth of Dell Creek, where the village of Newport was laid out. In 1852, Edward Norris and a man by the name of Marshall built here a saw-mill and laid out the village. It had a rapid growth; nearly a dozen large stores were erected and heavily stocked; in 1854, lots were held as high as a \$1,000 apiece; and it is said that in 1856 the place numbered nearly one thousand inhabitants. The La Crosse line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was to have crossed the river at this point, but the crossing was afterward located where Kilbourn City now stands; consequently, Mr. Norris and eight or ten other families are all that remain of that once flourishing village. In 1841, the Dell House was built in this section of the county by Robert Allen, a bachelor; it was first occupied by J. B. McEwen and family. The present site of the village of Delton was selected, in an early day, by Edward Norris. In 1847, he associated with himself Jared Fox and Henry Topping, and commenced the erection of a fine flouring-mill, which was completed in 1849. During the latter year, Fox & Topping brought here a large stock of goods for sale, and, the following year, erected a fine block of stores.

Immigration, following close upon the steps of the pioneers, spread rapidly over the adjacent country, and, in a brief time, every township in the county received a thrifty and enterprising population.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1844 TO 1880.

At an election held at the house of Samuel Shaw, in Sauk Prairie Precinct, in the county of Sauk and Territory of Wisconsin, on the 11th day of March, 1844, the following-named

persons received the number of votes set opposite their respective names for the following-described offices: For Sheriff, Joshua E. Abbott received 39 votes, and Burke Fairchild, 1 vote; for County Commissioners, John Hoover, 43 votes, Levi Moore, 44 votes, William G. Simons, 46 votes, Arba M. Seymour, 1 vote, Thomas B. Cowles, 1 vote; for Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, Burke Fairchild, 38 votes, and William Eikey, 1 vote; for Register of Deeds, Eben M. Hart, 46 votes, and Samuel Riggs, 1 vote; for Treasurer, Nathan Kellogg, 38 votes, and William Eikey, 1 vote; for District Surveyor, William H. Canfield, 44 votes; for Coroner, John C. Kellogg, 44 votes, and H. P. Kelsey, 1 vote; for Collector, James I. Waterbury, 46 votes; for School Commissioners, Cyrus Leland, 46 votes, W. H. Canfield, 45 votes, and A. M. Seymour, 43 votes; for Assessors, Harris Searle, 45 votes, Jonathan Hatch, 46 votes, Luther C. Peck, 43 votes, George Williams, 2 votes, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote; for Justices of the Peace, Cyrus Leland, 43 votes, Prescott Brigham, 43 votes, Alvin Crane, 24 votes, Burke Fairchild, 1 vote, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote, and Daniel B. Crocker, 1 vote; for Constable, John B. Skinner, 38 votes, A. M. Seymour, 1 vote, Samuel Kelsey, 1 vote, and John Hoover, 1 vote; for Judge of Probate, Prescott Brigham, 44 votes, and Samuel Kelsey, 1 vote. The Judges of Election on this occasion were Lyman Crossman, Prescott Brigham and Daniel R. Baxter; Clerks, George H. Howard and Henry Wagner. There were 47 votes cast in all.

On the 23d of September, 1844, a second election took place for county officers, resulting as follows: Sheriff, John B. Woodruff; County Commissioners, Prescott Brigham, John Russell and Levi Moore; School Commissioners, Wallace Rowan, Don C. Barry and Abram Crane; Assessors, Jonathan Hatch, Abraham Wood and Harris Searls; Collector, James J. Waterbury; Register of Deeds, E. M. Hart; Treasurer, Charles O. Baxter; County Surveyor, W. H. Canfield; Clerk of the Board, Andrew Garrison; Judge of Probate, Lorrin Cowles; Coroner, Thomas L. Clarke; Road Supervisors, Isaac Gibbs, McC. Thacker and Adam Dunlap. These officers entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of January, 1845.

At an election held September 22, 1845, the following officers were chosen: County Commissioners, Alexander Crawford, Prescott Brigham and John Russell; Clerk of Board, Edmund Rendtloff; Register of Deeds, Prescott Brigham; School Commissioners, Jonathan Hatch, Albert Jameson and Harvey Canfield; Assessors, John Gallard, Isaac Gibbs and Valencia Hill; Collector, Harris Searle; Coroner, Richard Clark; Surveyor, Charles O. Baxter; Treasurer, Charles O. Baxter.

1846—Sheriff, H. F. Crossman; Register, Prescott Brigham; Treasurer, Curtis Bates; Commissioners, James Christie, A. Jameson and Egbert Cary; Clerk, R. H. Davis; Judge of Probate, George Cargel; Collector, James H. Haines; Coroner, Lewis Benson; Surveyor, Charles O. Baxter; Assessors, Edward Cadwell, J. B. Crawford and Francis Webster; School Commissioners, H. Canfield, Hiram Bailey and William H. Hibbard.

1847—County Commissioners, Jabish T. Clement, James Christie and Curtis Bates; Clerk, R. H. Davis; Register, Prescott Brigham; Treasurer, James Maxwell; Collector, Charles Halasz; Coroner, Andrew Hodgott; School Commissioners, John H. Shearer, Cyrus Leland and Silas Remington; Assessors, J. H. Haines, Uriah Kendall, Cyrus Hill and J. B. Crawford. At this election a vote was taken upon two important subjects—the new constitution and negro suffrage. There were 111 votes cast in the county for the ratification of the (first) constitution, and 157 for its rejection. There were fifty-eight voters who cast their ballots in favor of giving the colored man equal rights, while 143 free and unfettered American citizens exercised their privilege against the proposition.

1848—Sheriff, William Dunlop; Treasurer, Harvey Canfield; Commissioners, Charles Kearns, Charles Halasz and Jacob Slentz; Clerk, R. H. Davis; Judge of Probate, William H. Clark; Clerk of Circuit Court, Boswell R. Clement; Register, E. P. Spencer; District Attorney, C. C. Remington; Surveyor, Charles O. Baxter; Coroner, Philip Slaymates; School Commissioners, Harvey Canfield, A. Hagazthy and J. B. Crawford. There were 245 votes cast for and twelve against the new constitution. The vote for President and Vice President was as follows: Van Buren and Adams, 159; Cass and Butler, 158; Taylor and Fillmore, 149.

1849—The county having been divided into six townships, elections were held on the 3d of April in each for the purpose of choosing town officers—three Supervisors, a Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, etc.—the Chairman of the Town Board being a sitting member of the County Board. The following persons composed the County Board, which met for the first time in special session on the 13th of August: James Christie, John B. Crawford, James Cass, James J. Waterbury, Nathaniel Perkins and David C. Reid. On the 13th of November, an election took place for county officers, resulting in the choice of Alexander Ostrander for District Attorney, Charles Halasz for Treasurer, George Cargel for Clerk of the Board and W. H. Canfield for Surveyor. At this election, twenty-six votes were cast for and eighty-one against “equal suffrage for colored persons.”

1850—Board of Supervisors (elected in April)—Lewis Butterfield, Ebenezer Martin, Joseph Davis, Harvey Hurlbut, Diah Remington, *Lyman Clarke (Chairman), Calvin Danforth, and Leonard Thompson. County officers (elected in November)—Sheriff, David F. Baxter; Register, E. P. Spencer; Clerk of the Board, James T. Moseley; Clerk of the Court, Boswell R. Clement; District Attorney, Alexander Ostrander; Surveyor, W. H. Canfield; Coroner, John Marshall.

1851—Board of Supervisors (elected in April)—James B. Avery (Chairman), William Huntington, James Christie, Solomon Soule, G. F. Albertus, Samuel Shaw, Diah Remington, Joseph Lester, John H. Rork and Daniel B. Young. County Treasurer, Richard H. Davis.

1852—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Bela Warner, Patrick Hickey, James Heany, Solomon Soule, James Waddle, Henry Myres, Ransom E. Stone, Chauncey B. Strong, Reuben Thornton, John Marshall, Joseph Lester, John H. Rork and John Wilson. County officers (chosen in September)—Sheriff, Daniel W. Wheeler; Treasurer, Curtis Bates; Clerk of the Board, James S. Moseley; Register, Edward P. Spencer; Clerk of the Court, George Mertens; District Attorney, J. B. Quimby; Surveyor, W. H. Canfield; Coroner, Royal C. Gould. At this election, there were 1,013 votes cast for and 150 against the business of banking.

1853—Supervisors (chosen in April)—R. H. Davis, Lemuel Thompson, Putney Fuller, Diah Remington, Samuel Northrop, Ebenezer Martin (Chairman), E. G. Wheeler, Ezra Gregory, A. H. Brownell, J. I. Waterbury, G. F. Albertus, Alexander Stewart and Joseph Lester.

1854—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Charles Armstrong, Caleb Cook, Ebenezer Martin, Putnam Fuller, Isaac Palmer, G. F. Albertus, John Dennett, A. H. Brownell, Solomon Brown, Charles O. Baxter, E. G. Wheeler, Alex. Stewart, Ezra Gregory. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Ebenezer Martin; Treasurer, G. F. Albertus; Clerk of the Board, J. S. Moseley; Register, Edward P. Spencer; Clerk of the Court, John Bear; District Attorney, J. B. Quimby; Surveyor, G. Stevens; Coroner, Charles Halasz.

1855—Supervisors (chosen in April)—James A. Maxwell, Samuel Northrup, Harvey Lippitt, P. Chapman, Nathaniel Mitchell, Lemuel Thompson, William Benham, John Dennett, A. H. Brownell, S. W. Hovey, E. B. King, J. B. Woodruff, John H. Rork, Evan Evans, Ezra Gregory and James A. Thompson.

1856—Supervisors (chosen in April)—C. C. Remington, W. F. Longley, C. Christie, Benjamin Teel, John Bear, H. Bailey, J. F. Grone, Eli Denis, P. Fuller, M. G. Todd, S. Brown, Charles Halasz, J. S. Strong, O. Thomas, E. Gregory, J. K. Thompson and D. H. Borland. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, John E. Donavan; Treasurer, Henry Ochsner; Register, James M. Clark; Clerk of Board, E. W. Olin†; Clerk of Court, G. Mertens; Surveyor, Josiah Dart; District Attorney, N. W. Wheeler; Coroner, E. P. Newell.

1857—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Martin, S. Northrup, P. Chapman, Matthew Hill, N. Mitchell, H. Bailey, J. I. Waterbury, H. S. Archer, M. G. Todd, S. Brown, C. O. Baxter, H. W. Andrews, E. Evans, N. Wheeler, H. Pelton, W. L. Clemons, F. Lickam and S. N. Kinsley.

* Succeeded by Cyrus Leland in November.

† Died in office; H. H. Potter appointed by the board.

1858—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Martin, M. Temple, J. Monroe, J. S. Tripp, John Bear, G. Nippert, W. Palmer, C. H. Rice, A. W. Starks, J. Cottington, C. Root, J. G. Blakeslee, Alexander Stewart, N. Wheeler, R. E. Stone, E. Evans, A. R. McCoy, P. Chapman, A. B. Bradley and H. W. Andrews. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Ebenezer Martin; Register, James M. Clark; Treasurer, Thomas D. Lang; District Attorney, Smith S. Wilkinson; Clerk of Board, J. J. Gattiker; Clerk of Court, F. M. Stewart; Surveyor, E. Norris; Coroner, B. W. Strong.

1859—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Hiram Cook, J. G. Blakeslee, George Hufnail, S. J. Seymour, Marsena Temple, P. Chapman, Otis Ryder, H. W. Andrews, John Monroe, Charles Armstrong, A. R. McCoy, William Palmer, D. H. Boland, J. G. Train, R. E. Stone, Henry Ochsner, Eli Jones, D. D. Thompson, J. S. Tripp, H. McKenna, Alexander Stewart and C. W. Hayes.

1860—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Evan Evans, James A. Taylor, C. O. Baxter, G. C. Bangroft, Eli Jones, George Nippert, R. E. Stone, N. Furst, D. H. Boland, William Palmer, James C. Lamb, D. K. Noyes, John Monroe, William All, Elijah Gleason, E. C. Watson, J. W. Luce, Hiram Cook, J. G. Blakeslee, George Hufnail, S. J. Seymour and Marsena Temple. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, R. M. Strong; Register, Charles Armstrong; Treasurer, T. D. Lang; District Attorney, N. W. Wheeler; Clerk of Board, J. J. Gattiker; Clerk of Court, F. M. Stewart; Surveyor, D. Woodward; Coroner, N. Peck.

1861—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Edward Sumner, J. D. Dewey, S. J. Seymour, William C. Cody, P. Chapman, J. B. Carpenter, A. R. McCoy, L. Thompson, G. F. Albertus, W. W. All, O. S. Knapp, W. P. Cobb, Norman Wood, M. Temple, J. S. Tripp, Austin Seeley, W. G. Spencer, Orison Thomas, D. H. Boland, W. Palmer, Ezra Gregory and N. C. Harvey. County Judge, J. B. Quimby.

1862—Supervisors (chosen in November, 1861, in accordance with an act of the Legislature providing for the division of the county into three districts, and the election of a Supervisor from each to serve two years)—J. I. Waterbury, B. U. Strong and Jonas Tower. At this election, J. W. Morley was chosen Superintendent of Schools. County officers (chosen in November, 1862)—Sheriff, N. Stewart; Register, J. G. Train; Treasurer, T. D. Lang; Clerk of Board, J. J. Gattiker; Clerk of Court, F. M. Stewart; District Attorney, S. S. Barlow; Surveyor, Josiah Dart; Coroner, B. L. Brier.

1863—Supervisors (chosen in November)—First District, B. U. Strong; Second District, J. I. Waterbury; Third District, Jonas Tower. County Superintendent, J. W. Morley.

1864—County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, S. M. Burdick; Register, J. G. Train; Treasurer, T. D. Lang; District Attorney, S. S. Barlow; Clerk of Board, J. J. Gattiker; Clerk of Court, W. F. Carver; Surveyor, D. B. Hulburt; Coroner, A. West.

1865—County Judge (chosen in April)—J. B. Quimby. Supervisors (chosen in November)—First District, C. C. Kuntz; Second District, J. I. Waterbury; Third District, S. J. Seymour; Clerk of Court, F. M. Stewart; County Superintendent, R. B. Crandall.

1866—Supervisors (chosen in November)—First District, J. S. Walser; Third District, J. G. Blakeslee. Sheriff, Eli Jones; Register, M. Pointon; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; District Attorney, S. S. Wilkinson; Clerk of Board, Anton Fischer; Surveyor, J. Dart; Coroner, N. Wheeler.

1867—Supervisor, Second District, T. D. Lang; School Superintendent, R. B. Crandall; District Attorney, W. N. Wheeler; Clerk of Court, J. J. Jenkins. All chosen in November.

1868—Supervisors: First District, J. S. Walser; Third District, George B. Swain. Sheriff, N. Stewart; Register, M. Pointon; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; Clerk of Board, A. Fischer; Surveyor, H. Muehlberg; Coroner, N. Wheeler. All chosen in November.

1869—County Judge (chosen in April), C. C. Remington; Supervisor (chosen in November)—Second District, T. D. Lang; District Attorney, N. W. Wheeler; Clerk of Court, J. J. Jenkins; School Superintendent, C. F. Viebahn.

1870—Supervisors (chosen in April, in accordance with an act of the Legislature providing for the election of one County Supervisor, Chairmen of the Town Board from each town)—George Mertens, D. D. Thompson, Thomas Timlin, Charles H. Williams, D. Felt, William Hudson, A. R. McCoy, Amos Johnson, Henry Ochsner, William All, William Rathbun, Hiram Bailey, J. N. Vanderveer, J. I. Waterbury, Austin Seeley, James A. Taylor, W. W. Perry, Alexander Stewart, R. S. Inman, William P. Noyes, Nicholas Rossiter, Uriah Gregory. Village Representatives in the Board—Baraboo, T. D. Lang; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, T. S. Mackey; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Benjamin G. Paddock; Register, M. Pointon; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; Clerk of Board, Anton Fischer; Clerk of Court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; Surveyor, H. Muehlberg; Coroner, A. West.

1871—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, D. D. Thompson, T. Timlin, S. W. Rudd, Royal Ayers, William Hudson, N. Stewart, Amos Johnson, George Nippert, Peter Crook, S. P. Burney, Norman Wood, J. N. Vanderveer, J. B. Quimby, Alexander P. Ellinwood, James A. Taylor, W. W. Perry, John Young, R. S. Inman, W. P. Noyes, A. Cottington, Nathan C. Harvey. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. G. Train; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, S. Mackey; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. Superintendent of Schools and District Attorney (chosen in November)—Moses Young and H. J. Huntington.

1872—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, George I. Bancroft, Caleb Cook, David E. Welch, S. W. Rudd, Royal Ayers, William Hudson, Charles Hirshinger, Amos Johnson, Henry Ochsner, Peter Crook, Thomas Wilcock, N. Wood, Adam Class, A. P. Ellinwood, E. W. Evans, R. E. Stone, John Young, James Lunn, W. P. Noyes, S. T. Houghton, N. C. Harvey. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. G. Train; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, John Kellogg; Spring Green, B. U. Strong. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, Alexander McGinnis; Register, M. Pointon; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; County Clerk, Anton Fischer; Clerk of Court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; Surveyor, George Welch; Coroner, A. West; School Superintendent, J. H. Terry.

1873—County Judge (chosen in April), James W. Lusk. Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, George I. Bancroft, D. E. Welch, Caleb Cook, Newton M. Burt, P. Chapman, William Hudson, Charles Hirshinger, John M. True, W. Denzer, N. Stowe, W. W. Rathbun, N. Wood, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, B. U. Strong, W. W. Perry, John Young, James Lunn, D. B. Hulburt, H. A. Darrow, Caleb Corgell. Village Representatives—Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, W. I. Carver. School Superintendent and District Attorney (chosen in November)—James T. Lunn and John Barker.

1874—Supervisors (chosen in April)—E. Walbridge, R. H. Thurber, D. E. Welch, Caleb Cook, James Hell, P. Chapman, William Hudson, John Dickie, John M. True, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, F. P. Sanford, N. Wood, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, James A. Taylor, H. B. Knapp, John Young, A. C. Harris, John Nepham, Albert Hawkins, Caleb Corgell. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, William Hudson; Register, John M. True; Treasurer, Alfred L. Slye; County Clerk, Anton Fischer; Clerk of Court, Philip Cheek, Jr.; Surveyor, D. B. Hulburt; Coroner, A. West.

1875—Supervisors (chosen in April)—James Dykins, R. H. Thurber, D. E. Welch, Patrick Timlin, Fred Baringer, Royal Ayers, Anthony Rick, John Dickie, A. F. Kellogg, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, John Tardoff, Levi Wright, George Owen, A. P. Ellinwood, John R. Lewis, H. B. Knapp, Peter Schneller, A. C. Harris, D. B. Hulburt, Amos Cottington, Chr. Meffert. School Superintendent and District Attorney (chosen in November)—James T. Lunn and John Barker.

1876—Supervisors (chosen in April)—George Mertens, R. H. Thurber, H. P. Barlow, Patrick Timlin, Fred Baringer, P. Chapman, J. H. Carpenter, John Dickie, Jr., Amos Johnson, H. Ochsner, N. Stowe, W. H. Rathbun, M. M. Cooper, George Owen, W. H. Young, John R. Lewis, H. B. Knapp, Peter Schneller, David Row, E. G. Christman, Amos Cotting-

ton, A. J. Corgell. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Reedsburg, S. Mackey; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, R. A. Wheeler; Register, John M. True; Treasurer, A. L. Slye; County Clerk, John P. Witwen; Clerk of Court, D. E. Morgan; Surveyor, D. B. Hurburt; Coroner, O. L. Glazier.

1877—County Judge (chosen in April), Giles Stevens; Supervisors (chosen in April), Matthew Hill, R. W. Cunningham, H. B. Barlow, Caleb Cook, Fred Baringer, Davis Hackett, J. H. Carpenter, Charles Hirshinger, Amos Johnson, Frank Magerlein, N. Stowe, William Young, Levi Wright, George Owen, H. J. Smith, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, Albert Sprecher, D. Rowe, E. G. Christman, A. Cottington, A. J. Corgell. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. School Superintendent and District Attorney (chosen in November)—J. T. Lunn and John Barker.

1878—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Matthew Hill, James L. Ward, William Hayes, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, A. Christie, J. H. Carpenter, E. Maxham, A. F. Kellogg, F. Magerlein, N. Stowe, Lyman Beery, N. Wood, G. Owen, J. B. Clark, S. F. Nickey, J. M. Highland, A. Sprecher, A. M. Lee, E. G. Christman, L. G. Grover, S. W. Sherman. Village Representatives—Baraboo, J. J. Gattiker; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. County officers (chosen in November)—Sheriff, John Young; Register, John M. True; Treasurer, A. L. Slye; County Clerk, John P. Witwen; Clerk of Court, D. E. Morgan; Surveyor, R. G. Evenden; Coroner, O. L. Glazier.

1879—Supervisors (chosen in April)—Robert Wood, Abijah Beckwith, Thomas Timlin, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, A. Christie, Joseph Bandel, Gustav Scharnke, John Munroe, F. Magerlein, N. H. Austin, Lyman Beery, N. Wood, S. Kleimer, John Hagenah, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, Samuel Babington, C. J. H. Erffmeyer, E. G. Christman, L. G. Grover, S. W. Sherman. Village Representatives—Baraboo, George Mertens; Reedsburg, Paul Lachmund; Sauk City, Paul Bishop; Spring Green, E. W. Evans. School Superintendent and District Attorney (chosen in November)—J. T. Lunn and Philip Cheek, Jr.

1880—Supervisors (chosen in April)—J. J. Gattiker, Andrew Dwyer, Patrick Timlin, J. T. Huntington, Lawrence Watson, Royal Ayres, E. M. Davies, E. Maxham, John Munroe, William Denzer, Charles Sands, Lyman Beery, N. Wood, Samuel Kleimer, A. P. Ellinwood, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Knapp, George Bonham, C. J. H. Erffmeyer, J. H. Reighard, A. Cottington, J. H. McNees. Village Representatives—Baraboo, G. Mertens; Sauk City, J. S. Tripp; Spring Green, E. W. Evans; Reedsburg, H. C. Hunt.

County Officers for 1881 will be chosen at the coming November election. The Republican nominees are, for Sheriff, O. H. Perry; Register, F. N. Peck; Treasurer, A. L. Slye; County Clerk, J. P. Witwen; Clerk of Court, D. E. Morgan; Surveyor, R. G. Evenden; Coroner, O. L. Glazier.

For the past quarter of a century, a nomination by a Republican Convention in Sauk County has been equivalent to an election.

LAYING OUT THE TOWNS.

At the first meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners, held at the house of Joshua E. Abbott, in the town [village] of Prairie du Sac (the county seat of Sauk County, as located by Commissioners appointed for that purpose), on the first Monday in April, 1844, there were present Commissioners John Hoover, William G. Simons and Levi Moore. The board, having met pursuant to an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, organizing the county of Sauk, proceeded to the election of a Chairman, and John Hoover was chosen to fill that position. Burke Fairchild, who was elected as Clerk at the first general election for county officers, not having appeared, Andrew Garrison was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy. He thereupon took the oath of office before A. M. Seymour, Supreme Court Commissioner.

The first business of importance that came before the board, was the organization of road districts and the appointment of Road Supervisors. The county was divided into five districts, as follows :

District No. 1.—Beginning at the north line of Town 9, extending west to the county line ; thence south to the south line of said county ; thence east to the county line, along the Wisconsin River to the place of beginning. Jonathan Hatch was appointed Road Supervisor.

District No. 2.—Beginning at the line of Town 9, running due west to the line between Sections 34 and 35, in Town 10 ; thence due north into Town 11, three miles ; thence east to the county line, and south to the place of beginning. Philip Blodgett was appointed Road Supervisor.

District No. 3.—Beginning on the section line between 34 and 35, Town 10, running west to the bounds of the county line ; thence north along the county line three miles into Town 11 ; thence east on said line to the corner of District No. 2 ; thence south to the place of beginning. William Johnson was appointed Road Supervisor.

District No. 4.—Beginning half a mile east of the northeast corner of District No. 3, running due north along said line until it strikes the county line ; thence east to the county line ; thence south until it strikes District No. 2 ; thence west to the place of beginning. Chester P. Matson was appointed Road Supervisor.

District No. 5.—Beginning half a mile east of the northwest corner of District No. 2, running north to the county line ; thence west to the county line ; thence due south to the northwest corner of District No. 3 ; thence east to the place of beginning. McCager Thacker was appointed Road Supervisor.

It was then ordered that Sauk Prairie Election Precinct consist of Road Districts No. 1, 2 and 3, and that the judges thereof be John Hoover, John Mann and W. H. Hubbard, elections to be held at the house of Joshua E. Abbott, Prairie du Sac ; that Baraboo Election Precinct comprise Districts 4 and 5, elections to be held at the house of James Webster, Baraboo ; judges, Abraham Wood, Luther Peck and Orin Hudson. Jonathan Hatch was appointed Assessor for District No. 1, Harris Searle, for Districts 2 and 3, and Luther Peck for Districts 4 and 5.

The first county order was issued in favor of Charles Hart for \$27, being in payment for services in "locating the county seat." Noah Phelps and John Morrison were allowed \$42 and \$21 respectively for similar services.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to procure a seal, from Milwaukee or elsewhere, for the use of the Board of County Commissioners, "the design of which shall be an engraving of a breaking-team, with one or more yoke of oxen and plow in the foreground, with the words surrounding the margin '*Seal of the Board of County Commissioners, Sauk County, Wisconsin Territory.*'" Upon the introduction of the Board of Supervisors system in 1849, the county seal was remodeled. It is now the exact size of one of the "dollars of our daddies," the design being a sheaf of wheat, a plow and a grain rake, the whole being surrounded by the words "*Board of Supervisors of Sauk County, Wisconsin.*"

Lyman Crossman, Cyrus Leland and Daniel B. Crocker, as principals, and John L. Messimer, Arba M. Seymour, William H. Hubbard and Joshua E. Abbott, as sureties, having entered into a bond with the County Commissioners to erect and build a good and substantial frame building, 20x30 feet, two stories high, in form suitable for a court house, were requested to place the said building on the public square of the county seat.

At a subsequent meeting, it was ordered that "a gaol be erected and built, to be paid out of the funds of the county from the sale of town lots, or the same to be given in exchange at a fair valuation." It was provided that the building should be completed by the 1st of the following December, but at a later meeting the order was rescinded.

At the July meeting of the board, the Clerk was directed to issue county orders to the three County Commissioners, for services rendered as such, at the rate of 75 cents per day, which amounted in the aggregate to \$18. P. C. Hale was allowed \$85 for books for county purposes, and S. F. Blanchard \$11 for transportation of the same from Milwaukee. Arba M. Seymour

was authorized to make, for the use of the Register of Deeds and the Clerk of County Commissioners, two pine tables three and a half feet wide and four and a half feet long, "to be stained with venetian red, one large drawer in each."

On the 26th of August, the board discovered that the time had arrived for the appointment of a District Attorney. William H. Clark was honored with the choice of the board, and was directed to "enter upon the duties of said office at the present term of the District Court."

On the 30th of September, the Clerk, under instructions of the board, reported on the taxable property of the county, as follows: Assessed value of farming lands, with all the improvements thereon, \$38,736; assessed value of town lots, with improvements, in the village of Prairie du Sac, \$4,675; assessed value of merchandise and personal property in the county, \$14,496. Upon the total amount (\$57,907) a tax of nine mills on the dollar was levied.

DIVIDING THE TOWNS.

The territory now included in Sauk County once composed a single election precinct, as has been shown, and that it was afterward organized into five road districts, or two election precincts. A third election precinct was created April 5, 1848, called Bluff Precinct, bounded as follows: Beginning at the town line between Towns 10 and 11, running south two miles; thence commencing at the county line and running west to the west line of Towns 10 and 11; thence north five miles; thence east to the easterly line of Sauk County, agreeable to the petition signed by thirty-five electors in said county; A. Jameson, George Jeele and John Hoover, Jr., being appointed Judges of Election.

It was also ordered "that the county of Adams shall be an election precinct called the County of Adams Precinct, J. H. Finlay, Andrew Dunn and — Baird to be Judges of Election."

On the 10th of January, 1849, Sauk County was divided, by order of the County Commissioners, into six towns—Honey Creek, Prairie du Sac, Kingston, Eagle, Brooklyn and Baraboo, the boundaries being as follows:

Honey Creek.—Commencing on the Wisconsin River, on the town line between Ranges 5 and 6; running thence north to the northeast corner of Town 9, Range 5; thence west on the town line four miles; thence north on the section line, six miles to the town line; thence west on the town line to the western boundary of the county; thence south on said boundary line to the Wisconsin River; thence up said river to the place of beginning; the whole being the territory now embraced in the towns of Spring Green, Bear Creek, Franklin, Troy and the four western tiers of sections (the west half) of the town of Honey Creek. The house of Jonathan W. Harris was designated as the place for holding the first election, which took place on the 3d of April, 1849, with the annexed result: Supervisors, James Cass (Chairman), Dewitt Houghton and Joseph Davis; Clerk, H. B. Stanes; Treasurer, J. A. Taylor; Assessor, Henry Keifer; Superintendent of Schools, J. N. Cassel.

Prairie du Sac.—Commencing on the Wisconsin River on the town line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence north on the said line to the northwest corner of Town 9, Range 6; thence west on the town line four miles; thence north on the section line, six miles to the town line between 10 and 11, Range 5; thence east on the town line four miles; thence south on the town line, between Ranges 5 and 6, four miles; thence east on the section line to the Wisconsin River; thence along said river to the place of beginning; the whole being the territory now embraced in the town of Prairie du Sac and the four eastern tiers of sections (the east half) of the town of Honey Creek. It was stipulated that the election should be held at the schoolhouse in the upper town. That event occurred on the 3d of April, 1849, with the following result: Supervisors, Nathaniel Perkins (Chairman), Samuel Kelsey and Charles Halasz; Clerk, Cyrus Leland; Assessor, Archibald Hill; Treasurer, P. B. Staymates; School Superintendent, J. B. Woodruff.

Kingston.—Commencing on the Wisconsin River on the section line between Sections 24 and 25, Town 10, Range 6; running thence west on said section line to the town line between

Ranges 5 and 6; thence north seven miles on the town line; thence east on the section line twelve miles to the eastern boundary of the county; thence south on said boundary line to the Wisconsin River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, embracing what is now the towns of Merrimack and Sumter, and Sections 19 and 20 of the town of Freedom, and Sections 23 and 24 of the town of Baraboo. The first election was held at the house of John Hoover, resulting in the choice of J. I. Waterbury (Chairman), Samuel Shaw and Isaac Gibbs for Supervisors; Prescott Brigham for Town Clerk; S. Mather for Assessor; Cyrus Hull and David Randall (both receiving 34 votes), for Treasurer; R. E. Stone for School Superintendent, and James Moreland for Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Eagle.—Commencing at the southeast corner of Town 11, Range 5; running thence west on the town line to the western boundary of the county; thence north on said boundary nine miles; thence east on a section line through the center of Town 12, eighteen miles; thence south between Ranges 5 and 6, nine miles to the place of beginning—comprising an area of territory now embraced in the towns of Washington, Westfield and Freedom (except Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, Town 11, Range 6), and the south half of the towns of Ironton, Reedsburg and Excelsior. The first election in the town of Eagle was held April 3, 1849, with the following result: Supervisors, James Chrystie (Chairman), J. W. Henthom and Reuben Ward; Clerk, L. B. Swallow; Treasurer, Hiram Hubbard; School Superintendent, Josiah Hunter; Assessor, George Randall.

Brooklyn.—Commencing on the eastern boundary of the county on a section line between Sections 13 and 24, Town 11; thence west on said section line twelve miles to the town line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence north on said town line to the northern boundary of the county; thence east on said boundary to the Wisconsin River; thence down said river to the eastern line of the county; thence south on said boundary to the place of beginning—embracing what are now the towns of Baraboo (except Sections 23 and 24), Greenfield, Fairfield and Delton, and Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18 of the town of Freedom. The village of Baraboo is indicated upon the plat of the town of Brooklyn as "Adams," then the county seat, and it was ordered by the Commissioners that the first election in the town of Brooklyn be held at the court house, and it was so held April 3, 1849, resulting in the choice of John B. Crawford (Chairman), Solomon Soule and Lyman Clark, for Supervisors; D. K. Noyes, Town Clerk; William Griffiths, Treasurer; A. A. Noyes, Assessor, and Harvey Canfield, School Superintendent.

Baraboo.—Commencing on the town (12) line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence running west on the section line between Sections 13 and 24, Town 12, to the western boundary of the county; thence north to the northern boundary of the county; thence east on the north boundary eighteen miles, between Ranges 5 and 6; thence south nine miles to the place of beginning—comprising the present towns of Lavalley, Winfield and Dellona, and the north half of Ironton, Reedsburg and Excelsior. The house of D. C. Reed was designated as the place for holding the first election, which occurred April 3, 1849, resulting as follows: Supervisors—D. C. Reed (Chairman), William Adams and Lewis Butterfield; Clerk, William McClung; Assessor, Don Carlos Barry; School Superintendent, Patrick Hickey; Treasurer, Thompson Shepard.

At the same sitting of the board, it was further ordered that "the county of Adams, now attached to Sauk County for judicial purposes, be a town called Lemonweir.

On the 8th of January, 1850, a new town, called New Buffalo, was created out of territory somewhat vaguely described as follows: "Town 13, Range 6, as far north as the petition calls for; no further east, nor west, than the range line, and commencing at the southeast corner of Town 13, Range 6; thence one mile west and three miles south; thence west to the range lines between Ranges 5 and 6; thence north to the northwest corner of Town 13, Range 6; thence west and north to the limits of Sauk County."

At the same sitting of the board, the town of Flora was created. Its boundaries were as follows: Commencing on the Wisconsin River on the county line; thence south on said line to the southeast corner of Section 24, Town 12, Range 7; thence west on the section line seven miles; thence north to the line between Towns 12 and 13; thence east one mile; thence north

to the Wisconsin River: thence down said river to the place of beginning, including what is now the town of Fairfield, with the exception of Sections 2, 11 and 14.

Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 were also set off from the town of Brooklyn, and added to the town of Eagle.

In November, 1850, the remainder of Town 10, Range 5, was added to the town of Honey Creek, in accordance with the prayer of residents therein, and, at the same sitting of the board, the town of Honey Creek was divided, and the town of Spring Green created, the latter being set off as follows: "Commencing two miles north of the south line of Town 9, running thence west to the west line of the county, and all that part of said town lying south of said line shall be a town called Spring Green."

Out of the town of Baraboo was also created the town of Dellona, by setting off all the north half of Town 12, Range 5, and the whole of Town 13, Range 5.

On the 11th of December, 1850, acting upon the petition of interested residents, the board, by a vote of five ayes to three noes, agreed to the formation of a new town out of parts of Baraboo and Eagle, to be known as the town of Reedsburg.

On the same date, an alteration of the boundaries of the town of Brooklyn was authorized, the town of Eagle being wiped out, and the town of Freedom created.

In August, 1851, it was ordered by the board that "all that portion of the tract of country lying north of the north line of Town 13, Range 6, be embraced in a new town, to be called Lemonweir." During the same session of the board, it was ordered that Town 13, Range 2 (now the Town of Woodland), be annexed to the Town of Reedsburg. Also, that a new town to be called Marston be organized out of the territory embraced in Town 12, Range 3, Town 13, Ranges 2 and 3, and Town 11, Range 3. Section 36, Town 13, Range 6, was taken from the Town of Flora and annexed to the Town of New Buffalo.

In December, 1851, the Town of Dells was organized out of territory embraced as follows: South half of Town 15, Range 5, and Town 14, Range 5; also Sections 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, Town 14, Range 6. The boundaries of the town of Lemonweir were changed so as to comprise Town 14, Ranges 2, 3 and 4, and the south half of Town 15, Ranges 2, 3 and 4.

In September, 1852, in accordance with the prayer of the citizens of Brooklyn, the town of Greenfield was organized, composed of territory described in the Supervisor's journal as follows: "All that portion lying east of the range line between Ranges 6 and 7, the west line of which to be the line above mentioned." At the same session of the board, all that tract of country lying upon the east side of the Wisconsin River, consisting of Town 14, Ranges 6 and 7, and Town 15, Ranges 5, 6 and 7 (now Juneau County), were organized into a town called Jackson. Also, Towns 16 and 17, Ranges 4 and 5 (now Juneau County), were set off as a new town called Quincy. The northeast boundary line of the town of Dells was altered so as to make the main channel of the Wisconsin River its northeastern boundary, and the order of December, 1851, organizing the boundaries of the town of Lemonweir, was rescinded. It was also ordered that all of that portion of Adams County lying upon the east side of the Wisconsin River and not being within the town of Quincy, be attached to the town of Jackson; and all that portion of the same county lying west of the Wisconsin River, including Town 18, Range 4, be attached to the town of Quincy.

In November, 1852, Town 13, Range 4, was set off as a new town called Winfield. The name of the town of Dells was also changed to that of Kildare. Sections 19 and 20, Town 11, Range 6, were attached to the town of Freedom. One of the most animated scenes in the history of the board occurred at this session over a proposition to divide the town of Prairie du Sac. A vote was taken by towns, on a motion to postpone action on the petition, resulting in eight noes and five ayes. The vote on the question of division stood the same.

In December, 1852, Sections 2, 11 and 14, Town 12, Range 6 (then belonging to the town of New Buffalo), were annexed to the town of Flora. The order providing for the division of the town of Prairie du Sac was also taken up, and a vote to reconsider was carried. A

subsequent motion to rescind the order was voted down—ayes, five, noes, eight. A petition from citizens of the “Lemonweir” for a new town, to be called Hillsdale, was granted. The territory now in Sauk County, then included in the town of Hillsdale, was that comprised in the north half of the towns of Lavallo and Woodland. The greater portion of the town, however, lay in the present county of Juneau. It was at this session of the board that the name of the town of Brooklyn was changed to Baraboo, and the southern division of the town of Prairie du Sac was christened Lower Prairie du Sac.

In December, 1853, the name of the town of Flora was changed to Fairfield.

In November, 1854, the town of Reedsburg was divided, and the new town thus created was called Westfield. It was also the wisdom of the board that the town of Kingston be likewise severed, and the name of Merrimack given to the new town. The action of the board in this regard was prompted by the result of the elections previously held in the towns of Reedsburg and Kingston, at which the citizens voted in favor of a division. It was during this session of the board that the town of Honey Creek was divided, and the town of Franklin created.

In December, 1855, so much of the town of Marston as was then included in Town 11, Range 3, and Sections 25 to 36, inclusive, in Town 12, Range 3, was organized into a new town, called Washington.

In January, 1857, Town 13, Range 2, was set off from the town of Marston, the new town being called Woodland. In December of the same year, the town of Troy was organized out of the towns of Honey Creek and Spring Green. The organization of the town of Excelsior bears the same date, it having been formed out of the towns of Dellona and Freedom. The territory of the town of Freedom was further abridged, about this time, by Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 being attached to the town of Baraboo.

In September, 1858, the town of Bear Creek was created out of the town of Franklin.

In November, 1859, the towns of Marston and Washington were divided, by setting off from the former all that part lying south of the town line between Towns 12 and 13, and from the latter all that part lying north of Towns 11 and 12. Out of the portions thus set off, the town of Ironton was created.

In November, 1861, the name of the town of Kingston was changed to Sumter, and the town of Marston was also changed to Lavallo. There have been other slight changes from time to time in the boundaries of towns. No new towns have been created, however, and for the past twenty years the number of towns in the county (twenty-two) has not been increased or decreased.

TERRITORIAL, STATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The First Legislative Assembly under the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, convened at Belmont, La Fayette County, in October, 1836. The counties of Brown, Crawford, Iowa and Milwaukee, then embraced the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin. Until 1840, Sauk County was a part of Crawford, and was so represented in the Territorial Legislature, at the first session of which James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam sat as Representatives. Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat in the Council, but was rejected by that body, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

At the second session (1837–38), the Representatives were Ira B. Brunson and Jean Brunet; no member of Council.

The first session of the Second Legislative Assembly convened at Madison November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22. Council, George Wilson; Representative, Alexander McGregor.

Second Session (1839)—Council, George Wilson; Representatives, A. McGregor and Ira B. Brunson.

Third Session (1839–40)—Council, Joseph Brisbois; Representatives, Messrs. McGregor and Brunson.

Fourth (extra) Session, 1840—Council, Charles J. Learned ; Representatives, Messrs. McGregor and Brunson.

First Session, Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-41—Council, C. J. Learned ; Representatives, Alfred Brunson and Joseph R. Brown.

Second Session, 1841-42 [Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk]—Council, Ebenezer Brigham ; Representatives, Lucius I. Barber and James Sutherland.

First Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43—Council, Lucius I. Barber ; Representatives, Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman and Robert Masters.

Second Session, 1843-44—Same as previous session.

Third Session, 1845—Council, John Catlin ; Representatives, Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps and George H. Slaughter.

Fourth Session, 1846—Council, John Catlin ; Representatives, Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis and Noah Phelps.

First Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847 [Dane, Green and Sauk]—Council, Alexander L. Collins ; Representatives, Charles Lum, W. A. Wheeler and John W. Stewart.

Second Session, 1848—Council, A. L. Collins ; Representatives, E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart and Alexander Botkin.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 16, having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected. Sauk County was represented in the convention by W. H. Clark.

The second convention met also at Madison December 15, 1847, and adjourned February 1, 1848, having framed a constitution which was ratified by the people in March following. It does not appear of record that Sauk County was represented in the second convention.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The First Session of the State Legislature convened at Madison June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21. Sauk County, together with Columbia, Marquette and Portage, was represented in the Senate by Henry Merrell, of Fort Winnebago, who was chosen for two years. These counties comprised the Second Senatorial District. Delando Pratt represented the county in the Assembly.

Second Session, 1849—Assembly, Cyrus Leland, of Sauk City.

Third Session, 1850—Senate, G. De G. Moore, Prairie du Sac ; Assembly, Caleb Crosswell, Baraboo.

Fourth Session, 1851—Assembly, Nathaniel Perkins, Sauk City.

Fifth Session, 1852—Senate, James S. Alban, Plover ; Assembly, Jonathan W. Fyffe, Prairie du Sac.

Sixth Session, 1853—Senate (Twenty-third District created), David S. Vittum, Baraboo ; Assembly (Adams and Sauk), Charles Armstrong, Baraboo.

Seventh Session, 1854—Assembly, Cyrus C. Remington, Baraboo.

Eighth Session, 1855—Senate, Edwin B. Kelsey, Montello ; Assembly, R. H. Davis, Baraboo.

Ninth Session, 1856—Assembly, D. K. Noyes, Baraboo.

Tenth Session, 1857—Senate (Ninth District), J. T. Kingston, Necedah ; Assembly (Adams County detached and Sauk divided into two districts), James G. Train, Merrimack, and Abram West, Reedsburg.

Eleventh Session, 1858—Assembly, S. H. Bassinger, Prairie du Sac, and Samuel Northrup, Dellona.

Twelfth Session, 1859—Senate, H. W. Curtis, Delton ; Assembly, Nelson Wheeler, Baraboo, and E. O. Rudd, Reedsburg.



Ch. Pennington

(DECEASED)

BARABOO.

Thirteenth Session, 1860—Assembly, Ephraim W. Young, Prairie du Sac, and Edward Sumner, Baraboo.

Fourteenth Session, 1861—Senate, John T. Kingston, Necedah; Assembly, John Bear, Franklin, and Marsena Temple, Newport.

Fifteenth Session, 1862—Assembly, J. S. Tripp, Sauk City, and A. W. Starks, Baraboo.

Sixteenth Session, 1863—Senate (Fourteenth District), S. S. Wilkinson, Prairie du Sac; Assembly, Alonzo Wilcox, Spring Green, and A. W. Starks, Baraboo.

Seventeenth Session, 1864—Assembly, same as in the previous session.

Eighteenth Session, 1865—Senate, S. S. Wilson, re-elected; Assembly, William Palmer, Logansville, and A. W. Starks, Baraboo.

Nineteenth Session, 1866—Senate, A. W. Starks, Baraboo; Assembly, William Palmer, Logansville, and R. M. Strong, Reedsburg.

Twentieth Session, 1867—Assembly, James I. Waterbury, Prairie du Sac, and Stephen S. Barlow, Delton.

Twenty-first Session, 1868—Senate, S. S. Barlow, Delton; Assembly, J. I. Waterbury, Prairie du Sac, and John Gillespie, Dellona.

Twenty-second Session, 1869—Assembly, Carl C. Kuntz, Black Hawk, and John Gillespie, Dellona.

Twenty-third Session, 1870—Senate, B. U. Strong, Spring Green; Assembly, C. C. Kuntz, Black Hawk, and George C. Swain, Kilbourn City (?).

Twenty-fourth Session, 1871—Assembly, same as previous session.

Twenty-fifth Session, 1872—Senate, John B. Quimby, Sauk City; Assembly, William W. Perry, Prairie du Sac, and George C. Swain.

Twenty-sixth Session, 1873—Assembly, John Young, Black Hawk, and John Kellogg, Reedsburg.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1874—Senate, John B. Quimby, re-elected; Assembly, Carl C. Kuntz, Black Hawk, and David E. Welch, Baraboo.

Twenty-eighth Session, 1875—Assembly, Thomas Baker, Prairie du Sac, and E. D. Welch.

Twenty-ninth Session, 1876—Senate, David E. Welch, Baraboo; Assembly, David B. Hurlburt, Logansville, and Silas J. Seymour, Reedsburg.

Thirtieth Session, 1877—Assembly, same as previous session.

Thirty-first Session, 1878—Senate, David E. Welch, re-elected; Assembly, A. P. Ellinwood, Reedsburg, and D. B. Hurlburt.

Thirty-second Session, 1879—Assembly, Ulrich Hemmi, Black Hawk, and A. P. Ellinwood.

Thirty-third Session, 1880—Senate, E. E. Woodman, Baraboo; Assembly, Ephraim Blakeslee and Thomas Gillespie.

If previous Republican majorities in Sauk County indicate anything, the thirty-fourth session will witness the attendance of the same gentlemen from this county who took part in the Thirty-third Assembly.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIONS.

The act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, conferred upon the people the right to be represented in the National Congress by one delegate, to be chosen by the votes of the qualified electors of the Territory. Under this authority the Territory was represented by the following delegates: George W. Jones, elected October 10, 1836; James Duane Doty, September 10, 1838; James Duane Doty, August 5, 1840*; Henry Dodge, September 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, September 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, September 22, 1845, and John H. Tweedy, September 6, 1847.

By the Constitution adopted when the Territory became a State, in 1848, two representatives in Congress were provided for by dividing the State into two Congressional Districts.

* Doty afterward resigned, he having been appointed Governor of the Territory by President Tyler, September 13, 1841.

the First District being composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the Second District, of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe. Under this authority, an election was held May 8, 1848, and William Pitt Lynde was elected member of Congress from the First District; Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, for the Second District. The people, therefore, then residing within the limits of Columbia County, were represented in the Thirtieth Congress by Dr. Mason C. Darling.

At the first session of the State Legislature, which continued from June 5 to August 21, 1848, the State was divided into three Congressional Districts, Sauk County falling in the second. This appointment continued unchanged until 1861. The district was represented during that period as follows: Thirty-first Congress, 1849-51, Orsamus Cole; Thirty-second, 1851-53, Ben C. Eastman; Thirty-third, 1853-1855, Ben C. Eastman; Thirty-fourth, 1855-57, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-fifth, 1857-1859, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-sixth, 1859-1861, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-seventh, 1861-63, Luther Hanchett.*

At the Fourteenth Session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, continuing from January 9 to May 27, 1861, the State was divided into six Congressional Districts, Sauk County falling to the Third. Under this appointment the district was represented as follows: Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863-65, Amasa Cobb. Mr. Cobb was thrice re-elected, and was succeeded by J. Allen Barber, who served until 1873.

The present Congressional apportionment was made at the twenty-fifth session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, continuing from January 10 to March 27, 1872, when the State was divided into eight districts, Sauk County again falling into the Second District, composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk and Columbia. In the Forty-third Congress, 1873-75, the district was represented by Gerry W. Hazleton; in the Forty-fourth, 1875-77, by Lucien B. Caswell; in the Forty-fifth, 1877-79, by Lucien B. Caswell; in the Forty-sixth, 1879-81, by Lucien B. Caswell.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT AND STATE CIRCUIT COURT.

Until 1823, all that part of the Territory of Michigan now forming the State of Wisconsin had no separate courts, except County Courts of very limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and Justices' Courts. All important civil cases and all criminal cases, except for petty offenses, were tried by the Supreme Court at Detroit. Here the judicial power was vested in three judges appointed by Congress, originally to hold the office during good behavior, but subsequently limited to four years. In January, 1823, an act of Congress provided for the appointment of an additional Judge for the counties of Brown, Crawford and Michilimackinac. That court had concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the Territory. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act. Hon. James D. Doty was appointed Judge of this court at its organization, and held the office until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by the Hon. David Irvin. This court continued as organized until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, what is now Sauk County being then a part of Crawford County; it consequently came under the jurisdiction of Judges Doty and Irvin.

The terms of the District Court for the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford, which was established by the act of 1823, were held once in each year in each of those counties, at Mackinac in July, at Green Bay in June, and at Prairie du Chien in May. Although Judge Doty had received his appointment in 1823, yet he did not arrive in the district until midsummer, and no regular term of the court was held that year. In October, 1824, he appointed and held a special term for the trial of criminal cases at Green Bay. At this term the first grand jury was impaneled in Brown County, and the Hon. Henry S. Baird, who was the pioneer lawyer of Wisconsin, was appointed District Attorney. A large amount of criminal business was

* Died November 21, 1862; Walter D. McIndoe chosen to fill vacancy.

brought before the grand jury. Forty-five indictments were found and presented to the court, one for murder, on which there was a conviction, some for assault and battery, larceny, selling spirituous liquors to the Indians, and last, but not least, twenty-eight cases for illicit cohabitation. The large number of the latter arose from the reprehensible practice adopted by the traders and French inhabitants of taking Indian women as wives, according to the custom of the natives. Those cases were generally disposed of by the defendants being brought into court on a warrant. Most of them pleaded guilty, when the court suspended sentence until the close of the term, with the intimation that all who presented the court, in the interim, certificates of legal marriage, would be let off by paying a nominal fine, which fine was afterward fixed at \$1 and costs. Some of the delinquents refused to marry, and were fined \$50.

In 1825-28, Judge Doty and H. S. Baird, Esq., traveled from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien in a bark canoe, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, with a crew of Canadians and Indians, the time required for the journey being from seven to nine days. In May, 1829, Judge Doty, M. L. Martin, Esq., and H. S. Baird, Esq., made the trip from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien on horseback, accompanied by a Menomonee Indian guide. They were the first white men to attempt and accomplish the land journey from Green Bay to the Mississippi.

After the organization of Iowa County in 1830, the county of Crawford was attached to Iowa County for judicial purposes, and remained so until Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the term of court that had theretofore been held at Prairie du Chien being thereafter held at Mineral Point.

When the Territory was organized in 1836, it embraced the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota and a part of the Territory of Dakota. The judicial power of the Territory was vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, and Justices Charles Dunn, David Irvin and William C. Frazer, composing the Supreme Court by Presidential appointment, were assigned to the districts; Chief Justice Dunn to the First District, composed of the counties of Iowa and Crawford (to which latter county Sauk County then belonged); Justice Irvin to the Second District, Dubuque and Des Moines Counties; and Justice Frazer to the Third District, Milwaukee and Brown Counties.

The Territory of Iowa having been organized July 4, 1838, embracing that portion of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi River, the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, at its session in 1839, made a new division of this territory into judicial districts; the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford, constituting the First District, to which Chief Justice Dunn was assigned; the counties of Dane (to which Sauk had but recently been attached for judicial purposes), Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green, constituting the Second District, to which Judge Irvin was assigned; and the counties of Brown, Milwaukee and Racine, constituting the Third District, to which Judge Miller, the successor of Judge Frazer, upon the death of the latter, was assigned.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin as a State in the Union, it was divided into five judicial circuits, Sauk County, together with the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette and Portage, being in the Third Circuit. At an election on the first Monday in August, 1844, Charles H. Larrabee was chosen Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, his term expiring December 31, 1854. At the previous April election, in 1854, he had been re-elected for a full term of six years, commencing January 1, 1855, and to end at the close of the year 1859; but, Sauk County having been taken from the Third Circuit in April, 1855, and attached to the Ninth, it came into the jurisdiction of Judge Alexander L. Collins. In the meantime, in accordance with a constitutional provision, Circuit Judges had been relieved of the duties devolving upon Supreme Justices, or, in other words, the Supreme Court had become an entirely separate tribunal, presided over by Justices especially chosen for that purpose.

On the 5th of September, 1858, Judge Collins resigned as Judge of the Third Circuit, and Luther S. Dixon was appointed in his place until a successor was elected and qualified. Before the next April election, however, Judge Dixon resigned, having been elevated to the Supreme Bench, and Harlow S. Orton was elected Judge of the Ninth Circuit to fill out the full term for

which Judge Collins had been elected, which expired December 31, 1860. On the 3d of April, 1860, Judge Orton was elected for a full term of six years, but he resigned January 28, 1865, when Alva Stewart was appointed to hold until the next April election. In April, 1865, Judge Stewart was elected to fill out the full term of Judge Orton, which he did, and in April, 1866, he was again elected, but this time for a full term of six years, which began January 1, 1867, and ended at the close of the year 1872. In April of this year, he was re-elected for a second term. However, on the 2d of April, 1877, upon the increase of the Ninth Circuit by the addition of Juneau, Adams and Marquette Counties, Judge Stewart resigned, but was appointed on the 5th of the same month as his own successor to fill out his full term. In April, 1878, he was re-elected for another full term, which will close December 31, 1884.

COUNTY JUDGES.

On the 11th of March, 1844, the qualified electors of Sauk Prairie Precinct, which then embraced, together with other territory, all that now contained in Sauk County (then belonging to Dane County, for judicial purposes), came together and cast their ballots for a complete set of county officers, including Probate Judge. This office Prescott Brigham* was chosen to fill. In the fall (September 23) of the same year, the county having been organized and another election precinct (Baraboo) created, a second election took place in pursuance of the provisions of the organic act. Lorrin Cowles,* father of Dr. Charles Cowles, of Baraboo, was elected to the office of Probate Judge. It is the belief of an old settler that Judge Cowles' successor was George Cargel. Maj. W. H. Clark* was then elected to the office, and, at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded in 1849 by James M. Clark, who was re-elected. Judge Clark resigned before his second term of office expired, and R. G. Camp* was appointed to fill the vacancy. E. G. Wheeler was chosen to the position in 1853, and served till 1857, when S. S. Barlow was elected as his successor. John B. Quimby succeeded to the office in 1861, and, being re-elected in 1865, retired in favor of C. C. Remington in 1869. Judge Remington resigned the position in 1872, and John Barker was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. James W. Lusk was elected in 1873, and Giles Stevens, the present incumbent, in 1877.

In the early history of "Old Sauk," County Judges (by which title these dignitaries are now most generally known) had jurisdiction, as now, over probate matters only. Early in the fifties, an act was passed by the Legislature giving them jurisdiction also over civil cases. This law was subsequently repealed.

The "oldest inhabitant" recalls some pleasant memories of the individuals who have served the people of Sauk County in this capacity. He recalls their characteristics, their manner and their dignified bearing. Judge Cowles (who is entitled to the distinction of having been the first County Judge in Sauk County, after its organization), he remembers as a sturdy, honest old farmer, and likewise Judge Cargel; both fully competent to handle the affairs of the office at that date. Maj. Clark was a native of Madison County, N. Y. A graduate of Hamilton College, he was a fine scholar and an able lawyer. On account of his skill in his profession and his ability in the Legislature (he having been a member of one of the Territorial Legislatures), he came to be known as the "Lion of Sauk." An amusing incident is related concerning the Judge, who, being engaged in the prosecution of a case of theft, in which the prisoner was charged with having stolen a light wagon, replied to the Latin phrase, *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*†, used by counsel for defense, by saying, *sotto voce*, "Yes, a man that will lie about a one-horse wagon will lie about an omnibus."

Judge James M. Clark was a graduate of an eastern law school. He was a sociable gentleman, thoroughly competent. He went from here to Tennessee, and later removed to Greeley, Colo., where he now lives. Judge Wheeler, now of Sioux Falls, Dak., bore his honors easy and had the confidence of the people. His successor, Judge Barlow, made a good Judge.

* Dead.

† False in one, false in all

He has also distinguished himself as District Attorney, member of the Assembly several terms, and Attorney General of the State. Judge Remington was a man of strong convictions, and, like most men of mark, had some enemies. Judge Lusk holds a high position among the leading barristers of the State as a gentleman endowed with superior legal attainments. He filled the office of County Judge with credit both to himself and to the people. Judge Stevens, the present amiable incumbent of the office, is well read in his profession, has a clear legal mind, and is regarded as a correct and conscientious official.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN SAUK COUNTY.

For the past twenty-four years, Sauk County has been largely Republican. Prior to 1856 and subsequent to the organization of the county in 1844, it was under Democratic rule. The change of front came in November, 1856, at the Presidential baptism of the Republican party. As an index to the political complexion of the county for the past thirty-two years, the following figures will be interesting:

- 1848—Zachary Taylor, W., 149; Martin Van Buren, F. S., 139; Lewis Cass, D., 158.
- 1852—Franklin Pierce, D., 681; Winfield Scott, W., 622; John P. Hale, F. S., 156.
- 1856—John C. Fremont, R., 2,014; James Buchanan, D., 993; Millard Fillmore, A., 4
- 1860—Abraham Lincoln, R., 2,309; Stephen A. Douglas, D., 985; John Bell, U., 2.
- 1864—Abraham Lincoln, R., 2,076; George B. McClellan, D., 985.
- 1868—Ulysses S. Grant, R., 3,262; Horatio Seymour, D., 1,366.
- 1872—Ulysses S. Grant, R., 2,702; Horace Greeley, L., 1,354.
- 1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, R., 3,395; Samuel J. Tilden, D., 2,201; Cooper, G., 16.



CHAPTER III.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT HOUSES—RAILROADS—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, SOIL, ETC.—SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—BLOOD CATTLE—STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—DAIRYING—STATISTICAL—FIRES, AND THE PANIC OF 1868—NATURE'S PROVISIONS.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—COURT HOUSES.

In 1843-44, the people of Prairie du Sac petitioned the Legislature to fully organize Sauk County. The residents of the Baraboo Valley remonstrated, on the ground that there were not voters enough in the county from which to draw a jury-list, and fill the county offices; and, further, that it was not politic, at that time, to burden themselves with the expense of a fully organized county. But this remonstrance availed nothing, for the Saukites had made up their minds to lose no time in which to allow Baraboo to gain strength, and a bill was pushed through the Legislature and approved May 10, 1844, under the provisions of which Noah Phelps, of Green County, John Morrison,* of Jefferson, and Charles Hart, of Milwaukee, were appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice. They were instructed to make a thorough examination of the whole county, and make the location "with regard to the future as well as the present population." They finally decided to locate it at one of the Sauk villages—the one which would make the largest donation. Sauk City, or Lower Town, offered the Bryant-Haraszthy House, estimated to be worth \$3,000. Prairie du Sac, or Upper Town, offered a certain number of village lots, supposed to be worth more than the Lower Town offer. The Commissioners accepted the Prairie du Sac offer, and the seat of justice was located accordingly.

Some months later the people of Prairie du Sac offered the deeds of the donated lots to the County Board. It was then discovered that they contained a clause making the lots revertible to the original donors in case of the removal of the county seat. This excited great indignation among the residents of Sauk City, Baraboo and the region known as the Bluffs, and several public meetings were held at which the matter was discussed.

In the summer of 1845, at one of these meetings, a committee was appointed, consisting of Count Haraszthy and Edmund Rendtorff, of Sauk City, and Levi Moore, Abram Wood, Thomas Remington and William H. Canfield, of Baraboo, to make an exploration of the interior of the county, and ascertain whether the land was fit for settlement and cultivation. The committee started on this exploration on the 10th of November, 1845. Count Haraszthy's mare and a week's provisions, a shot-gun, two rifles and a bird-dog constituted the outfit. They took the pinery road to Seeley's Creek, and camped that night in a pinery shanty. In the morning, the Count took the halter off the mare and told her to go home to her colt, and, taking one day's provisions, the explorers started for the primeval forests. The next day, Wood shot a deer, but did not get it, and a partridge, which the Count bagged, had to suffice for dinner, supper and breakfast, for six stalwart men. Another day was passed with nothing but water to drink, and the next breakfast and dinner, also, were a blank. It was proposed to shoot the dog that night for supper, but Capt. Moore's trusty rifle brought down a fine yearling buck, and the fast was soon terminated.

The committee crossed over the head-waters of Honey Creek, passed on to Bear Creek, thence down Narrows Creek to the Baraboo River, and thence to Baraboo. They subsequently reported to a mass meeting that the interior of the county was not only fit for cultivation, but would make a fine agricultural district.

In the winter of 1845-46, the Legislature was petitioned to re-establish the seat of justice by a vote of the people. The petition was granted, and on the 7th day of April, 1846, an election was held, resulting in the removal of the county seat to Baraboo. The county board

* Died of apoplexy while exploring the county.

appointed twelve Commissioners to designate the point for county-seat purposes. They made an arrangement with the school district for the southeast quarter of Section 35, which quarter the school district had previously claimed. On the day of the Government land sale, which occurred soon afterward, Prescott Brigham, then a County Commissioner, purchased the said quarter-section in his own name, and with his own money, there being no funds in the county treasury, and subsequently deeded it to the county. The County Commissioners platted it into a village, and called it Adams, in consideration of Mr. Brigham's high regard for the renowned Massachusetts family of that name. The survey was made by Charles O. Baxter, and the record of it bears date of April, 1847. The name was changed to Baraboo in 1852. The block upon which the old Western Hotel was afterward built was purchased by Sumner & Maxwell before a public sale of lots was held. Harvey Canfield and C. C. Remington were appointed Commissioner and Clerk, respectively, to conduct the sale of lots, and about \$4,000 was realized therefrom. With this money a wooden court house and jail were subsequently put up on the north side of Fourth street, facing the public square. The court-house was two stories high, and was completed in April, 1848, by Col. Edward Sumner, the contractor. The jail, it is said, resembled a huge dry-goods box, and was surrounded by a high wooden fence. Abe Wood was among the early inhabitants of this "jail." He had been incarcerated for attempting to shoot Henry A. Chapman, and, soon after being locked up, raised a portion of the loose floor and dug his way out.

But Baraboo did not long enjoy her county seat laurels in peace and quiet. About 1850, Reedsburg became an aspirant for county seat honors. The contest waxed warm for some time, and finally reached a climax in the spring of 1851, when the citizens of the "burg" took the position that no rafts or logs should pass over their dam en route for Baraboo. The services of a United States Deputy Marshal were called into requisition by the Baraboo people, and the Reedsburg dam was partially cut away. This event has since been referred to as the "Reedsburg war."

In 1852, the leading residents of Reedsburg petitioned the Legislature to have a nine-mile strip stricken from the southern portion of Juneau County and attached to the northern part of Sauk County. The petition was granted, and the strip added in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. This brought Reedsburg nearer the geographical center of the county. In 1853, through the efforts of Charles Armstrong, member of the Legislature, the strip was set back. But Reedsburg was not yet prepared to relinquish its claim, and, in 1855, they again came before the Legislature with a petition, praying that the county seat question be submitted to a vote of the people. The petition was granted, and in April, at the spring election, the question being submitted, Baraboo came off victorious.

The necessity for a new and better court house becoming apparent, the County Board at once took steps toward building. Sixty of the prominent citizens of Baraboo came forward with a \$3,000 subscription to defray a portion of the expenses. In the fall of 1855, a contract was let to P. A. Bassett for the erection of a two-story brick building, 40x60 feet, in the center of the public square. The structure completed, was formally accepted by the board on the 1st of January, 1857.

On the night of the 4th of July, 1857, the old court house (then the property of Peter Van Wendall) was destroyed by fire. A local writer thus sums up the history of this ancient landmark.

"The remorseless fire on the night of the 4th inst., destroyed the last vestige of this venerable edifice. As we stood and saw the fire-fiend wrapping it in his lurid glare, and as one by one the old timbers dropped to ashes beneath his fiery embrace, we could not help letting our thoughts wander back to the past, when the old court house was the pride of our village, the best building in all Sauk County. Erected in 1847, when Baraboo was scarcely a hamlet, and this county numbered its inhabitants by scores instead of by thousands, its construction was a work of no small magnitude. When completed, no wonder that the pioneers, long used to the hut and wigwam, should gaze upon it with honest pride. A year or two after the building

was put up, we well remember how a new acquaintance volunteered to show us the sights, and took us the first thing to see the new court house, then the 'elephant' of the place. The second story was not only the court-room, but the schoolroom, the church, the lecture-room, and, in fact, the only place for the accommodation of public assemblages. At last the wants of the people, growing with the increased population, demanded a new court house, and ere a larger and more showy building could be completed, the old court house was left deserted, for a time, when its upper story was let for a printing office to D. K. Noyes, then the proprietor of the *Republic*. At last, neglected by man and abused by the elements, it was not fit for a printing office, even, and the *Republic* changed its quarters. After that it stood empty and forlorn until about two years ago, when it was bought by P. Van Wendall, and moved a short distance to the east, when a new front was built for it; and, being otherwise rejuvenated, it presented an entirely different appearance. It was then turned into a saloon, and no doubt felt the degradation deeply. But it was not long to endure this humiliation. The fire came, and as the flames seethed, hissed and roared in, around and about it, it was cleansed of all impurities, and its ashes sank to earth as pure as nature herself."

In 1857, a hexagonal stone jail was built near the corner of Second and Broadway, overlooking the river and the picturesque hills and vales beyond. Col. Sumner was the contractor. In 1864, an addition, or rather a new wooden jail, was built in the rear of the stone structure, which had come to be considered unsafe. The construction of this latter building was superintended by Jonas Tower, of Ironton fame.

In 1867, the interior of the new court house was remodeled. New floors were laid, partitions altered, two fire-proof vaults put in to accommodate the records of the County Court and Register of Deeds, and a Sheriff's office added.

When the question of a permanent location for the county seat was finally settled, and Reedsburg ceased to be an aspirant, the citizens of Baraboo turned their attention toward the improvement of the public square. A large number of the principal kinds of shade and ornamental trees were planted throughout the park. Many of them have grown to be full size, and now spread their cool branches above the heads of a new generation.

RAILROADS.

About 1850, leading citizens of Sauk County obtained a charter for a railroad through the Baraboo Valley. The corporate title was the Fort Winnebago, Baraboo Valley & St. Paul Railway Company. At that time, A. Hyatt Smith, Robert J. Walker and others were engaged in building (chiefly on paper) a line of road from Chicago to Janesville, and from there, it was understood, the main line was to pass through Madison and the Baraboo Valley to St. Paul, while a branch was to lead via Fond du Lac to the Lake Superior region. Messrs. Smith & Walker had organized a company for this purpose, under the statutes of Illinois and Wisconsin, known as the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, and later as the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company. They had a charter from Janesville to Madison, and had laid considerable track between Chicago and Janesville. The scheme had every element of apparent success in its composition, and the citizens of Sauk County, fearing the road from Madison to St. Paul might be located at a point too far south to be of any benefit to them, procured the charter referred to, and subsequently obtained amendments to it securing the right of way from Madison to Baraboo, and thence northwestward to La Crosse or any other point on the Mississippi River. They stood ready to deliver this charter to Messrs. Smith & Walker, and also to furnish financial aid, just so soon as those gentlemen manifested their ability to put the road through.

In 1852, a bill was introduced in Congress granting to the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac people the alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the proposed routes to aid in the construction of the roads. A clause in this bill provided that, in case the lands which would so fall to the company had been settled by private entry, an equivalent should be given them from the then unoccupied lands in other parts of the State. The bill passed to a third reading, and was defeated by one vote, when its friends were confident of its success. Opposition to it came

chiefly from Milwaukee, from parties then engaged in directing the affairs of the La Crosse & Milwaukee road, now the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. They fought it vigorously from the very beginning, but, having twice met with defeat (in the first and second readings), had withdrawn from the contest, and openly conceded its ultimate success. The friends, as well as the enemies, of the grant, were very numerous. The "third house" was composed almost entirely of Wisconsin men. Smith & Walker had opened regular headquarters, and it is said the former expended \$80,000 in the one article of wine during the two winters that the contest lasted. P. A. Bassett and Col. James Maxwell, of Baraboo, went to Washington at different times in the interest of the grant, Mr. Bassett being present when the final vote was taken. The defeat of the grant bill, of course, left the managers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company without prospective resources, and they were compelled to let the project rest.

In the winter of 1856-57, negotiations were opened with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, of which William B. Ogden was then President. P. A. Bassett, of Baraboo, having been delegated by the citizens to consult with Mr. Ogden, proposed to him that if the company would take the matter in hand and build a road through the valley, Sauk County would give in bonds and securities the sum of \$450,000, and that the city of Madison would increase the amount to \$600,000. Mr. Ogden promised that the route should be surveyed the following spring and work commenced as soon thereafter as possible. The crash of 1857 ruined the company's calculations in this regard and postponed further consideration of the subject.

A corporation known as the Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company also enjoyed the favorable consideration of the people of Sauk County at an early day; but before any action was taken by the company toward locating a line, the corporate name was changed to the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley. Judge S. L. Rose, of Beaver Dam, becoming President of this company, secured an amendment to the charter, and called it the Milwaukee, Watertown, Beaver Dam & Baraboo Valley Railroad Company. The sum of \$100,000 was named as the amount Sauk County would be required to raise to aid in its construction, and Judge Rose made a tour through the Baraboo Valley for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. Special elections were held in some of the towns through which the proposed line was to have passed, and money voted to aid in its construction. The town of Merrimack pledged itself to raise \$50,000 should the line cross the river at that point before the bonds were issued. Other towns along the contemplated route held out similar inducements. The company was thus thrown upon its own resources to commence the work, and for the want of means the project was abandoned.

It remained, however, for that great railway genius, Byron Kilbourn, to successfully enlist the support of the citizens of Sauk County in favor of a railway scheme calculated to make the "poor rich and the rich richer." The agents of Mr. Kilbourn's enterprise invaded the county from the direction of Milwaukee and induced numerous farmers to give their notes, secured by mortgages upon their property, for the stock of the then comparatively unknown La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad. In many parts of the county they found but little difficulty in securing customers for their paper. The advantages of a road running in front of every stockholder's door were pictured in attractive colors and eloquently dwelt upon. Then there was something irresistibly enticing in the prospect of forthcoming dividends upon the stock, which would surely enhance its value 100 per cent by the time the road should have been completed.

Meetings were held at all the principal points in Sauk County, at which enthusiastic speeches were made in favor of subscribing to the stock of the road. Mr. Kilbourn was present in person at many of these gatherings, and frequently harangued the assemblage. An old settler of Baraboo remembers hearing him, on one occasion, state that the road would in all probability pass through Baraboo; at any rate, "Baraboo stood as good a chance as any other point in the county." That same evening a meeting was in progress at Newport, at which the speakers assured the citizens of that pretentious place that the road would certainly cross the river there. These promises, though glaringly inconsistent, served the desired purpose to keep

up the excitement, and farm mortgages continued to be given with the utmost confidence in the declarations of the railroad men; in fact the granting of mortgages became a mania which lasted so long as there were unencumbered farms and confiding farmers in the county. It is a remarkable fact that farms with mortgages upon them were considered worth more than those that were unmortgaged, so earnest were the people in the belief that the stock of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company would appreciate in value and pay handsome dividends to the holders of it. Not to be the possessor of shares of this company was for a time considered a social disqualification, and, it is said, not a few neighborly feuds occurred between holders and non-holders on account of a manifest feeling of superiority on the part of the former over the latter.

But there finally came a revelation which, at this late date, seems almost cruel to refer to. The first intimation the people had of the "true inwardness" of the scheme was contained in the announcement that the company had decided not to cross the Wisconsin River at Newport; neither would the line pass through the Baraboo Valley. On the contrary, the managers had concluded not to penetrate any part of Sauk County with their road. Still the holders of stock remained hopeful. Passing over the question of anticipated dividends, the stock, they thought, would certainly be redeemed at par, and in this way they would escape loss. Then came the intelligence that the road had passed to other hands, and that the individuals composing the original company, were no longer responsible to the mortgagors for the redemption of the stock they held. Following close upon this astonishing information, came still more tangible evidence of duplicity, in the form of interest-bills upon the bonds of the defunct company. It had been stipulated between the farmers and the railroad men that the interest upon the bonds should be paid by the latter, but now that the company had ceased to exist in name, the bondholders naturally pounced upon the grantors of the mortgages for interest satisfactions. Recourse has since been had to the courts, decisions being rendered in favor of the bondholders.

In the meantime the road was rapidly approaching the Wisconsin River from the east. Apparently nothing definite had been determined upon as to the point of crossing, and the citizens of the village of Newport, though sadly disheartened over the prospect before them, resolved to press their claims to the last. The village had been built up principally upon the verbal promises of the officers of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company that the road should cross the Wisconsin River at that point, and in anticipation thereof, lots rose to a very high price. Soon afterward, however, the company purchased land a mile and a half up the river, and procured a new location for the crossing. Many of the Newport citizens were stockholders in the road, but had no power to remedy the great wrong inflicted upon them. Finding themselves unable to obtain redress, they next endeavored to secure a depot on the line of the road opposite their place. In December, 1858, the company's Board of Directors granted a memorial, signed by the most prominent business men of Newport, Baraboo, Reedsburg, Delton, and the surrounding country, to allow Newport to erect a depot, on the east side of the river, at her own expense, and have the trains stop there. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and forthwith was heard in the then almost deserted village, the busy sound of ax, saw and hammer, and within ten weeks one of the handsomest depots on the line of the road stood erect and ready for use. On the 25th of February, 1859, a grand festival was held to celebrate the event, and the next day the first passenger train stopped there. And Newport was "resurrected." Some of the toasts on that festive occasion were very appropriate. For instance: "The Resurrection—Newport on the right, Kilbourn City on the left." "The citizens of Newport and vicinity—may they never be obliged to go to Kilbourn City to get on a train." And this one, aimed at the heads of the railroad managers: "The La C. & M. R. R., from Lone Rock to the head of the Dells—

"A serpent once roamed in a garden, 'tis said,
With deception and lies as his theme;
And engulfed in corruption our primitive head,
By his false and fraudulent schemes.

"So his offspring can now, in all they may do,
Be known by the manner they travel—
The serpentine course this railroad pursues,
Will their origin fully unravel."

But the confiding people of Newport were not permitted long to enjoy the privileges and benefits accruing to an ordinary way station. Mr. Kilbourn soon pushed his road up the east side of the river to the present site of the city which bears his name. A crossing was there effected, and, with characteristic energy, Mr. Kilbourn completed his road to the Mississippi River, about one mile of the line passing through Sauk County.

The feeling against the company was very intense, not only in this county, but in other parts of the State where the people had been hoodwinked. In order to quiet the deceived mortgagors, the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company finally signed over to them their State land-grant. Sales of this grant have since been made, and the proceeds distributed pro rata among the mortgagors. About 20 per cent has so far been realized upon the original amounts invested.

The facts concerning subsequent movements to obtain a road through the Baraboo Valley are very meager, though the citizens did not pause in their efforts to secure this long-desired outlet. In the fall of 1862, the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company made a preliminary examination of a route from Madison to La Crosse, and, in March following, Vice President Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, wrote to Gen. Starks, of Sauk County: "The route is an exceedingly feasible one, though some portions of it will be quite expensive. Our Board of Directors have determined to extend their line to the river, although, with the uncertainties of the times, I can make no positive promises of an immediate commencement of the work."

At a meeting of citizens held July 23, 1863, the Baraboo Valley Railroad Association was organized with P. A. Bassett as President, and correspondence was at once entered into with various railroad companies, setting forth the advantages of the route and the extent to which the people of the county would lend financial aid. In September following, the Chicago & North-Western Company made a survey from Madison to La Crosse, through the Baraboo Valley, Col. Van Meenan, the surveyor, reporting favorably upon the route. Here the subject appears to have been temporarily dropped.

The next railroad movement was made in January, 1865, when Gen. Starks introduced a bill into the Legislature to incorporate the Portage City & Baraboo Valley Railroad. The measure passed, and under this charter meetings were held in Baraboo and Greenfield, the latter town pledging \$15,000 in aid of the road. In Baraboo, a resolution was adopted pledging \$100,000. In June of that year, Gen. Starks, R. H. Strong and A. A. Avery had a conference with the Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and a re-organization of the Baraboo & Portage City Company was effected. In September, a route was surveyed by Chief Engineer Sill to Pine Island, above Portage. It was the original purpose of the company to continue the survey to Baraboo through the Lower Narrows, but the changing interests of "Mitchell's road" put a check upon further progress in this direction.

On the 11th of October, 1865, a meeting of the Directors of the "Madison, Lodi & Baraboo Valley Railroad Company" was held at Madison, Baraboo being represented by Messrs. Starks, Thomas, Sumner and others. The company thus named was formally organized on the 6th of March following, 500 shares of the stock being taken, and \$5 per share paid in. Nothing tangible grew out of this movement, and it was not until 1869 that the people of Sauk County, heartily disgusted with the coquettish managers of the great lines from whom they had cause to expect something, resolved to go into the railroad business themselves. In October of that year, Col. S. V. R. Ableman expressed the popular sentiment in a communication signed "Locomotive," published in the local papers. The article, the caption of which was "Shoulders to the Wheel," argued the ability of the citizens to construct a line of road through the valley, and thus place themselves in a position to dictate terms to either of the companies operating in this State who desired to make connection with them. This opening gun, as it were, was followed by a broadside from the pen of J. C. Lusk, in which was expressed the intense feeling stirred by Col. Ableman's eloquent appeal. The first meeting was held on the 19th of November, 1869, and was attended by delegates from far and near. An executive committee was appointed, headed by Col. Ableman, and it was resolved to apply for a charter. An instrument, covering the ground, was accordingly drawn up and passed by the next Legislature. A

permanent organization was effected July 1, 1870 (the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company) by the election of the following officers: President, T. Thomas; Vice President, J. Mackey; Secretary, T. D. Lang; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; Directors, S. V. R. Ableman, J. F. Smith, Moses Young, S. P. Barney and Jonas Narracong. At this meeting, 500 shares of the stock were taken, \$5 on each share being paid in. In the meantime, propositions had been received from various railroad officials, which gave great strength to the undertaking and encouraged the managers to use every energy they possessed in the interest of the project. About this time, a public statement was made by Messrs. Tracy and Dunlap, of the Chicago & North-Western, that that company proposed to undertake the construction of a line through the Baraboo Valley. Holding the charter for a route through the "lake gap," it was evident the Air-Line people occupied a strong position. The Michigan Central road, through James F. Joy and George E. Easterly, also made a proposition to build the road, but the North-Western managers seem to have held out the best inducements, and arrangements were finally made with them. On the 12th and 13th of July, the Directors of the Air-Line road had a conference with the Directors of the Chicago & North-Western, at which a basis of agreement was accepted by both parties and reduced to writing. Under this agreement, a re-organization of the Air-Line directory was effected, five of its members retiring and being succeeded by George L. Dunlap, James H. Howe, Henry H. Porter and John B. Turner, of the North-Western Company, James L. Hill being jointly chosen on behalf of both companies.

The history of the enterprise from that time to the present is unattended by events of a nature demanding exhaustive consideration in these pages. It is sufficient to say that the basis of agreement has been strictly adhered to by both parties. Sauk County, so long in a position to aid in the building of a road through her fertile valleys, came promptly forward with the amount stipulated in the agreement. Work upon the road was commenced and vigorously prosecuted to the end. The results have been of a character beneficial to both the people and the company.

The road was completed to Baraboo on Friday, September 8, 1871, and on Tuesday, the 12th, a grand celebration took place, such a one as was never before held in these classic precincts. There were music, speaking, cannon-firing and great rejoicing generally. It is estimated that 10,000 people were present. One of the remarkable features of the occasion was the great arch erected over the track. On either side of the track a circle of hop-poles had been formed. Through the spaces between the poles, hop-vines were wreathed until the poles were entirely clad with green. On the top of the columns rested a broad arch, surmounted by a large keystone, upon which were piled immense golden pumpkins, strings of red-cheeked apples, sheaves of wheat and stalks of corn. In the center stood a flag-staff, from which floated a banner.

The iron-horse reached Reedsburg on New Year's Day (1871-72), but, on account of the unfavorable season for outdoor celebrations, the observance of the event was postponed.

The material interests of the county have undergone a greater degree of development in the past nine years than during the entire period of its history preceding the advent of the railroad; and the permanent location at Baraboo of the company's roundhouse, workshops and business headquarters for the Madison Division, contributes almost immeasurably to the importance of the road to every part of the county.

Passing through the southwestern portion of the county, with stations at Spring Green and Lone Rock (the latter just over the line in Richland County), the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road furnishes a convenient and valuable outlet for the people of that section. Chiefly in consequence of the advantages thus afforded, Spring Green has grown to occupy the third position in the list of prosperous villages in Sauk County.

The total amount of farm mortgages given in Sauk County to different railroad companies was \$120,100, as follows: La Crosse & Milwaukee, \$87,200; Watertown & Madison, \$4,020; Madison, Fond du Lac & Michigan, \$27,300; Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley, \$600; Milwaukee & Horicon, \$1,000.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, SOIL, ETC.

Sauk County presents productive features of remarkable diversity. Almost every known kind or quality of soil is found within its borders. There are large areas of prairie, which, it seems, were especially adapted by nature to the raising of corn; hills dimpled with small valleys and surmounted by table-lands, where the best winter wheat in the State is grown, and marshes calculated for meadows, both wild and tame.

Beginning in the northwest portion of the county, in the town of Woodland, we find, in the valleys, a soil of rich loam, and on the ridges the quality of clay in which winter wheat thrives and yields abundantly. This town, however, is more particularly noted for its timber; in fact, is the great lumbering region whence, in early days, came all the rafts of pine logs that were gathered and floated down the Baraboo into the Wisconsin, and thence to the Mississippi. It was here also that the Wonewoc Wagon Company got their timber until that institution closed down.

Passing west into the town of Lavallo, we find the diversity of soil and the variety of productions more marked, though the features west and south of the river are very similar to those described in Woodland. East of the river, the soil is sandy. Wheat and corn are raised in this region in about equal proportions. Dairying is the principal industry in the southern part of the town.

The town of Winfield is very bluff, and the soil sandy, though a few of the best farms in the county are situated in this town.

In Dellona, the characteristics are very much the same as in Winfield. The town is largely devoted to corn.

The town of Delton may be fitly described as poor and sandy north of the two southern tiers of sections. The extreme southern tier comprises the best soil in the town, though there is a strip of very productive land along the Wisconsin River. Webster's Prairie is particularly noted for its sand and unproductiveness. Corn is the principal product in the town.

In the town of Fairfield, the cultivated portions are devoted chiefly to corn. The best lands are in the north part of the town. An extensive marsh, covering some seven or eight sections, exists in the southeast portion.

The south half of Greenfield is very broken and sterile, though there are occasional valleys of fair soil. The north half consists of good prairie soil. A large part of the famous Baraboo Valley is in this town. Corn, wheat and oats are grown here quite extensively. Dairying is one of the substantial interests of the town.

Turning westward, we pass into the town of Baraboo, and find two distinct soils, with the river as the dividing line. North of the stream are the "oak openings" and sand; south of it, the clay and maple groves, where winter wheat of the very best quality is raised, samples of it having taken the first premium at a recent State fair. Here, also, are many sugar orchards, while north of the river not a maple is to be seen, except those transplanted there. The north-west portion of the town is largely devoted to corn.

In the town of Excelsior, the best lands lie between Baraboo and Ableman, though there are patches of good land in other parts. Corn predominates.

Within the boundaries of the town of Reedsburg is contained some excellent soil; especially is this true of Babb's and Narrows Prairies. The town is especially noted for the great quantities and superior quality of potatoes raised there and shipped from the railway station. Hop-raising also forms one of the leading agricultural pursuits.

The north part of Ironton is formed of similar soil to that of the two prairies in the previously described town. The southern portion of the town is broken and hard to cultivate. Corn and wheat are raised in about equal proportions, while stock-raising and dairying receive considerable attention. This town is noted for its iron mines, from which it derives its name.

The town of Washington is or was before advancing civilization bore down upon it very heavily timbered throughout. The soil is very strong, and it has the reputation of being probably the best winter wheat section in the county.

The agricultural characteristics of the town of Westfield are not unlike those of the town of Washington. Winter wheat and hops are the chief productions.

Winter wheat also forms the principal production of the town of Freedom, which is almost wholly a timber region.

Two-thirds of the town of Sumter is prairie land, which is almost exclusively devoted to corn. The famous Kirk vineyard is situated in the northeast corner of this town.

The south and southwest portions of the town of Merrimack are considered the best lands in its borders. The north and northeast parts are sandy and unproductive. Corn predominates.

The only town in the county exclusively prairie, and therefore a good corn region, is Prairie du Sac. In the northern portion of the town the soil is rich and heavy, but it grows thinner as we pass south, and finally disappears entirely, enormous sand beds taking its place.

The town of Troy is considerably broken, with a large area of sand in the southern portion. There is some excellent land in the Honey Creek Valley. Corn is the leading agricultural feature.

Honey Creek is devoted to wheat, and has some very good land in its borders. Its hills are well wooded and valleys fertile.

In the town of Franklin, corn and wheat are raised in about equal proportions. The southern part of the town is prairie, the north being heavily timbered.

Crossing into the town of Bear Creek, we find ourselves in a region of naked bluffs and fertile valleys, where the dairying interest takes the lead of all other industries. There are two cheese factories in this town, and there is probably more of this article manufactured here than in any other town in the county. Wheat and corn receive considerable attention.

The town of Spring Green, the last in the category, is largely prairie, interspersed with sand beds. Corn and rye are the principal products.

SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The organization of this society took place in 1855. The first meeting of which there is any record was held on the 22d of February (an historic day) of that year, at Taylor's Hall, in the village of Baraboo. Due notice of this meeting had been given, and the attendance was large, considering the very primitive state of agriculture at that date. Alexander Crawford was called to the chair and James S. Moseley was appointed Secretary. A twelve article constitution was presented and adopted. The first article declared the objects of the society to be the "promotion and improvement of the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanical, manufacturing and household arts." The remaining clauses set forth the obligations and duties devolving upon the officers of the society, and included specified rules for governing the management of fairs. Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year: James M. Clarke was chosen President; Daniel Pound, Vice President; James S. Moseley, Secretary and R. H. Davis, Treasurer. An invitation being extended to those present to become members by signing the constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of \$1, the following-named individuals responded: James M. Clarke, William J. Huntington, R. R. Remington, Benjamin L. Brier, Isaac W. Morley, Charles A. Clarke, B. B. Brier, William Stees, Francis K. Jenkins, John B. Walbridge, B. F. Mills, Rufus N. Flint, Alexander Crawford, John B. Crawford, S. V. R. Ableman, Charles H. Williams, Moses M. Chaplin, Ebenezer Martin, Stephen M. Burdick, Samuel Northrop, Oliver W. Thomas, James S. Moseley, Daniel Pound and John Acker. An Executive Committee was chosen as follows: Messrs. Morley, Remington, Williams, Jenkins, Acker and E. O. Rudd, A. F. Kellogg, Zoeth Eldridge, Henry Ochsner, Alexander Stewart, William Andrews, E. G. Blakeslee, Albert Kelley, Ransom E. Stone, James K. Thompson and John Young.

A premium list was arranged, and October 16, 1855, set for the date of the first fair, to be held in the village of Baraboo; but unfortunately there is no record of such fair having been held. The last meeting of the Executive Committee, prior to the date appointed for holding the

fair, took place on the 15th of September. At this meeting, James M. Clarke tendered his resignation as President of the society, and R. G. Camp was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting was held on March 15, 1856, when Mr. Camp was elected President; I. W. Morley, Vice President; R. H. Davis, Treasurer, and M. C. Waite, Secretary. An Executive Committee was also chosen, composed of one representative from each of the seventeen towns in the county. Nothing of consequence appears in the proceedings of this meeting in reference to the fair held the year previous. We are informed, however, that there was a balance in the treasury of \$135, which is conclusive evidence that the first fair of the Sauk County Agricultural Society was at least a profitable one. At this meeting a premium list for the next fair, to be held at Baraboo on the 1st and 2d of October, 1856, was presented, aggregating \$249.50 in cash. The names of eighty-six members appear on the roll.

In the fall of 1856, there seems to have been a re-organization of the society, as appears from a minute in the proceedings of a meeting held on the 1st of October, to wit: "On motion, the funds of the old society were passed over to the present organization." Officers were elected on the same date as follows: President, R. H. Davis; Vice President, J. B. Crawford; Treasurer, I. W. Morley; Secretary, E. Martin. Among the seventeen Directors chosen at this meeting appear many new names, indicating a complete revolution in the management.

At the July (1857) meeting of the Executive Board, President Davis presented his resignation, which was accepted, John W. Powell being appointed to fill the vacancy. The Treasurer's report showed \$23.97 on hand. On the 19th of September, Mr. Martin resigned the secretaryship, and was succeeded by William H. Joy. Five days later, the annual meeting for the election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of John B. Crawford for President, R. R. Remington for Vice President, John W. Powell for Treasurer, and James M. Clarke for Secretary. No reference is made, in the proceedings of the meetings held this year, to the fair of October, 1856.

On the 28th of August, 1858, the Executive Committee met, and adopted the report of the Committee previously appointed on premium list. Premium money to the amount of \$244 was voted to be distributed at the approaching October fair, which, it was subsequently resolved, should be held at Reedsburg. October 14, at the close of the fair, the annual election for officers was held, with the following result: President, J. B. Walbridge; Vice President, A. W. Starks; Treasurer, William H. Thompson; Secretary, H. H. Peck.

August 12, 1859, the Executive Committee met, and elected A. M. Starks, President, and A. B. Bradley, Vice President. It was also decided that the next fair and cattle show should be held at Baraboo, on the 21st and 22d of September. A resolution was passed to the effect that "a diploma be considered the highest possible testimonial of approbation this society can bestow." Henry Getchell and R. Jones were appointed a committee "to make inquiries as to the cost of leasing grounds and erecting suitable buildings for the convenience and accommodation of the society." The Committee reported in favor of accepting the offer of a site made by John B. Crawford, with whom they were further instructed to make a written agreement, and also to mature plans for a building. Mr. Peck resigned the secretaryship. M. C. Waite was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the board adjourned.

In January, 1860, it was resolved to procure material, and fence the ground leased of Mr. Crawford. In March, contracts were closed with P. A. Bassett for boards, and with Metcalf & Paddock for posts, and Messrs. Lee & Lemeroux were employed to build the fence. The fair this year was held at Baraboo, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September. The records show that there were 150 exhibitors and 801 entries. Premiums were awarded to the extent of \$277.50, while the receipts from all sources amounted to \$398. At the close of the fair, A. W. Starks was elected President; F. K. Jenkins, Vice President; John B. Crawford, Treasurer, and M. C. Waite, Secretary. The Board of Directors this year was composed of twenty members, and the membership of the society was 140. The financial report showed that there had

been paid \$297.23 for work and material on the fence inclosing the grounds, and \$548.60 on the building.

The annual fair for 1861 was held at Baraboo on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September. There were two diplomas awarded: Mrs. C. A. Hutchins for best lace cape, and Mrs. F. Longley for best sofa pillow. The sum of \$142 was disbursed in premiums. The highest premium (\$5) was given to F. G. Staley for the best-conducted farm. The business meeting of the society, held on the second day of the fair, resulted in the election of Harvey Canfield for President, R. R. Remington for Treasurer and H. H. Potter for Secretary. The receipts of this fair were \$253.23.

In January, 1862, Peter Cooper was chosen President of the society in place of H. Canfield, deceased. F. G. Staley was elected Vice President to supply the omission made at the preceding annual election. No record of the fair held this year is to be found.

In 1863, there were 298 entries and \$203.40 paid in cash premiums. The receipts amounted to \$285.55, and the total expenditures to \$294.79. The old board of officers was re-elected.

No record exists for 1864. The regular annual meeting of the Executive Committee was held January 21, 1865, at which Charles H. Williams was chosen President; E. Walbridge, Vice to hold business meetings in June, but failed on account of a quorum not appearing. President; R. R. Remington, Treasurer, and J. J. Gattiker, Secretary. Two attempts were made to hold business meetings in June, but failed on account of a quorum not appearing.

The next record of the society is dated the 18th of February, 1866. At this meeting, it was decided to hold a fair on the 10th and 11th of October, and \$235 were offered in premiums; according to the Treasurer's report, however, only \$127 was disbursed for this purpose. This was the most profitable fair held by the society up to that date. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$533.91, while the expenses were but \$289.21, leaving a balance of \$244.77. Charles H. Williams was re-elected President and J. J. Gattiker Secretary. H. H. Potter, J. B. Crawford and F. G. Staley were chosen Vice Presidents, and Henry Cowles Treasurer.

The records for 1867 are somewhat brief. The fair took place in October, but we are left in the dark as to the financial result. A resolution was passed at the business meeting that followed, extending thanks to John Y. Smith for an address delivered on the occasion; also one to the effect that "in future a diploma be offered in place of any first premiums to those who shall prefer it to the money." The following officers were chosen: President, H. H. Potter; Vice Presidents, J. B. Crawford, J. G. Graw and D. D. Lee; Treasurer, Henry Cowles; Secretary, J. J. Gattiker.

On the 18th of September, 1868, in pursuance with a previous call, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of holding the usual annual fair. A majority of the six gentlemen present favored a proposition not to hold a fair, and it was so determined, though the reason for this action does not appear. It certainly could not have been for lack of funds, for the report of the Treasurer showed that there was \$676.10 on hand.

The record of 1869 is also dated the 18th of September, and is very much to the same effect as the preceding. It reads as follows: "The meeting was called for deciding whether it would be advisable or not to hold a county fair. There was no quorum present, but those in attendance were decidedly of the opinion that, under the present circumstances, it would be best to dispense with the fair. The lease on the Crawford ground had expired, the building had been taken down, and there was no place to be had except Emery's race grounds, for which he would charge for two years at the rate of \$100 per year. The officers thought it to the advantage of the society to find a piece of ground which could be bought for a permanent location."

In May, 1870, it was decided to hold a fair on the 6th and 7th of October, and a list was made up offering \$455 in cash premiums, \$84 being for trotting and running. Four hundred articles were entered for exhibition, upon which there was paid \$304. Forty acres of land

were purchased this year from Adam Nixon for \$1,540, twenty acres of it being sold afterward for \$600. At the close of the fair the society found itself in debt \$779.59. Officers were chosen as follows: President, H. H. Potter; Vice-Presidents, J. M. True, J. G. Grow and I. W. Morley; Treasurer, Henry Cowles; Secretary, J. J. Gattiker.

The fair of 1871 was held in the society's new building on the 20th, 21st and 23d of September. There were ninety exhibitors and 326 entries in the different departments. The old board of officers was chosen, with the exception of I. W. Morley, who was succeeded as one of the Vice Presidents by John B. Crawford. Owing to the heavy expense attending the construction of a new building, the financial condition of the society this year was not favorable, though the prospects were bright. The receipts from all sources were \$1,070.70, but the expenses were sufficiently large to make the indebtedness \$1,155.

The result of the fair of 1872 composes no part of the very brief record of that year. A meeting was held on the 23d of March, at which it was decided to hold the fair on the 17th and 18th of September. A very extensive premium list was adopted, amounting to \$749.50. There is no record of the officers elected this year; and, for the following year (1873), while we have a list of the officers, there is no record of the fair. The officers for the latter year were: President, H. H. Potter; Vice Presidents, James Morey, H. Ochsner, John Dennett, P. J. Parshall, I. W. Morley, J. W. Wood; Secretary, John M. True; Treasurer, T. T. English.

In 1874, the officers were: President, H. H. Potter; Vice Presidents, J. B. Crawford, D. E. Welch, W. C. Cady, P. J. Parshall, A. Hoage, W. Thiele, J. B. Clark, B. U. Strong, N. H. Briggs, G. I. Bancroft, T. Gillespie, T. J. Morgans, E. Kimball, H. Ochsner, William Dennett, Isaac Gibbs, John Young and A. Cottington; Treasurer, T. T. English; Secretary, John M. True.

In 1875, John True was chosen President; a Vice President was chosen from each town; Henry Cowles was Treasurer, and Philip Cheek, Jr., Secretary.

In 1876, H. H. Potter was elected President, H. Cowles Treasurer, and John M. True Secretary. The receipts this year were \$1,032.08, the fair being held on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September.

Charles H. Williams was chosen President in 1877, J. M. Highland, Treasurer, and G. A. Pabodie, Secretary. The fair was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of September. Receipts, \$790.25.

In 1878, John M. True was President, John M. Highland, Treasurer, and George A. Pabodie, Secretary. The Vice President representation by towns was changed this year, two Vice Presidents being chosen—J. W. Wood and H. B. Knapp. The officers for 1879 were the same, with the exception of O. H. Cook being chosen as Vice President in place of J. W. Wood.

The present officers are John M. True, President; O. H. Cook and J. W. Wood, Vice Presidents; J. B. Duncan, Treasurer; F. N. Peck, Secretary. The receipts of the last exhibition were \$536.84.

For the past six or seven years, the winter meetings of this society have been full of interest. The attendance is very large from all parts of the county, while not a few practical men from other parts of the State take interest enough in them to be present. The meetings are chiefly devoted to the reading of papers on various topics pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, etc., and the discussion of those papers.

BLOOD CATTLE.

The rearing of blood cattle has become one of the leading industries among Sauk County farmers, whose tastes have a tendency in that direction, and this feature of the farmyard, to all appearances, results in financial returns quite as satisfactory as many of the leading branches of agriculture. The ample area of lands in the county which produce sweet and nutritious grasses also makes the dairying interest a profitable one, and dairymen have not been slow in seeing the

necessity for improving the breed of their milch cows. Hence the demand for short-horns, Jerseys, Ayrshires, etc., and the consequent new departure of a few farmers who have turned their attention entirely to rearing them. Probably the first to take the lead in this industry in Sauk County was C. H. Williams, whose farm, near the village of Baraboo, is well adapted to stock-raising. He brought the first short-horns into the county about twenty-seven years ago, and has now something like thirty head. The Major is the most extensive breeder of fine cattle in the county. R. A. Morley and John M. True come next in point of numbers, though there are others, among whom may be mentioned W. T. Kelsey, of Prairie du Sac, G. W. and A. S. Waterbury, R. E. Stone and James Grisim, who have probably been longer in the business. Of Ayrshires, Mrs. C. C. Remington has eight or ten head, while A. G. Tuttle is the owner of half a dozen fine Jerseys.

STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On the 13th of June, 1874, Charles H. Williams, H. H. Potter, John M. True, John B. Crawford, R. J. Wood, J. W. Wood, J. H. Vrooman, William Fessler, Melatiah Willis, P. W. Carpenter, H. J. Farnum, Charles Teel, G. C. Astle, A. J. Sears, R. Johnson, Charles Payne, S. McGilvra, S. W. Emery, Ryland Stone, R. E. Stone, J. R. Hall, N. W. Morley, James Hill, William Christie, H. H. Howlett, R. A. Morley, Levi Cahoon, Amos Johnson and O. H. Cook, met in the Court House, Baraboo, and organized "The Stock Breeders' Association of Sauk County," a joint-stock company with a capital stock of \$4,200, having for its purpose "the procuring and keeping of imported and thoroughbred horses and mares for breeding purposes."

On the 10th of February, 1875, H. H. Potter, M. Willis, Amos Johnson, John B. Crawford and Charles Teel were chosen Directors of the Association, and on the 13th of the same month, H. H. Potter was elected President, J. B. Wood, Treasurer, and John M. True, Secretary.

The officers for 1876 were H. H. Potter, President; J. J. Gattiker, Treasurer, and John M. True, Secretary. Directors—Ross Johnson, H. J. Farnum, A. Johnson, H. H. Potter and J. B. Crawford.

The Directors for 1877 consisted of R. Johnson, P. W. Carpenter, H. H. Potter, Robert Wood and Amos Johnson. The others officers were the same as in 1876.

On the 12th of January, 1878, R. H. Strong was chosen President, E. Walbridge, Treasurer, and J. M. True, Secretary. Directors, P. W. Carpenter, R. Johnson, R. H. Strong, F. Baringer and O. H. Cook.

In 1879, R. J. Wood was made President, Messrs. Walbridge and True being re-elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. Messrs. Johnson and Strong were succeeded in the directory by H. J. Farnum and R. J. Wood.

The present officers are: President, John B. Crawford; Treasurer, E. Walbridge; Secretary, John M. True. Directors, George C. Astle, R. Johnson, J. B. Crawford, O. H. Cook and Fred Baringer.

DAIRYING.

Sauk County has become somewhat distinguished for her dairy products, one of her citizens having secured the highest prize awarded at the National Dairymen's Fair held in New York in 1879. The principal dairymen in the county are A. & D. Beckwith and Aaron Southard, of the town of Bear Creek, who manufacture cheese on quite an extensive scale. J. A. Morley and Archibald Barker, of the town of Baraboo, are the next most extensive dairymen, butter being their chief product; John Tordoff, Lavalley, cheese; Amos Johnson, O. K. Cook, H. Bradbury and John Monroe, Greenfield, butter and cheese; Peter S. Young and Henry Hills, Sumner, cheese. In 1879, J. A. Morley prepared an exhibit of butter and sent it to the National Dairymen's Fair, where it took the first premium (\$50) in the Wisconsin Class. This entitled it to compete for the sweepstakes, for which no butter could be entered that was not the best of some State class. The sweepstakes prize (\$100) it also took, it being pronounced the

best butter in the Fair. Then, again, it took the conditional prize of \$100 offered by the Higgins Salt Company, which that company agreed to pay to the winner of the sweepstakes, should it happen that the winning butter was salted with the Higgins salt, as was the case with the Morley butter.

STATISTICAL.

The following tabulated statement of the agricultural productions in Sauk County for 1878 is taken from the records of the County Board, and will furnish a fair idea of the productive wealth of the county:

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.										Acres harv'd for seed.		NUMBER OF POUNDS.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Cranberries.	Apples.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Clover.	Timothy.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Tons Grasses.	Butter.	Cheese.
Baraboo.....	18866	42835	30443	2615	2602	5660	3365	...	323	75	15	56	4	4428	.....	1890	51915	6000
Bear Creek.....	10493	16815	23840	372	1939	4313	355	...	80	...	...	...	...	200	.....	...	9873	77458
Dellona.....	9764	16595	33060	812	3474	7840	555	3	228	185	20 ¹ / ₂	131 ¹ / ₂	4	3145	.....	363	6590	2200
Delton.....	8609	39195	22570	40	6378	5182	2829	40	473	275 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	230	5 ¹ / ₂	9596	82	960	28815	.....
Excelsior.....	17433	41855	38242	796	7358	10323	380	...	780	357	1	249	...	9381	.....	1383	34150	.....
Fairfield.....	13646	28112	21347	47	5690	4693	205	...	292	1388	6	252	3	3725	.....	1233	21940	110
Franklin.....	22634	16950	34771	547	1092	3538	30	...	30	180	13	154	1	.....	.....	1286	16795	13500
Freedom.....	22389	32778	22916	784	2040	8477	1755	6	1573	20	12	6	4	2939	251	2000	28390	.....
Greenfield.....	14026	36020	27845	1978	3096	7132	625	...	104	87	15	94	3	50	.....	1306	31800	20000
Honey Creek.....	39571	41935	44695	2002	2344	8252	620	...	311	192	2	165	1 ¹ / ₂	780	.....	1243	11098	400
Ironton.....	17002	28352	36965	2188	1339	7210	340	...	585	30	.....	32	.....	2130	.....	2003	22920	10150
LaValle.....	12089	37380	27524	1693	1778	7217	820	...	5	4	.....	.....	.....	5302	.....	1175	18930	7960
Merrimack.....	13168	35780	28876	1321	1961	2006	...	...	50	115	3	38	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	664	17600	.....
Prairie du Sac.....	18779	47900	29407	1984	7639	2561	815	...	474	85	32	93	11 ¹ / ₂	5570	.....	332	13430	2190
Reedsburg.....	31235	46755	48353	2967	4496	11759	2785	...	111	197	20	107	6	8372	40	1283	35375	.....
Spring Green.....	7279	43000	46659	392	8333	1934	270	...	100	66 ¹ / ₂	51	56	28	.....	.....	868	25385	.....
Sumter.....	19093	56556	61070	5205	2415	5095	100	...	758	186	44	210	12 ³ / ₄	755	.....	3000	28971	18545
Troy.....	34694	33275	39121	1494	8956	4600	.....	.....	.....	258	9	209	.....	2215	.....	.....	19378	4200
Washington.....	14040	58400	29790	720	640	4680	.....	.....	2883	41	34	15	12	2800	.....	.....	45400	.....
Westfield.....	37724	38900	37775	742	812	8140	2396	...	255	88	.....	60	.....	2110	.....	88	1200	.....
Winfield.....	8492	13340	25070	540	840	2800	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	81	.....	6635	.....	617	13100	.....
Woodland.....	18135	20131	27189	1426	661	5196	130	...	102	24 ¹ / ₂	20	21	6	2914	588	1319	18837	200
Totals.....	409161	772859	731528	30665	75883	128508	18375	49	9517	3994 ¹ / ₂	313	22591 ¹ / ₂	102	73557	961	23184	501892	162913

In 1879, there were grown in the county the following acres of crops: Wheat, 38,230; corn, 29,023¹/₂; oats, 24,518; barley, 1,553¹/₂; rye, 4,738¹/₂; potatoes, 2,766¹/₂; root crops, 128¹/₂; cranberries, 5; orchard, 1,653 (with 47,030 bearing trees); hops, 917¹/₄; tobacco, ⁵/₈; grasses, 25,452¹/₂; there were 9,952 milch cows, valued at \$135,310.

Here is an item, supplied by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1868, which will grow valuable as it grows older: Number of acres of improved land in the county, 85,000; average price per acre, \$15; acres of unimproved land, 447,000; price per acre, \$4; post offices in county, 20; schoolhouses, 157; church buildings, 25; flouring-mills, 12, with 35 runs of stone; saw-mills, 21, with 35 sets of saws; woolen-factories, 2; foundries and machine shops, 4; smelting furnaces, 1; other manufacturing establishments, 24. Population of county (estimated), 25,000. Population of villages (estimated): Baraboo, 3,000; Reedsburg, 1,500; Sauk City, 1,600; Delton, 500; Ironton, 400; La Valle, 100; Lyons, 200; Manchester, 50; Merrimack, 100; Spring Green, 600; Prairie du Sac, 800; Loganville, 500.

HOPS, AND THE PANIC OF 1868.

Sauk is the banner hop-raising county of Wisconsin, and, in fact, of the Northwest. Harvey Canfield, Benjamin Colton and Mr. Cöttington are believed to have been the pioneers in the business in the county. Producers then thought themselves fortunate if they obtained 7 cents per pound for their crop, after hauling it to Beaver Dam, which, in early times, was the nearest market. About 1863, owing to an increased demand for hops, the price advanced to such an unusual figure that farmers everywhere were induced to devote a portion of their lands to the cultivation of the article. For the next four years, notwithstanding the increased acreage

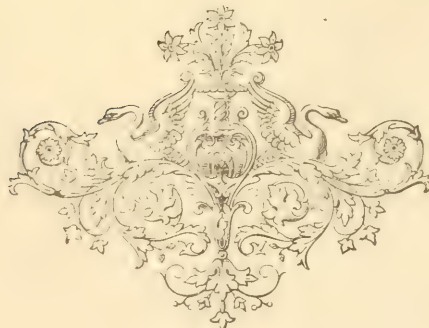
and supply, there was no falling-off in prices: on the contrary, hops advanced steadily, and in 1865, reached the extraordinary figures of 50, 55 and even 60 cents per pound, with fair prospects of going still higher. By this time, the cultivation of other farm products was almost entirely abandoned. Preparations had been made throughout the county to plant almost every available acre of tillable land into hops. Producers purchased from outside sources the necessary small grains required for feed and flour, and turned their undivided attention to hop-raising. The excitement ran high. Speculators, with pocketfuls of money, were plenty, and anxious to buy. Hundreds of farmers, with but very few acres of land, who had hitherto been considered poor, and in fact were poor, suddenly became reputably rich. A man needed no higher indorsement than to have it said of him, "He has a hop-yard." His credit was good at any of the mercantile establishments in the villages where he did his trading. "I'll pay when I sell my hops," was a sufficient guaranty for almost unlimited credit. It was a day of liberal dealings, not of sharp bargains, as now. The man with a hop-yard never stopped to say "It's too high; I'll give you so much," and he seldom inquired the price of an article he sought to purchase. It went on the books, and much depended upon the conscientiousness and fair-dealing qualities of the merchant. Farmers' daughters wore silks and attended universities; sons went to college, clothed in broadcloth, and the airs of opulence. There were evidences of wealth on every hand, and not without cause. A great many men became comparatively wealthy. The farmers in a radius of ten miles who had made \$10,000 in three years, could not be enumerated upon the fingers twice touched. Enormous hop-houses of fantastic shapes were built; fine blood horses were purchased; family carriages, phaetons and fancy harness found ready sale—"If you'll wait till my hops get ripe:" though toward the latter part of the period of excitement the cash was paid in most cases, and a great many old accounts were squared. But the end came, finally, and at a very inopportune time, when the acreage had been largely increased. Prices fell, and with a crash, too. Most of the crop of 1867 was held for higher figures; 30 and 35 cents was not enough. "They'll be worth more next year," said the hop-grower; but his prophecy was shorn of its wisdom the following season, when the bottom of the market dropped completely out, and hops became a drug, commercially, worth from 3 to 5 cents, with but few buyers. The old crops on hand were, in many instances, more than a dead loss; the pickers had been paid half the value of a pound of hops per box at the date of picking, which, a year later, amounted to more than the market price, and about the only profit left the producer, was contained in the conversion of his hop-poles into stovewood. One good result, however, of this hop excitement, was the substantial farm improvements made during its existence. The large and costly hop-houses now make good barns. Hop-raising, however, was not entirely abandoned after the panic; some farmers still continue to grow them quite extensively, and to some degree of profit.

NATURE'S PROVISIONS.

Thirty years ago, when farms were small, owing to the great length of time required to clear away the heavy growths of timber, many of the settlers in the western portion of the county found themselves in straitened circumstances and were compelled to fight starvation at great disadvantage. But nature seems to have provided a way for those who persevered in their efforts to gain a livelihood. John Jessop, of the town of Ironton, had but recently taken a claim of forty acres. He strove for a time to feed and clothe his family from the product of a few acres, but the period was drawing near when he would be called upon by the Government to pay for his land, and money he must have. At that date wild honey was very plentiful. The woods echoed with the buzz of the busy bee. Relinquishing his farm labors, Mr. Jessop turned his entire attention to the gathering of honey. When he had accumulated a wagon load of the "native sweet," he set out with his ox team for Baraboo, Portage and intervening commercial points, where he peddled it out to the citizens by the pound, for cash, provisions or anything else useful he could get. In this way, after making several trips, he paid for his land and supplied his family with the necessities of life.

Another of the natural products of the western portion of the county, which indirectly furnished food and raiment for a large number of settlers in early days, was ginseng root, so highly prized for medicinal purposes by the Chinese. In some localities, the root was very plentiful, and for a time the people generally devoted their attention to digging and shipping it to market, where they received as high as \$1 per pound for any quantity it might be their good fortune to gather. A widow lady, in the town of Washington, earned enough money in this way to pay off a considerable mortgage on her farm, which the previous hard times had compelled her to negotiate. Ginseng, so common with us, is a rare herb among the heathens of Asia. With them it is the panacea for all ills, and after it has undergone a process known to the Cantonese as *leong-tsue*, it enhances greatly in value. Large quantities of the article are transhipped to Australia, the Hawaiian Islands and that other Chinese province, California, where it finds ready sale among the nations of the Orient at the exorbitant figures of \$25 and \$30 an ounce. It is said to derive its great value in their estimation from having cured a former emperor of the colic.

The cutting of hop-poles furnished profitable employment to many during the great hop excitement from 1865 to 1872. One of the principal industries in the towns of Ironton and Lavalley at the present time is the cutting and hauling of stave timber to the mills of Messrs. Paddock & Keith. The burning of charcoal and smelting of iron ore also furnish employment to a large number of the residents of the same towns. In the southern part of the county, where there is less soil than sand, the raising of melons has become a profitable industrial pursuit. Berries and grapes (wild and tame) and the stronger varieties of tree fruits flourish in every part of the county. Only about one-third of its broad and fertile acres are now under cultivation. With its great diversity of soil and peculiar adaptability to almost every variety of useful products, who can estimate the future importance of Sauk County?



CHAPTER IV.

SAUK COUNTY'S WAR RECORD.

THE FIRST NOTE OF ALARM—RALLYING OF PATRIOTS—WHERE THEY FOUGHT AND DIED—SAUK COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTIONS—THE DRAFT—THE ROLL OF HONOR—WHAT IT COST.

Treason, always despicable, even unto the eyes of traitors, never became more intensely odious than in 1861, when the climax of a conspiracy, long brewing, was reached, and the best government under the sun found itself face to face with an unholy and unrighteous civil war. The object of the South in attempting a separation of the Union was the erection of a great slave empire, encircling the Mexican Gulf; the duty of the North was clearly to prevent the success of a scheme so monstrous and inhuman. The first movements of the confederates were made under very favorable circumstances. They were in possession of many of the chief national offices, and they very largely controlled the army and the navy. Their military plan embraced three principal objects—the seizure of the forts and coast defenses, the capture of the national capital and the possession of the Mississippi River. The South was, nevertheless, thrown upon the defensive from the beginning of the struggle, and very soon effectually beleaguered. It was the unfaltering aim of the North to bring the war to a close, with as little bloodshed as possible, by the capture of Richmond, the rebel capital; but the first forward movement terminated almost disastrously at Bull Run on the 21st of July, 1861. This battle, however, was without military significance, since it did not secure the seizure of Washington by the rebels. It taught the North the real nature of the terrific struggle in which they were engaged. On the day after the battle, Congress voted \$500,000,000 and called for 500,000 volunteers. From that moment, the rebellion was doomed. This act of President Lincoln and his patriotic Congress increased the nation's confidence in them to deal the righteous blow, and, at the same time, struck terror to the hearts of the secessionists.

The responses to the call were immediate and of the most encouraging character. Already a previous call for three months volunteers had been filled. No State in the Union was more prompt in sending forward volunteers than was Wisconsin, and no part of Wisconsin responded with greater vigor than did Sauk County. Twenty-six of her sons volunteered under the first call for 75,000 men, and joined the Madison Guards. The following from the Baraboo *Republic* of April 25, 1861, fairly illustrates the depth of interest in the preservation of the Union at that time:

"The events of the last few days in this village will never fade from the memories of those who witnessed or bore a part in them. Our commonly sedate population have been elevated to a most unbounded pitch of enthusiasm for their country, on the one hand, and of intense indignation toward those, on the other, who have proved traitors to it. On Friday, Mr. Nash, of the Madison Guards, arrived here after having enlisted fourteen names in Sauk City and Prairie du Sac—C. E. G. Horn, Julius Schroeter, David Veidt, Robert Mettler, August Wandrey, Arthur Cruse, Samuel F. Clark, Anton Fischer, Ed Stadelman, Ed Carl, William Bartholdt, Peter Jacob, John Jenewein and Richard Smith—twelve Germans and two Americans. Peter Jacob has served in the Crimean war. Forthwith recruits began to fall in, and the martial sound of drum and fife, unheard in our streets this many a day, inspired all hearts with patriotic enthusiasm. Among the Baraboo volunteers to the Madison Guards were two sons of a lady who depended upon them and one other for her support. She gave the other permission to go also when he should have replenished her wood pile! On Saturday, they were initiated into military drill by A. G. Malloy,* also a volunteer, who had served in the Mexican war and was an Orderly on Gen. Worth's staff. In the evening, a meeting was held to organize a home company to

* Now U. S. Revenue Collector at Jefferson, Texas.

offer themselves to the Governor in the service of the Union. F. K. Jennings was called to the chair, and D. D. Doane appointed Secretary. Speeches full of feeling were made by D. K. Noyes and others, and a temporary organization effected by choosing A. G. Malloy Captain and D. K. Noyes First Lieutenant. On the Sabbath morning, the strange sound of the drum, beat by the expert hand of Rev. W. H. Thomson, to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' announced that the volunteers were about to leave. A very large concourse of citizens met in front of the court house to do honor to the noble hearts that so promptly responded to their country's call. Rev. C. E. Weirich, by invitation, acted as Chaplain, and delivered an address eminently appropriate to the occasion. A national hymn was then sung, and, after the benediction, the friends of those about to encounter the dangers and hardships of war were invited to bid them adieu. During the exercises many eyes were moist, but at this juncture every face was wet with tears. Men whom we had never suspected could be touched with tenderness, stood with flowing eyes, as sisters, mothers and wives came up to give the parting kiss. After taking their seats in the wagon, E. N. Marsh, in behalf of the volunteers, made a brief but touching address to those assembled. At half-past 9, with flying colors and to the sound of the drum and fife, under a banner inscribed on one side 'The Union Forever,' and on the other 'Baraboo Volunteers to the Madison Guards,' they drove out of town, followed by a procession of wagons and numerous friends on foot. Following is a list of the Baraboo volunteers: Lafayette Lock, Augustus D. Kimball, Charles W. Porter, Albert B. Porter, John J. Foster, F. D. Stone, Edward N. Marsh, Oscar Allen, Harvey Ames, R. S. Hill, A. Sutcliffe and David Dewell. These twelve volunteers were enrolled among the Madison Guards, and left Madison yesterday (April 24) for Milwaukee. They have unanimously resolved not to taste a drop of liquor until they get back to Baraboo."

The particulars of the organization of the "home company" referred to in the foregoing, are given herewith, as they appeared in the local newspaper: "At the Methodist Church that morning, after the departure of the Guards, Mr. Weirich spoke upon the duty of maintaining the Government, and the impression made will never be effaced from the minds of those who heard him. On Monday, the recruiting continued, and at night, with no call but that of the drum, there was a spontaneous gathering of the ladies, as well as of the more war-like sex. The court house was fairly jammed, and the feeling was such that one might put out his hand and almost feel the electricity in the air. J. B. Avery was called to the chair, and E. Wyman chosen Secretary. Several items of news, just received, were read by T. Thomas, and the same gentleman proposed a fund for the support of the families left, offering to give \$25 per month. The announcement was greeted with tremendous cheering. O. W. Fox responded with \$5 per month, and Job Barstow, the same. The following committee of ladies was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose: Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. J. F. Flanders, Mrs. C. A. Sumner, Mrs. J. B. Avery and Mrs. B. F. Mills. N. W. Wheeler, C. C. Remington, Mr. Crawford, Sr., Timothy Kirk, W. H. Thompson, Mr. Blackett and others made eloquent and patriotic speeches. Maj. Rowley and other drummers from Narrows Prairie, had just come in time, and the thunder heard in that court room, to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' was never heard there before. A. G. Malloy was then chosen Captain without opposition, and A. N. Kellogg came forward to say that the *Republic* office claimed the privilege of furnishing one volunteer—Joseph I. Weirich—and of equipping him with a Sharp's rifle. The meeting then adjourned.

"On Tuesday, the recruiting continued, and in the evening another meeting was held, with O. W. Fox, Chairman, and E. Wyman, Secretary. After various patriotic speeches, the following resolution, introduced by C. Armstrong, was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is reported that some one or two citizens of this town are in the practice of uttering sentiments of approval of the course pursued by the Southern States in making war upon our Government, and, while we tolerate full freedom of speech and of the press in time of peace, we cannot nor will not, now that civil war has been commenced, submit to hear piracy and murder approved, much less witness the United States Constitution violated and traduced by any resident of Sauk County, in their either directly or indirectly giving aid or comfort to the enemy. Therefore,

"Resolved, that the presence of traitors is of itself sufficiently burdensome, and that, if they value the privilege of remaining among us, they must be quiet.

"For several seconds after its reading not a whisper was heard, then the whole audience at once sprang to their feet and sent up three of the lustiest cheers ever heard in Wisconsin.

"On Wednesday morning, Hon. Moses M. Strong being in town, the citizens called for him, when he appeared on the court house steps and made a Union speech, half protesting against the policy of the administration, but deeming it the duty of every good citizen to support the Government. After his speech, the recruits started for Reedsburg to enlist accessions to their ranks. Flags, meantime, have been put up in a dozen or more conspicuous places, and the enthusiasm for red, white and blue emblems is constantly increasing."

Arrived at Reedsburg, the Sauk County Riflemen (for such was the name by which these first recruits were known) stopped at the Alba House, where a grand reception awaited them. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, including William Miles, N. W. Wheeler, F. K. Jenkins and Rev. W. H. Thompson. Ten recruits were there enrolled, and "the boys" returned to their homes to await the call of the Governor, to whom their services had previously been offered.

From this date forward, a blaze of excitement pervaded Sauk County. Impromptu meetings were held in every village and settlement, at which recruits were raised and funds voted for the relief of those left in dependent condition by the enlistment of fathers, brothers and husbands. The ladies were notably active in forming societies with relief ends in view, and making bandages and picking lint to be used on the field of battle in case any of their dear ones were so unfortunate as to be wounded. In Baraboo, the school children, some 200 in number, paraded the streets beneath the folds of the American flag. C. A. Sumner & Co. displayed a large flag with eight black stars, representing the disloyal States, surmounted by twenty-six white stars. On the 4th of May, squads of volunteers from different parts of the county came into Baraboo, and a grand parade took place, winding up with a presentation of red, white and blue badges to the volunteers. Mrs. C. A. Sumner making the presentation address. The Sauk County Riflemen, while awaiting a call from the Governor, visited Reedsburg, where Capt. Malloy was presented with a handsome sword. In anticipation of this event, the Reedsburg boys went over to Tronton to borrow a cannon, but, being refused by the owner of the ordnance, it became necessary to take the weapon any way. The following Saturday a visit was made to Dellton, and later, to Sauk City, but this sort of jollification was cut short on the 28th of May, when an order was received from Adj. Gen. Utley, commanding them to report for duty. Before departing for the front, the company (after being sworn in by Lieut. Col. Atwood, of the Sixth Regiment), was presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Baraboo. The departure for Madison was taken June 25, the occasion being one long to be remembered, by citizens and soldiers alike. The volunteers marched slowly along the streets to the court house square, followed by the Hook and Ladder Company and Mr. Thomson's singing-class, consisting of thirty young girls, dressed in white, heads uncovered, and sheltered from the sun's rays by the stars and stripes. Reaching the position assigned them, they sang a touching national hymn, written by Emeline S. Smith:

"Who said that the stars on our banner were dim—
That their glory had faded away?
Look up and behold! how bright through each fold
They are flashing and smiling to-day.
A few wandering meteors only have paled—
They shot from their places on high;
But the *fixed* and the *true* still illumine the blue,
And will while all ages go by.
* * * * *

"Heaven's blessing upon it! Its stars never shone
With a luster so pure and so warm;
Like a beacon's calm ray, pointing out the safe way,
They gleam through this gathering storm.
Their heart-cheering light led our fathers aright
Through all the dark perils they knew;
The same magic glow shall lead us to the foe,
And guide us to VICTORY too!"

On behalf of the Sauk County Bible Society, Rev. C. E. Weirich and S. P. Kezerta presented each member of the company with a neat pocket testament; and Sauk County's first complete company took its departure for the front. The company rendezvoused at Madison for a time, under rigorous discipline. Being assigned as Company A, the extreme right of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, they left for the scene of conflict July 28, 1861. With them went the heartfelt sympathies of the citizens of Sauk County for the integrity of the Government. It was the substantial result of their first patriotic efforts toward maintaining that Government. But they did not pause. Volunteers continued to go forward until the serpent-twined palmetto had ceased to wave, and the "peculiar institution"—slavery—was entombed, never again to exist in a free and enlightened country.

The following names appear upon the company's description book as those of the persons sworn into the United States service: A. G. Malloy, Captain; D. K. Noyes, First Lieutenant; T. C. Thomas, Second Lieutenant; Sergeants—J. A. Schlick, J. A. Coughran, J. C. Miller, Albert Fox and H. F. Pruyn; Corporals—H. A. Lee, J. F. McLoney, J. I. Weirich, H. J. Hinton, A. F. F. Jensen, John Starks, C. H. Foote and George M. Jones; Musicians—T. J. Johnson and A. G. Johnson.

Privates—R. H. Avery, R. Atridge, E. D. Ames, J. Alexander, T. Anderson, W. P. Black, E. Birum, T. B. Butterfield, E. A. Broughton, J. Brecher, F. H. Bunker, F. M. Crandall, H. H. Childs, H. L. Childs, Philip Cheek, Jr., W. H. Copeland, W. H. Clay, A. Darrow, W. S. Durlin, J. M. Foster, S. Fort, J. T. Flowers, C. W. Farrington, A. Fancher, D. C. Fenton, F. Fletcher, H. D. Fordyce, J. B. Fowler, L. D. Finton, I. Fort, A. Fowler, C. M. Fesendon, F. Gerlaugh, F. Graham, W. H. Groat, G. A. Harp, S. J. Hutchens, P. Hoefner, J. Hill, J. Hedges, D. Hedges, J. Hall, J. G. Hodgedon, I. Inman, R. Jones, B. H. Jones, T. Joy, H. D. Jones, T. A. Jones, J. J. Jenkins, T. L. Johnson, F. K. Jenkins, A. P. Johnson, J. O. Keyes, A. Klein, C. Kellogg, W. Klein, S. W. Keyes, C. Loit, J. C. Langhart, S. M. Long, W. L. Livesley, J. H. Moulon, H. C. Mattison, N. Moore, G. C. Miles, M. T. Moore, P. Nippert, D. Odell, M. Pointon, J. Pearson, W. Palmer, U. Palmer, W. Pearson, W. B. Ryder, E. H. Richmond, G. W. Russell, C. Reed, G. Rosser, G. Rice, I. Scott, W. W. Spear, W. Soare, E. F. Smalley, P. Stockhouse, W. B. Thomas, L. B. Van Luven, E. Wyman, C. J. Weidman, C. A. Winsor, H. Williams, P. Will, J. Whittey and H. H. Young.

WHERE THEY FOUGHT AND DIED.

First Regiment.—This was the first regiment organized in Wisconsin in compliance with the President's call for 75,000 three-months volunteers. In it was Sauk County's first contribution of men, who went forth to vindicate the right and punish treason. A list of those enlisting in the Madison Guard (which formed one of the companies in the First Regiment) from this county has already been given, but they were not all accepted. The description book of the company shows the names of those who were accepted, as follows: From Baraboo—Oscar Allen, H. B. Ames, L. F. Locke, A. D. Kimball, E. N. Marsh, A. B. Porter, C. W. Porter, D. W. Dewey, R. S. Hill, F. D. Stone, H. Sutcliffe, J. J. Foster. From Sauk City and Prairie du Sac—S. F. Clarke, E. Carl, J. Jenewine, P. Jacob, Anton Fischer, C. E. G. Horn, D. Viedt, H. Wandrey.

The three months having expired, they were mustered out August 21, 1861. Upon the re-organization of the regiment, quite a number of the Sauk County boys had joined other regiments, then forming, the history of which will be found in subsequent pages of this chapter.

The Iron Brigade.—Sauk County was well represented in the famous Iron Brigade, which was composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Infantry Regiments and the Nineteenth Indiana. The representation from this county in the Second and Seventh Regiments, though small, was in fair proportion with that of other counties of greater population; it was in the ranks of the Sixth Regiment, however, that the patriots of "Old Sauk" were most numerous.

It is due to the memory of those who fell at the Wilderness, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and to those who lived through the greatest battles of the

rebellion, that at least a partial record of the attendant events of their services should be given in these pages. The Second Regiment was originally enrolled under the President's call for 75,000 three-months volunteers. Under orders to rendezvous at Camp Randall, the various companies were organized early in May, 1861. Meanwhile, the General Government had decided to accept no more troops for this short term of service, and, accordingly, on the 16th of May, the regiment was called upon to re-enlist "for three years or during the war." With the exception of one company, the entire regiment complied enthusiastically. On the 11th of June, the Second Regiment, thus organized, was mustered into the United States service, being the first Wisconsin organization so mustered. On the 20th of the same month, the regiment left for Washington, and was the first body of three-years men to appear at the capital. On the 2d of July, they were ordered to Fort Corcoran, on the Fairfax road, where they were brigaded with three New York regiments, under Col. (now Gen.) Sherman, and, on the 16th, when the movement on Manassas was made, were attached to Gen. Tyler's Division, by whom the enemy was engaged at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run. On the 21st, the Second Regiment was ordered to assault one of the enemy's batteries. They moved up, under a terrific enfilading fire of shell and canister from other batteries, formed in a line at the foot of a hill and charged up, driving back the rebel infantry, which had emerged from a cover in pursuit of a body of our troops just repulsed in a similar assault. Here they fought against enormous odds for over an hour, but, the enemy being re-enforced, were compelled to fall back, having suffered a loss of 30 killed, 105 wounded and 60 prisoners.

On the 23d, the regiment went into camp near Fort Corcoran, where they remained until August 27, when they were transferred from Col. Sherman's command to that of Brig. Gen. Rufus King. The subsequent history of the regiment was identified with that of the Iron Brigade until May, 1864, when they were engaged with the Army of the Potomac in the advance upon Richmond, under Gen. Meade.

The several companies composing the Sixth Regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall about June 25, 1861. Under the direction of Col. Lysander Cutler, the regiment was mustered into service on the 16th of July, and on the 28th they left for Harrisburg, Penn., where they remained until the 3d of August, at which date they moved by rail to Baltimore, Md. Proceeding to Washington on the 7th, they encamped at Meridian Hill, joining at that place the command of Gen. Rufus King.

The Seventh Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Randall in August, 1861, and was organized under the direction of Col. Joseph Van Dor, being mustered into service September 16. They left the State for field service on the 21st, and reached Washington on the 1st of October, joining Gen. King's command at Camp Lyon.

It is here that the history of the Iron Brigade properly commences, though its organization took place in August previous, being composed of the Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Indiana. The brigade marched on the 3d of September, occupying a position at the chain bridge, five miles from Meridian Hill. They crossed the Potomac on the 5th of September, and, after assisting in the construction of Fort Marcy, recrossed the river, and, October 5, went into winter quarters at Fort Tillinghast, on Arlington Heights, Va. Here they remained until March 10, 1862, when they took part in the advance upon Manassas. Nothing of startling importance occurred until the forenoon of the 28th of August. The brigade having been assigned a position in the advance line of the Army of Virginia, they proceeded slowly on the left of the army, via Gainesville, to Groveton, where they turned to the right on the Bethlehem Church road, and lay under arms until 5 in the afternoon, when they returned to the Warrenton pike, marching toward Centerville. While moving by the flank, the Second Regiment was attacked by a battery posted on a wooded eminence to the left. The regiment promptly advanced upon the battery, and soon encountered the enemy's infantry. While awaiting the arrival of the rest of the brigade, this regiment sustained and checked for nearly twenty minutes the onset of "Stonewall" Jackson's entire division, under a murderous concentric fire of musketry. When the brigade arrived, the battle was continued until 9 in the evening, when

the enemy was repulsed, although he continued to hold his own line. About midnight, Gen. King, who had been promoted to Division Commander, ordered a retreat by the Bethlehem road to Manassas Junction, where they arrived next morning, having been compelled to leave a number of their wounded and hospital attendants to fall into the hands of the enemy. August 30, the Second, having been temporarily consolidated with the Seventh Wisconsin, moved with the brigade in the second line of battle, to assault the enemy's left, posted in a thick wood. While engaged in assaulting this position, the success of the rebel attack upon the left flank of our army made it necessary to fall back. The "Iron Brigade" formed in line of battle, and retained the position until the entire army had passed in safety on the road to Centerville. Concerning this movement an eye witness writes: "Gibbon's* brigade covered the rear, not leaving the field until after 9 o'clock at night, gathering up stragglers as they marched, and showing so steady a line that the enemy made no attempt to molest them."

The brigade also participated in the movements of the army under the command of Gen. McClellan, and, on the 14th of September, was assigned the duty of storming Turner's Pass, of South Mountain, where the rebels were strongly posted in a gorge. The assault commenced about half-past 5 in the afternoon, the Second Regiment leading on the left of the road, and the Sixth and Seventh on the right. At 9 o'clock, the enemy was routed and driven from the Pass. On the 15th, leading Hooker's division, in advance of the entire army, they pursued the retreating rebels through Boonsboro to Antietam Creek, where a skirmish ensued. This movement led them to take a prominent part in the battle of Antietam, which commenced the following day. Early in the morning, the brigade became hotly engaged, dislodging the enemy in their front and occupying his position for two hours, until relieved by fresh troops. On the 19th, they marched to the Potomac and went into camp at Sharpsburg.

On the 20th of October, the Twenty-fourth Michigan was added to the brigade. After many severe marches, the brigade reached Brook's Station, Va., November 5. In the meantime, Gen. Gibbon having been placed in charge of the division, Col. Cutter of the Sixth took command of the brigade, but was soon succeeded by Gen. Meredith. Taking part in the general movement of the army, ordered by Gen. Burnside, they left Brook's Station on the 9th of December, and crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th, under fire of the enemy's artillery. In the great battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th, the brigade held an exposed and very important position on the extreme left. During the two days following, they were constantly under arms, retiring safely on the evening of the 15th to the north side of the river. They went into winter quarters on the 23d, near Belle Plain, Va.

On the 20th of January, 1863, they broke camp, and took part in the movement known as the "Mud Campaign." On the 12th of February, the Second and Sixth, under command of Col. Fairchild, proceeded down the Potomac and made an expedition through Cumberland County, Va., capturing a number of horses and mules, seizing a quantity of rebel stores and taking prominent secessionists prisoners. A second expedition, with similar results, was made in March.

The command of the Army of the Potomac having been transferred to Gen. Hooker, the brigade took part in the forward movement toward Fitz Hugh Crossing on the 28th of April. The engineers, with the sharpshooters stationed for their protection, having been discovered and driven back by the enemy, the brigade was formed for the purpose of forcing a passage of the Rappahannock. Companies B, D and E, of the Second, manned the ponton wagons and ran them down to the river, when the whole line advanced on the double-quick under a galling fire from the enemy's rifle-pits. The pontons were launched and instantly filled by men from all the regiments, who pushed across, and, led by the Sixth Wisconsin and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, charged up the heights, carrying the rebel rifle-pits by storm and capturing several hundred prisoners.

A series of rapid movements through Maryland, with unimportant results, then followed, and, on the 30th of June, the brigade formed itself at Marsh Creek, Adams Co., Penn. At

* Gen. Gibbon had been appointed Brigade Commander in May previous.

an early hour on July 1. they moved cautiously in the direction of Gettysburg. When within a mile of that place they turned to the right, under orders to advance to the support of Gen. Buford's cavalry, then hard pressed by the enemy. The Second, having that day the lead of the marching column, first met the advancing enemy. The regiment came into line on the double-quick behind a slight elevation, and, without waiting for the rest of the brigade to form, advanced over the crest, receiving a volley which cut down over thirty per cent of the rank and file. With true Wisconsin bravery, they dashed upon the enemy's center and crushed it, thus checking the rebel advance. After a conflict of half an hour's duration, the rebels abandoned the field, leaving over 800 prisoners, including Gen. Archer and the Second Mississippi, with its colors, in the hands of the brigade. They stubbornly resisted the re-enforced assaults of the enemy that soon followed and pursued him from Gettysburg, on the 6th, toward the Potomac, camping at Warrentown Junction, Va., on the 25th.

The Iron Brigade was employed in picket and guard duty on the Rappahannock and Rapidan until the 10th of October, when they took part in the vigorous campaign that followed, frequently meeting and repulsing largely superior forces of rebels. On the 28th of December, the total number of men belonging to the Seventh, present with the army, was 249. Of these, 211 re-enlisted as veterans. On the 21st, 227 of the Sixth also re-enlisted, and at various dates during the month forty members of the Second had done likewise. The veterans of the Sixth and Seventh were mustered into service January 1, 1864, and those of the Second soon afterward. The veterans of these regiments were then allowed short furloughs to visit their homes, and in March were assigned to position as First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Accompanying the grand forward movement of the army of the Potomac, under Gens. Grant and Meade, the Iron Brigade, commanded by Gen. Cutler, broke camp at Culpeper on the night of May 3, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and marched in the direction of Chancellorsville. On the morning of the 5th, a line of battle was formed in the Wilderness. They advanced by companies through a heavy growth of pine and underbrush and soon encountered the enemy's line. At a distance of forty paces, the enemy, directly in front, poured in a terrible fire, which was returned with such effect as to throw the rebels into disorder. Our troops immediately charged with the bayonet, and at this point Corporal George A. Smith,* Company H, Seventh Regiment, rushed forward and captured the battle-flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia. The brigade continued to advance, driving the enemy to his second line, which was also routed, "the severe fire from our ranks, strewing the ground with dead and dying." After driving the enemy a mile and a half through the timber, he was re-enforced, and the Iron Brigade compelled to fall back to its original position, where the line was re-formed. At dusk they advanced to within seventy-five yards of the rebel lines, where they lay on their arms all night. At daylight next morning the battle was resumed, and the brigade participated in the grand charge upon the rebels in front, forcing them steadily back until re-enforcements reached them, when another retreat became necessary. During the day, after two unsuccessful attempts to break our lines, the enemy, having massed his troops and made a determined assault, was again repulsed with great slaughter. During this assault, Gen. Wadsworth, division commander, was killed. The command then devolved upon Gen. Cutler, Col. Robinson, of the Seventh, assuming command of the brigade. On the 10th of June, Col. Bragg, of the Sixth, became brigade commander.

On the 8th of May, while preparing breakfast near Spottsylvania Court House, the brigade was ordered forward. After a severe contest, they were compelled to fall back a mile, when they rallied and drove the enemy over the ground where they had just fought, and, taking a strong position within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, successfully resisted several attempts to dislodge them. On the evening of the 9th, the enemy drove in our pickets and established a body of sharpshooters within fifty yards of our breastworks. Sixty men from the Seventh volunteered to drive these sharpshooters out, and did so. The next day was spent in attempting to charge the enemy's works, but the brigade was driven back each time. The 11th was occupied

* Killed on the field during the action.

in shelling and skirmishing on both sides. On this day, the Second, having been reduced to less than one hundred men, and having lost both field officers, who were wounded and in the hands of the enemy, was detailed as provost guard of the Fourth Division, thus severing its connection with the Iron Brigade.

On the morning of the 12th, the brigade again took part in an unsuccessful assault, shortly after which they moved about three miles to the left, to the support of the Second Corps. Here they occupied a position on the right of Gen. Hancock's troops, standing in deep mud and keeping up a constant fire for the protection of the troops who were at work on the fortifications. From constant firing, their guns became so foul that it was necessary to send details of men to wash the guns while their comrades kept up the fire. In many instances, the weariness of the men was so overpowering, having been under fire day and night since the morning of the 8th, that they lay down in the mud and slept under the enemy's fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers to keep them awake. Early on the following morning the brigade was relieved.

Participating in the movement of our army to the left, they marched from this place late in the evening. Their next fight occurred near Jericho Ford, on the Po River, where, after a two hours' engagement on the evening of the 23d, the rebels were driven from the field in disorder. The conduct of the brigade in this action was highly complimented by the officers of the army.

Similar scenes were enacted and like hardships endured by this gallant body of men, now whittled away by death and disease to a mere corporal's guard in comparison with its former proportions, until the final and death blow to rebellion had been dealt. After this, they participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, and, when Richmond had fallen, took part in the grand review at Washington. Under orders to report to Gen. Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, the Sixth and Seventh moved by rail and steamer to Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 22d of June, 1865, where the Seventh was mustered out of service on the 3d of July, and reached Madison on the 5th. The Sixth was mustered out on the 14th of July. On reaching the capital of the State, they were the recipients of an enthusiastic reception. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the words of command were given, the bronzed veterans wheeled to the right, drums and fifes struck up their stormy music, and, with guns at right shoulder shift, and bayonets beaming in the slant sunbeams under the green arches of the summer trees, the last organized fragment of the old *Iron Brigade*, bearing the rent and shot-torn banners on which are inscribed the names of such historic battles as South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, passed on, to dissolve and disappear from men's eyes forever, but to live immortal in history and in the memory of a grateful people.

Who faltered or shivered?
 Who shunned battle-stroke?
 Whose fire was uncertain?
 Whose battle-line broke?
 Go ask it of history
 Years from to-day,
 And the record shall tell you
Not Company A.

The record shows that there were but nineteen members of the Second Regiment who were residents of Sauk County. Of these, three—Thomas Bever, Conrad Platt and Herman Hoppe—died from the effects of wounds received in battle.

The initial company (A) of the Sixth Regiment was made up entirely of residents of Sauk County, mostly citizens of the towns of Sumter and Baraboo. The list of deaths in this company is as follows: Killed in action—First Lieut. Howard F. Pruyn, Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Sergt. A. Fowler, Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; Corp. John Alexander, Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Corp. L. D. Fenton, Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864. Privates—William P. Blake, Antietam; Fred. Bunzel and Fred. Bauer, Gravelly Run, Va.,

March 31, 1865; Henry Bodecker, Hatcher's Run; W. H. Copeland, Sylvester Fort and Frank Garlaugh, Antietam; John Hedges, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; R. M. Jones, Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863; James O. Kyes, Antietam; William J. Kitner, Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1864; Charles Kellogg, Wilderness; Jacob E. Langhart and G. C. Miles, South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; William Pierson, Gettysburg; John C. Whitman, South Mountain. Died of wounds—Corp. Richard Artridge, received at Fredericksburg, Md., September 14, 1862. Privates—Ashbury Bales, William Kline, Uriah Palmer, Levi Pierson, George Rice and Henry Stults. Died of disease: Privates—H. D. Ames, Frank M. Crandall, J. G. Hodgedon, James Hill, Israel Inman, Thomas A. Jones, Dennis W. Johnson, Marshal E. Keyes, John Voss and Harry Williams.

William L. Johnson, Company H, Sixth Regiment, resident of Sauk County, died of disease in Andersonville, October 21, 1864.

There's a cap in the closet,
Old, tattered and blue,
Of very slight value,
It may be, to you;
But a crown, jewel-studded,
Could not buy it to-day,
With its letters of honor—
Brave "Company A."

Though my darling is sleeping
To-day with the dead,
And daisies and clover
Bloom over his head,
I smile through my tears
As I lay it away—
The battle-worn cap,
Lettered "Company A."

Those of Sauk County's patriots who lost their lives while serving in the Seventh Regiment, were: Corp. George J. Dewey, Company E, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864; Edwin Wheeler, Company B, Antietam; Sanford Frost, Company B, Gainesville (Bull Run); W. P. Carter, Company A, died of disease October 14, 1862; George W. Root, Company E, died of disease February 23, 1862; Homer Newell, Company B, died of disease, August 18, 1864; A. B. Frost, Company B, February 8, 1865, at Andersonville.

The commissioned officers of Company A, Sixth Regiment, were: Capt. Adam G. Malloy, promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment early in 1862; David K. Noyes, wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, necessitating an amputation of the right foot; discharged July 23, 1864; Lewis A. Kent, mustered out with regiment July 14, 1865. First Lieutenants—David K. Noyes, resigned October 30, 1861; Thomas C. Thomas, resigned September 23, 1862; John A. Coughran, resigned December 3, 1862; Howard F. Pruyn, killed in action May 8, 1864; Howard J. Huntington, discharged July 15, 1864; Mair Pointon, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—T. C. Thomas, John A. Coughran, H. F. Pruyn, H. J. Huntington (wounded in action June 18, 1864), promoted; Nelson Moore, mustered out with regiment.

Ninth Regiment.—Nearly all the members of Company D, of this regiment, were residents of the towns of Honey Creek and Prairie du Sac, the towns of Sumter and Troy also contributing. The regiment was raised under an order authorizing the organization of an exclusively German regiment. They rendezvoused at camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and were mustered in October 26, 1861, with Frederick Solomon as Colonel. They left the State for Leavenworth, Kan., January 22, 1862, crossing the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers on the ice and becoming a part of the great "Southwestern Expedition," which commenced operations in Kansas and Southwestern Missouri with a view of reducing to allegiance the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, working under the influence of Confederate emissaries. In this respect the expedition was successful, but the climate proved fatal to the health of our troops. The heat was intolerable, rising to

118° in the shade. During this time, some most remarkable forced marches were made through the rebel-infested portions of Missouri.

The first battle of importance in which the Ninth Regiment was engaged was at Newtonia, Mo., on the 29th of September, 1862. Here Companies D (the Sauk County boys) and G, with a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Jacobi, advanced upon the fortified position of the enemy for the purpose of ascertaining his strength. The rebels, numbering 3,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, were concealed in the vicinity of a large stone barn and behind stone fences. When our troops had advanced within thirty paces of the enemy, he arose in his sheltered position and delivered a murderous fire. Meantime a large number of rebel cavalry came up on both flanks, cutting off and capturing our infantry. A second expedition against Newtonia was organized, but the rebels had fled, leaving one wounded behind. The line of march was then taken up, and the First Division, to which the Ninth belonged, crossed the Arkansas line, encamping at Pea Ridge on the 17th of November.

On the 7th of December, the rebels under Gen. Hindman were engaged, and the bloody battle of Prairie Grove was fought. After much privation and many forced marches through this God-forsaken country, the Ninth Regiment, with portions of the brigade to which it belonged, reached St. Louis early in July, 1863, where it remained on guard duty until the 12th of September, when the entire command was ordered to Helena, Ark. Here they remained until October 10, when they set out for Little Rock, reaching that place on the 22d, when the Ninth was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Steele. In January, 1864, 213 members of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. They left for Shreveport, La., on the 23d of March, to take part in the Red River expedition. While at Terre Noir, La., on the 2d of April, the rear of the advancing column was attacked by Shelby's cavalry, but succeeded in routing the enemy after a loss of ten killed in the regiment. Resuming the march, they were joined on the 9th by Gen. Thayer's command, and on the following day encountered the enemy, who was driven back. On the 15th, they encountered the rebel forces, under Marmaduke, at Poison Springs, and a brief engagement followed. On the 26th, it having been determined to abandon the Red River expedition, the return march toward Little Rock was commenced. On the morning of the 30th, as our forces were preparing to cross the Saline River, the rear of the column was assaulted by the enemy in greatly superior numbers, and the battle of Jenkins Ferry was commenced, in which the Ninth lost fourteen killed and seventy wounded. During this assault, while Gen. Rice was in the act of complimenting the regiment for their gallant behavior, he was instantly killed, when Col. Solomon took command of the brigade, leaving Maj. Schlueter in charge of the regiment. On the 1st of May they were again in motion, reaching Little Rock on the 3d.

November 17, 1864, the regiment was consolidated into four companies of veteran volunteers under Lieut. Col. Jacobi, and January 22, 1865, a second expedition to Saline River was undertaken. They returned to Little Rock on the 5th of February. Embarking on the 4th of June, they moved down the Arkansas and Mississippi, and, ascending the Red, Black and Washita Rivers, landed on the 13th at Camden. Here they remained until August 3, returning to Little Rock. The Ninth was mustered out on the 30th of January, 1866, and on the 14th of February was disbanded.

The losses in Company D were: Killed in action—Sergt. Julius Dobezensky, Newtonia, Mo.; Corps. Casper Boul, Sarcxie, Mo., Arthur Cruse and Max Crasher, Newtonia. Privates—Benjamin Anderson, Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; Gustav Baumgarth and Christian Baumgarth, Newtonia; Emanuel Bieneck and John Lohr, Jenkins Ferry; Christian Lambrecht and Herman Roediger, Newtonia; Andrew Sauter and Frederick Schleuke, Jenkins Ferry.

Died of wounds—Corp. Preissner Marzel, Princeton, Ark. Privates, Fred. Bidenstein, Jenkins Ferry; Jacob Kuntz, Fort Scott, Kan.; Julius Kohn, Springfield, Mo.; Charles Kuehne, Spoonville, La.

Died of disease—Privates George Accola, John Boul, Peter Bettler, Edward Dischler, John Grossmeyer, Christian Haidle, Franz Jesse, Charles Jaedick, Lovien Kingsley, Gottlieb Lautenbach, Michael Pingo, Julius Raedel and John Rufe.

Company D's commissioned officers were: Capt. Charles Buckenen; First Lieuts. Charles E. G. Horn, promoted Captain of Company A April 30, 1862, and promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Second Missouri in May, 1864; John Gerber, transferred to Company F and afterward promoted Captain of Company K and transferred to Company H; Jacob Bohn, resigned February 6, 1863; Herbert Pfotenhauer. Second Lieutenants—Jacob Bohn, promoted to Company B, transferred to D and resigned as above; Detler Heick, resigned August 13, 1862; William Schulten, promoted to Company B and afterward promoted to Company D, Independent Battery; Hugo Koch, promoted to Company H and transferred to Company I; Louis Schuetz, transferred to Company A and promoted to Company E; Richard Kempter, resigned May 21, 1863; Gerhardt Zucker, resigned July 3, 1863; Anton Fischer.

Eleventh Regiment.—In this regiment there were representatives of Sauk County in Companies B, D, E, F, G, H and K, the representation being comparatively small in each. The Eleventh Regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, under Col. Hovey, in Gen. Steele's command, and under orders to proceed South, passed through Missouri into Arkansas. The first engagement of any note was at Bayou Cache, on the 7th of July, when Companies D, G, H and I held in check a vastly superior force of rebels until re-enforcements arrived. The Eleventh's losses were four killed and twenty wounded. They arrived at Helena on the 13th. In October, they returned to Pilot Knob, Mo., and remained in that State during the winter. On the 15th of March, 1863, they embarked at St. Genevieve for Memphis. From there they proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La., and took position in the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The 1st of April dawned upon the Eleventh Regiment leading the advance at Anderson Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss., where the rebels were driven back in confusion. May 15, the brigade took part in the battle of Champion Hills, and the next day cut off the retreat of the enemy at Black River Bridge, the Eleventh Regiment taking upward of 1,000 prisoners, with a regimental stand of colors. On the 19th they were in the trenches before Vicksburg, and participated in the terrible charge of the 22d. They were actively employed in the siege that followed, and were there when the place surrendered. Immediately after that event, the Eleventh joined the expedition to Jackson, and took part in the "Second Teche Campaign," going as far as Opelousas. Returning over almost impassable roads, they embarked at Algiers on the 19th of November for Brazos Santiago, Tex. There they received orders to re-enforce Gen. Banks at Aranzas Pass, and afterward to proceed to Fort Esperanza, where they arrived too late to assist Gen. Washburn in reducing the enemy at that place.

Three-fourths of the regiment having re-enlisted, they were relieved from duty on the 11th of February, and mustered in as veterans on the 13th. The non-veterans were temporarily transferred to Col. Guppy's regiment (the Thirty-third). The re-enlisted portion reached Madison March 21, and were received in splendid style by the State authorities and citizens. They again left the State on the 25th of April, and proceeded to Memphis. They afterward participated in the various expeditions in Northern Mississippi and Alabama, doing good service, for which they were highly commended by the commanding officers. The regiment was mustered out in Mobile September 4, 1865, and reached home on the 18th.

The death losses among those from this county were: Died of wounds—William E. Stearns, Swerin Mather, Company F. Died of disease—Henry Brill, Company F; Samuel Almy, Hiram Porter, Company H; Peter Alexander, Company F; Abraham Hendrickson, Company E; Amos Colborn, Company H; George Parsons, Sergeant, Company H; Andrew Hodgett, Company F; David A. Hesford, Company F; John Anderson, Company K; Ernest Black, Company F.

Twelfth Regiment.—Company B of this regiment was composed almost exclusively of residents of the towns of Reedsburg, Lavallo, Iron-ton and Westfield, while the towns of Dellona and New Buffalo furnished about one-third of the members of Company E. There were also



Chas. Coules M., D.

BARABOO.

residents of Sauk County in A and K. The Twelfth Regiment received their first military instructions at Camp Randall, under Col. George E. Bryant. They left the State for Weston, Mo., on the 11th of January, 1862, reaching there on the 16th with frozen rations and forty men disabled by the intense cold and exposure. February 15 they marched to Leavenworth, Kan., and on the 1st of March they left for Fort Scott, reaching there on the 7th. On the 2d of April they found themselves in Lawrence, and after a short rest started for Fort Riley to join the projected expedition to New Mexico. Here they were joined by the Thirteenth Infantry and Eighth Battery of Wisconsin. On the 18th of May, the expedition scheme having been abandoned, the whole force returned to Leavenworth, the Twelfth proceeding to St. Louis the next day after their arrival. June 2 the regiment reached Columbus, Ky., and, after repairing the railroad and building several bridges, moved to Humboldt, Tenn.

On the 1st of October, the regiment was moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. They formed the reserve at the battle of the Hatchie on the 5th of this month, and November 3 commenced the march southward with the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. Grant. Subsequent movements antedating the 18th of April, 1863, were of no particular consequence. On the afternoon of this day, they met Gen. Chalmers' infantry in force at Hernando, Miss. The rebels were routed after seven of their officers and sixty men had fallen into our hands. The next day the enemy's main body was found near Coldwater River, but our efforts to dislodge him were of no avail. These expeditions served as the decoy which enabled the gallant Col. Grierson to reach the heart of Mississippi in his famous raid through that State.

On the 11th of May, the Twelfth embarked at Memphis and made the well-known land and water voyage to Grand Gulf. On the 9th of June, they proceeded up the river to Warrenton and rejoined their division, taking a position in the trenches on the left of the army investing Vicksburg. Their loss during the siege was one man killed and five wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment joined the expeditionary army under Gen. Sherman, and marched toward Jackson, then in the hands of the rebels under Jo Johnston, and took part in the assault on that place. After the rebels had fled, the regiment returned to Vicksburg. On the 15th of August they embarked at Natchez, and took the advance in the expedition to Harrisonburg, La. Similar movements of no particular moment were continued until the 25th of January, 1864, when the Twelfth was re-organized as a veteran regiment, 521 of the 667 members then present, re-enlisting.

On the 3d of February they accompanied Gen. Sherman on his famous Meridian expedition, and took part in the action at Bolton, Miss., with a loss of three killed and four wounded. On the 13th of March, the veterans of the regiment returned to their homes on furlough. Rejoining the command May 3, at Cairo, Ill., having been transferred to the First Brigade, they accompanied Gen. Gresham up the Tennessee River, thence through Alabama and Georgia, and joined the Army of the Tennessee on the 8th of June. On the 11th, they formed in line of battle and charged two miles through the timber, capturing the skirmish line of the enemy in front of Kenesaw Mountain, before which the regiment were constantly employed during the remainder of the month, sustaining a loss of thirty-four men in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 5th of July, forming a part of our line, they advanced toward Nickajack Creek, driving the enemy from a strong line of rifle pits, and forcing him across the stream to his main works. Fortifying the point thus gained, on the 8th and 9th they built bridges and established themselves on the enemy's side of the stream. During the night of the 9th, the enemy abandoned his works. At this time the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps.

On the 17th of July they were again put in motion, and on the 21st, as part of a storming party, carried a fortified ridge in front of Atlanta. In this action, the Twelfth captured forty-eight prisoners and 500 stands of arms, sustaining a loss during the day of 154 in killed, wounded and missing. The next day they aided in capturing nearly the entire attacking force, the Twelfth losing thirty-four in killed and wounded. In the general movement of the army as

it closed upon Atlanta, the Twelfth was highly commended for its part in the desperate struggle. They were engaged in all the battles of that campaign, and in November joined with Sherman's forces in their celebrated "march to the sea." They commenced the joyous homeward journey on the 1st of May, reaching Washington in time to participate in the grand review. From there they went to Louisville, Ky., where they were mustered out on the 16th of July, 1865.

The death losses in Company B were: Killed in action—Sergt. Frank W. Henry, Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Privates—Luther B. Cornwell, Atlanta; Andrew Dowden, Atlanta; Amos and George Ford, Atlanta; Evert H. Hagaman, Atlanta; John E. Wickersham, Atlanta. Died of wounds—Sergt. Spencer S. Miles, Marietta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864; Corp. William Richards, Atlanta; Corp. George W. Bell, Marietta; Privates—Nathaniel Camp, Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1864; Ralph Hoyt, Rome, Ga., August 19, 1864; Mark B. Long, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1864; Charles Riefenrath, Kenesaw Mountain; James Sammons, hospital steamer, July 3, 1864. Died of Disease—Privates James T. Allen, Charles L. Campbell, Horace Curtis, Malachi Conklin, George Curtis, Henry Dearholt, Hamilton Duddleston, Alvis Hobart, Jehiel D. Hagaman, Anderson Hobart, Daniel Lane, James B. Mason, James B. Meade, Watson C. Osborn, Charles T. Pollock, James Palmer, Thomas Settle, Elijah Seymour and F. C. Wood.

Company E—Killed in action—Corps. John Stultz and Charles Fields, Atlanta; Private Daniel A. Titus, Atlanta. Died of wounds—Second Lieut. James H. Thayer, Marietta; Privates C. A. Boughton, Atlanta; J. L. Boyd, David's Island, N. Y.; Henry A. Fluno, Nickajack, Ga., July 6, 1864; William Stowell, Atlanta. Died of disease—Privates Amund Annunson, E. W. Barton, G. W. Bailey, James H. Clement, J. C. Edmonds, W. H. Fisher, J. H. Freeman, C. L. Gloyd, Wesley Harbaugh, Enos Johnston, A. Knapp, G. W. Marshall, G. C. Montague, Horace Ostrander, Henry Rockwell, Laredo S. Smith, Harlan A. Squires and John W. Velvick.

The commissioned officers of Company B were: Captains—Giles Stevens, mustered out October 30, 1864; Chester G. Higbee, mustered out December 2, 1864; Jonathan W. Root, mustered out with regiment, July 16, 1865. First Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Blackman, mustered out October 30, 1864; Harrison P. Ballard, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—James W. Lusk, promoted First Lieutenant in Company A, April 10, 1862, and resigned April 7, 1863; Chester G. Higbee, wounded at Marietta, Ga., August 22, 1864, and promoted as above; Stephen J. Davis, mustered out with regiment.

Fourteenth Regiment.—There were members of this regiment in Companies A, H, I and K from Sauk County, the largest number being in the latter company, from the towns of Greenfield and Baraboo. The Fourteenth Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, and was mustered into service, under the supervision of Col. David E. Wood, January 30, 1862. They left the State on the 8th of March, and reported to Maj. Gen. Grant, at Savannah, Tenn., on the 28th, being assigned to the Sixth Division. They entered at once into active service, their first fight being at Corinth. They afterward participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and Atlanta, and passed through the different campaigns with Grant and Sherman. They were mustered out at Mobile, Ala., on the 9th of October, 1865.

The percentage of casualties among those from this county who were members of the regiment was very large. In Company K, Rufus Billings was killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862; Charles A. Brier and Joseph Covenstance died from the effects of wounds, and Sergt. Charles A. Cowles, John and Michael Aukerbrand, Edward L. Mott and John F. Wilson died of disease.

The Captains of Company K were Edward W. Cornes, James W. McCall, Ogden W. Fox, John N. Price and John J. Postel.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Company H of this regiment was composed of Sauk County patriots. Their organization was effected at Camp Randall, and the regiment mustered into service under Col. John L. Doran, March 15, 1862. They left the State on the 20th of the same month, and on the 14th of April went into camp at Pittsburg Landing. Ten days later they removed to Shiloh, and soon afterward participated in the siege of Corinth. October 3,

found the Seventeenth on the crest of a hill, near Corinth, awaiting an attack from the enemy, which soon came, and the regiment made a gallant charge, driving the rebels from the field. Their loss during this action was forty-one killed, wounded and missing. On the 5th they joined in the pursuit of the enemy. At Grand Junction, Miss., November 6, they were transferred from the First to the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Bouck, of the Eighteenth. Col. Doran having been placed under arrest, Lieut. Col. Malloy took charge of the regiment November 22.

They found themselves before Vicksburg on the 18th of May, in time to take part in the charge of the 19th, obtaining position within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, which they maintained under a heavy fire of shot and shell for nearly two hours. Their loss was forty-five in killed and wounded. In the grand assault of the 22d, the Seventeenth lost twenty-three killed and wounded. After the surrender, the regiment camped within the enemy's works until the 12th of July, when they moved by transports to Natchez. On the 27th of August, they were furnished with horses, and for some time thereafter were employed as mounted infantry. September 1, they captured a Black River steamer, after a brisk skirmish. On the 5th of September they encountered the enemy near Trinity, and after a running fight of nine miles, during which they captured twenty-five prisoners, they entered Fort Beauregard, the flag of which fell into their hands. Returning to Natchez, they remained until the latter part of October, when they moved to Vicksburg.

In January, 1864, about seven-eighths of the regiment re-enlisted for three years, and on the 8th of March the veteran Seventeenth left for home on furlough. April 22, they were assigned to the second brigade at Cairo, Ill., for an expedition through Tennessee. At Huntsville, Ala., the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, and on the 22d of June took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 20th of July they were in the trenches before Atlanta. From this time forward they were employed with Gen. Sherman's forces in their famous march. After attending the grand review in Washington, the Seventeenth moved to Louisville, where they were mustered out on the 14th of July, 1865.

The death-losses of Company H, during the war, were as follows: Died of wounds—Privates James Flanders and John McMahon. Died of disease—Privates Ira L. Ames, N. A. Burgess, Gottlieb Bantling, Daniel Carmichael, Joseph Herman, Joel Hamblin, John McNulty, John McClure, Thomas Nelson, Frederick Ordman, John Power, Charles Plum, Walter P. Scott and James P. Watson.

Commissioned officers of Company H: Captains—Charles Armstrong, mustered out May 21, and re-appointed September 2, 1862; resigned March 24, 1863; Samuel R. Apker, mustered out with regiment, July 14, 1865. First Lieutenants—Samuel R. Apker, promoted; Darius E. Palmer, mustered out January 24, 1865; Henry A. Nolf, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—Richard Rooney, resigned April 16, 1862; Miles Joyce, resigned November 27, 1862; Darius E. Palmer, wounded at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863, and promoted as above; James B. Fowler, mustered out with regiment.

Nineteenth Regiment.—The initial company of this regiment was recruited in Sauk County, principally from the towns of Reedsburg, Baraboo, Winfield, Woodland and Westfield. They were mustered into service at Camp Randall, April 30, 1862, under Col. Horace T. Sanders, and left for the Potomac on the 2d of June. Going to Norfolk, Va., soon afterward, they remained there until April, 1863, and thereafter did outpost and picket duty in Virginia and North Carolina. They were engaged for the first time at Newbern, N. C., on the 1st of February, 1864. On the 12th of May, a portion of the regiment participated in the movement upon Fort Darling, and on the 16th, in attempting to dislodge a party of rebel skirmishers, lost twenty-five men killed and wounded. In June, they accompanied the advance of Gen. Grant's army upon Petersburg, and participated in the celebrated assault upon the enemy's works. In August, the re-enlisted men of the regiment, 250 in number, received veteran furloughs, and reached Madison on the 22d of that month, returning in October, and proceeding at once to the trenches before Richmond. On the 21st of October, they took part in the battle of

Fair Oaks, leaving on the field 7 officers and 136 enlisted men, most of whom were wounded and captured. The regiment returned to Camp Chapin, before Richmond, with eighty men, where they were joined by the non-veteran portion, who had been on duty at Norfolk. On the 3d of April, 1865, they were ordered to assault the enemy's works, and, meeting with but little opposition, marched into the city and planted the regimental colors upon the city hall. Their subsequent movements were unimportant, save that which brought them home. They were mustered out of service on the 9th of August, in the rebel capital, and reached Madison on the 15th.

The fatalities in Company A were: Killed in action—Sergt. Ferris B. Palmer, Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864; Corp. John Fuller, Fair Oaks; Privates Robert Cheek, Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864; Sylvester Searles, Petersburg. Died of wounds—Corp. Alvah Rathbun, Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 5, 1864; Privates Charles Day, Hampton Va., June 6, 1864; Ephraim Hanes, Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1864; William Miller, Richmond, Nov. 1, 1864; Daniel Sanborn, Jr., Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1865. Died of disease—Sergt. James Smith, Sergt. Albert P. Steese, John Casey, W. B. Hobby, William Horsch, Jesse Mallon, James Markee, Newman W. Pitts and Samuel Street.

The officers of Company A were: Captains—Rollin M. Strong, promoted Major October 10, 1863; promoted Lieutenant Colonel December 29, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864, and discharged from service April 11, 1865; Henry A. Tator, mustered out April 19, 1865. First Lieutenants—Henry A. Tator, promoted; Alexander P. Ellinwood, transferred to Company A, Independent Battery, May 1, 1865; promoted Captain Company E, May 23, and mustered out August 9, 1865. Second Lieutenants—A. P. Ellinwood, promoted; Emory Wyman, mustered out February 22, 1865; Charles A. Chandler, transferred Captain Company A, Independent Battery, June 21, and mustered out August 9, 1865.

Twenty-third Regiment.—Company K of this regiment was recruited in the towns of Prairie du Sac, Spring Green, Franklin, Sumter, Bear Creek, Troy and Westfield. The principal part of Company F was also composed of Sauk County men, from the towns of Baraboo, Delona, Excelsior, Greenfield and Merrimack. The regimental organization was perfected at Camp Randall, under the superintendence of Col. Guppy, and left for active service September 15, 1862, under orders to proceed to Cincinnati, then menaced by Kirby Smith's forces. Passing through Cincinnati, they crossed into Kentucky, and were assigned to position in Gen. Green Clay Smith's Division. After marching through various parts of the Blue Grass State, they proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., by water, arriving on the 27th of November. The regiment was there assigned to the First Brigade, Tenth Division, and at once took position in the army destined for the reduction of Vicksburg.

On the 28th of December, the regiment moved forward to within a mile of the enemy's works. From this date to January 1, 1863, they were exposed to rebel shot and shell without suffering material loss. January 2, the Army of the Mississippi proceeded up the river to Milliken's Bend. Embarking on the 9th, the Twenty-third ascended the White River to the "Cut-off," where they crossed to the Arkansas River and moved up that stream to Fort Hindman, which they proceeded to invest the next day. At noon on the 11th, the investment having been completed, a general engagement commenced. While moving forward, the Twenty-third was assailed by an unexpected enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle-pits. Companies B, G and K were thrown out as skirmishers, the remaining companies attacking the rifle-pits. The conflict continued with great fury for three hours, when the rebels, anticipating the charge which had been ordered, raised the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The regiment received many congratulations for their conduct from the division and brigade commanders. Their loss was four killed and thirty-four wounded. The regiment then returned to Young's Point, near Vicksburg, but the malaria of the Yazoo swamps came near accomplishing what the rebels had failed to do, and of 700 men in line of battle, three-fourths were under the surgeon's care. The health of the regiment improving, their next active work was at Cypress Bend,

Ark., on the 18th of February, when a body of rebels were driven through the native swamp, some prisoners and munitions of war being taken. March 30 found them on the battle-field at Port Gibson, Miss., and on the 2d of May were the first to enter that village. On the 15th, the line of march was resumed, and the 16th witnessed the battle of Champion Hills, in which the Twenty-third participated with such ardor and effect as to receive the congratulations of the commanding General. The next day, they pushed forward to Black River Bridge, capturing the Sixtieth Tennessee, with its colors. The 18th brought them to within three miles of Vicksburg, and on the 22d they took part in the general assault on the enemy's works, pushing forward to the base of one of the forts. At the close of the siege that followed, the Twenty-third numbered but 150 men for duty. August 24, they proceeded south, in transports, to Algiers, opposite New Orleans. After an extended expedition through Mississippi, the brigade to which the regiment was attached was attacked, at Carrion Crow Bayou, on the 3d of November, by a vastly superior force. The Twenty-third stood firm, doing effective work, until flanked on both sides, when the order was given to fall back. This movement was executed without panic, and upon the arrival of re-enforcements, they again advanced in line, forcing the enemy back and gaining possession of the field. The regiment, at the beginning of the action, numbered 220 officers and men, of whom 128 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, the latter including Col. Guppy, who was severely wounded. The regiment thereafter engaged in the Texas and Red River expedition. On the 8th of April, 1864, occurred the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, in which the Twenty-third lost seven killed, fourteen wounded and forty-three taken prisoners. The last general engagement in which they participated was at Mobile, Ala. In the meantime, they had performed some wonderful marches and engaged in numerous skirmishes. They were mustered out of service July 4, 1865, reached Madison on the 16th, and were disbanded on the 24th.

Company K's loss was as follows; Killed in action—Sergeant James Hilliard, Carrion Crow, La., Nov. 3, 1863; Privates Benjamin F. Lindley, Fort Hindman, Arkansas, January 11, 1863; Samuel McCready, Fort Hindman; James McKeever, Carrion Crow. Died of wounds—First Lieut. Andrew James McFarland, July 4, 1863; Corporal William Jones, July 17, 1863; Privates William M. Ballard, November 4, 1863; Lewis Oleson, January 12, 1863. Died of disease—Capt. Nathaniel S. Frost, December 18, 1862; Sergeant Orson Patchin, November 23, 1862; Corporal Henry Jacobs, January 23, 1863; Corporal Thomas Hardy, September 17, 1864; Privates N. B. Aldrich, Robert Blakely, James Burnham, Joel Campbell, Henry Clements, Moses Dewey, Dudley M. Douglass, John W. Getty, Stephanus Hines, Nelson Hines, Hugh Hughes, David E. James, Henry Mather, P. S. May, Alexander Murray, John F. Nichols, James Oakley, Thomas Phegley, M. S. Parker, Charles Rouse, Frederick Schluckebier, A. M. Thompson, A. D. Thornburg, E. R. Thornton, J. W. Thomas, L. Wanzee and Frederick Waffenschmidt.

Company F: Killed in action—Privates John Hague, Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Erastus D. Miller, Blakely, Ala., April 8, 1865. Died of wounds—Private John W. Kezartee, August 20, 1863. Died of disease—Christian E. Weirich (Chaplain), First Lieut. Elisha L. Walbridge, Serg. Oliver W. Thomas, Serg. Ezra G. Seamans, Corporal William H. Hamilton, Corporal F. M. Crawford, Privates L. J. Bailey, Z. E. Bailey, Charles Bates, C. E. Blivin, E. W. Case, Edward Delap, J. M. Densmore, E. R. Freeman, P. H. Kipp, P. Knowles, William Lippitt, James W. Mason, Andrew J. Miles, C. K. Newell, William Pollock, Jacob Platt, Marcus Remington, James D. Roberts, E. C. Spear, B. B. Spooner, John Staley, George Stowell, G. H. Smith, C. L. Stoner, John Shearer, Marvin Van Orman and John Waltz.

Officers of Company K: Captains—Nathan S. Frost, died in hospital at Memphis December 18, 1862; Ephraim S. Fletcher, resigned July 30, 1863; John Starks, discharged May 20, 1864. First Lieutenants—Ephraim S. Fletcher, promoted; A. J. McFarland, died at Portage July 4, 1863; Joseph W. Richardson, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—John B. Malloy, resigned January 28, 1863; Basil Smout, resigned December 24, 1864.

The officers of Company F were : Captains—Charles H. Williams, promoted Major August 29, 1862, and resigned February 25, 1863; Jacob A. Schlick, mustered out with regiment July 4, 1865. First Lieutenants—Elisha L. Walbridge, died May 31, 1863, while on his way home on leave of absence; Daniel C. Stanley, wounded and taken prisoner at Carrion Crow Bayou, La., November 3, 1863, and exchanged December 26, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—Daniel C. Stanley, promoted; Robert E. Crandall, taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, and exchanged June 12, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.—About one-half the members of Company K of this regiment were recruited in the towns of Honey Creek, Prairie du Sac and Troy. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, September 5, 1862, under the management of Col. W. H. Jacobs, and was mustered in on the 17th. They left the State October 5, and proceeded to Washington. On the 15th, at Fairfax Court House, they were assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps. Their first battle was at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and proved very disastrous, nearly 200 of their number being left on the field. Their total loss here was 37 killed, 117 wounded, 20 prisoners and 3 missing. The 1st of July found them at Gettysburg, where they were again overwhelmed by a largely superior force of rebels. The loss in this engagement was 41 killed, 137 wounded, 26 prisoners and 6 missing, but four of their officers escaping unhurt.

On the 2d of October they joined the Army of the Cumberland at Bridgeport, Ala. On the 22d of November they participated in a movement against the enemy on Mission Ridge, Tenn., and did effective work. During this short campaign, they sustained no loss, but the hardships they endured were unusually great. Many of the men were destitute of shoes and blankets. April 23, they were assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps. On the 14th of May, 1864, the regiment took a position before the enemy's works at Resaca, and thrice attempted to drive him hence, sustaining a loss of 6 killed and 40 wounded. May 25, they took part in the battle of Dallas, 5 of their number being killed and 32 wounded. In pursuing the enemy they captured a battle-flag, and on the 19th of June found themselves before the rebel works at Kenesaw Mountain. Here, on the 22d, an attack was made, the enemy being driven within his works. In this action, the regiment lost 9 killed and 30 wounded. At Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, the Twenty-sixth captured the battle-flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi, together with forty prisoners. Their loss in this action was 9 killed and 36 wounded. July 22, they were before Atlanta, and August 3, were placed in the front line. The 19th of December brought them in front of Savannah, where siege operations were commenced. After the abandonment of that place by the enemy, they commenced their movement northward through the Carolinas.

On the 15th of March, 1865, they were at Averysboro, N. C., and participated in the action near that place, routing the enemy and occupying his works. Their loss at this place was 7 killed and 10 wounded. March 18, they arrived on the field at Bentonville, and took a position as a part of the reserve. The homeward march was commenced April 30, after the declaration of peace. They were mustered out in Washington June 13.

The death loss in the Twenty-sixth was unusually large. The official figures place it at 249. Of this number, 128 were killed in action. The casualties in Company K were: Killed in action—Capt. August Schueler, Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Sergt. Otto Bernhard, Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Corp. George Regenbrecht, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Corp. August Fleck, Chancellorsville; Privates John Hermann, Gettysburg; Jacob Indermauer, Chancellorsville; Jacob Klink, Burnt Hickory, May 25, 1864; Martin Mengelt, Chancellorsville; Fred Roell, Burnt Hickory; Michael Rausch, Chancellorsville; Fred Roehrich, Gettysburg; David Rothacker, Gettysburg. Died of wounds—Fred Steinhoff and Fred Sonnenheim. Died of disease—Sergt. Fritz Laisch, Fred Balk, Frank Gotthardt, John Mueller.

Company K was officered as follows: Captains—Louis Pelosi, resigned March 12, 1863; August Schueler, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, his leg being amputated on

the field, from the effects of which he soon died; Edward Carl, resigned September 26, 1864; Frederick Koerner, discharged November 4, 1864; Casper Buechner, mustered out with regiment, June 13, 1865. First Lieutenants—Jacob Heip, resigned November 19, 1862; H. J. Berninger, wounded at Chancellorsville, losing his leg above the knee; resigned February 26, 1863; Charles H. Doerflinger, discharged February 25, 1864; F. Koerner, wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864, and promoted as above. Second Lieutenants—Edward Carl, promoted from Company D; Henry Greve, promoted from Company E; Christian Phillip, promoted from Company F; afterward promoted as Captain of Co. I, and killed at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864—a brave man.

The Forty-ninth.—Though the representation from Sauk County in this regiment was small, it nevertheless has a history of local interest, which is given as follows: The Forty-ninth Regiment, Col. Fallows, left the State on the 8th of March, 1865; moved direct to Benton Barracks, Mo. Remaining there only a few days, it removed to Rolla, arriving at that place on the 13th of March. Maj. Noyes had command of the regiment until the 8th of April, when Lieut. Col. Coleman arrived and took command. Company E was stationed in the town for patrol duty. Other companies and detachments were sent in different directions to keep bushwhackers and guerrillas in check. On the 14th of April, Maj. Noyes was detailed on court-martial and military commission duty in St. Louis, remaining there until the 18th of September. The regiment having previously been ordered to St. Louis, Maj. Noyes was placed in command. On the 7th of November, Col. Fallows and all the staff-officers reached Madison and were mustered out, and a week later Lieut. Col. Coleman and Maj. Noyes, with the other seven companies, were likewise discharged. On this occasion, among other promotions, Maj. Noyes received a Lieutenant Colonel's commission.

First Cavalry.—Company F of this regiment was recruited in Sauk County. The regimental organization was perfected at Camp Harvey, Kenosha, by Col. Edward Daniels, the last company being mustered on March 8, 1862. They left the State March 17 for St. Louis, and until May, 1863, remained in Missouri. On the 31st of that month they reached Nashville, Tenn., and were assigned position in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. Their first engagement was at the battle of Chickamauga. October 2, 1863, they distinguished themselves in an attack upon the rebels under Gen. Wheeler, near Jasper, Tenn., killing and wounding seventy-nine of the enemy, and taking a large number of prisoners. The loss to the regiment was but four wounded, one prisoner and three missing. They remained in Tennessee until early in 1864, participating in numerous skirmishes. On the 17th of January, they took part in the battle of Dandridge, sustaining a loss of thirty-two men killed, wounded and missing. On the 9th of March, they again encountered Gen. Wheeler's forces, but were compelled to fall back. Thenceforward the regiment, with the First Cavalry Division, accompanied the march of Gen. Sherman's forces, taking part in daily actions with the enemy. May 26, five companies, with a portion of an Indiana regiment, attacked a brigade of rebel cavalry near Burnt Hickory, routing the enemy with great loss, and capturing three officers and forty-four men. They were subsequently engaged at Big Shanty, Lost Mountain, Chattahoochee River and Beechtown Creek. Toward the latter part of July they encountered the forces under Gen. Armstrong, and after a loss of thirty-one men were compelled to withdraw. On the 4th of November they left for Louisville, where they were remounted and attached to the Second Brigade, Col. La Grange commanding. Marching thence to Hopkinsville, Ky., they drove the enemy from the place. The enemy was also put to flight at Elizabethtown. A vigorous campaign then followed in Tennessee and Alabama. They were present at the surrender of Montgomery, and on the 16th of April, 1865, aided in the capture of Fort Tyler, where they lost seven killed and fourteen wounded.

The history of the First Wisconsin Cavalry is particularly interesting and important, from the fact that they were instrumental in the capture of Jeff. Davis, and, had it not been for the unsoldierly conduct of Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan, they would have accomplished

this pleasant duty themselves. Leaving Macon, Ga., May 24, they reached Edgefield June 15, where they were mustered out on the 19th of July.

The death losses in Company F during the war were: Private Edward Ochsner, killed at L'Angeville, Ark., August 3, 1862. Died of Disease—Lieut. H. W. Getchell; Privates Franklin V. Angel, George Boundey, Henry Bray, Ira W. Clark, W. W. Crawford, James Combest, John Farmer, C. R. Foster, Austin Fowler, Jonas Fuller, H. J. Greiber, M. B. Gallagher, John Hetz, George Harris, E. H. Knowles, C. C. Kimball, C. B. Kimball, F. F. Leonard, John Lemler, Erastus Moore, J. C. McMillen, J. M. Moorehead, Squire Mounce, Nels Oleson, M. A. Pease, D. C. Roberts, A. Sattler, K. Swenson, G. W. Seager, J. Vosburg, J. W. Wilder and Ludwig Wurl.

Company F's officers were: Captains—John Hyde, resigned April 30, 1863; James M. Comstock, mustered out Sept. 31, 1864; Milton Martin, mustered out with the regiment July 19, 1865. First Lieutenants—Newton Jones, promoted from Company M; Peter J. Williamson, mustered out October 31, 1864; Milton Martin, promoted; Charles F. Perry, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—Henry W. Getchell, died at Little Rock, Ark., September 13, 1862; John L. Church, mustered out October 31, 1864; William E. Lamb, mustered out with regiment.

Third Cavalry.—Company F of this regiment was recruited in Sauk County, principally in the town of Baraboo. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Barstow, Janesville, January 31, 1862, under Col. W. A. Barstow, and left the State March 26 for St. Louis. While on the way, 12 men were killed and 28 injured by a railway accident near Chicago. May 27, under orders, they reached Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they were mounted, and on the 17th of June, Companies C, F, I and M arrived at Fort Scott, in the vicinity of which they were engaged in the pursuit of bushwhackers. Early in August, they encountered the enemy, under Col. Shelby, near Montevallo, Mo., without definite results. November 30, they engaged in the battle of Cane Hill, and December 7, took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. May 30, a portion of the regiment were attacked in the Cherokee Nation by Gen. Cooper's Indian and Texan troops, whom they repulsed with great slaughter, the detachment losing five men, killed and wounded. On the return from Fort Blunt, the rebels again attacked them, and were again repulsed. July 17, they took part in the battle of Honey Springs, aiding in the capture of all the enemy's artillery and a large number of prisoners. October 16, in a raid upon Waldron, Ark., the rebels were routed. The next day a force of rebel Indians was repulsed. Making Van Buren their headquarters, they engaged in numerous successful raids in that section, and rendered important services in guarding the telegraph and escorting trains through the enemy's country. October 6, 1863, Company I fell into a trap at Baxter Springs and lost 22 killed and 4 wounded. The prisoners taken on this occasion by Quantrell's gang were first robbed and then murdered, many of the bodies being burned.

Early in 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and in April, while in Little Rock, Ark., received veteran furloughs. Thereafter, Company F was stationed at Fort Insley, Mo., and mustered out at Fort Leavenworth September 29, 1865.

The death losses in this Company were mostly from disease, the only deaths on the battlefield being those of George R. Kelley at Battletown, Mo., October 10, 1863, and Nathan Janney, Van Buren, Ark., September 25, 1864. Those dying from natural causes were Sergt. Claghorn K. Robinson, Privates John C. Hutchins, E. R. Hall, S. D. Jarvis, J. H. Johnson, Henry Manke, George Priest, George Richards and Charles M. Tinker. William H. Gardner lost his life in an affray at Fort Scott, Kan., July 28, 1863.

The officers of Company F of the Third were: Captains—David S. Vittum, promoted Lieut. Col., March 9, 1865, and resigned July 17; Charles W. Porter, resigned June 19, 1865; Leonard P. Luce, mustered out with regiment, September 29, 1865. First Lieutenants—Asa Wood, resigned May 5, 1862; W. J. Plows, resigned December 8, 1862; Clark B. Wilsey, resigned August 10, 1864; W. Porter and L. P. Luce promoted; Quimby Loveland, mustered out with regiment. Second Lieutenants—Charles O. Ferris, mustered out April 9, 1862;

Seth H. Craig, transferred to Company K; C. B. Wilsey and C. W. Porter promoted; Eli M. Cooper, mustered out February 7, 1865; Q. Loveland, promoted; Henry Southard, mustered out with the regiment.

Sixth Battery.—Recruited chiefly in Sauk County, in the town of Spring Green; mustered into the United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, October 2, 1861, and left the State March 15, 1862, for St. Louis. On the 19th they embarked for New Madrid, where they were placed in charge of a siege battery, during the siege of Island No. 10. After its surrender, they proceeded up the Tennessee River, and May 26 took position in the reserve of the besieging forces before Corinth, and on the 3d and 4th of October were engaged in the celebrated battle of that name, losing four killed and twenty-one wounded. From here they moved in a circuitous direction toward Vicksburg, as a portion of the army destined for the reduction of that place, participating in the battle of Champion Hills and numerous sharp skirmishes en route. Reaching Vicksburg May 19, they took position in the trenches, and were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege until the surrender. September 27, 1863, found them at Memphis, Tenn., and October 6, at Glendale, Miss. Here they joined the celebrated expedition under Gen. Sherman across the Cumberland Mountains. November 24, they planted two guns at Mission Ridge, and were engaged in the assault the following day without loss. From this date until the close of the war, they were almost continually on the move, but without being engaged in any actions of note. They were mustered out July 18, 1865.

The death losses in the entire battery, which of course included other than Sauk County men, quite a number being from Richland County, are herewith given from the official records: Killed in action—Second Lieut. Daniel T. Noyes, Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862; Corp. L. B. Honn, Corinth; Corp. Alva B. Page, Vicksburg, July 3, 1863; privates G. W. Barney, G. D. Brown, Gilbert L. Thomas, Corinth; died of disease, John G. Haskins, Edwin R. Hungerford, Benjamin I. Johnson, V. A. Bennett, B. Benson, R. E. Banks, William Calborn, C. Campbell, W. A. Gordon, A. Hauxhurst, Enoch Johnson, P. B. Moss, M. W. Murphy, J. G. Marden, E. J. D. Perry, H. B. Phillips, John Rodgers, Menzo Tennant, S. F. Wheeler and M. Weaver; died of accidents, S. J. Gould and Franklin King.

The officers of the Sixth Battery were: Captains—Henry Dillon, mustered out October 10, 1864; Thomas R. Hood, resigned May 17, 1865; James G. Simpson, mustered out with battery, July 3, 1865. Senior First Lieutenants—Henry Dillon, promoted; Samuel F. Clark, mustered out October 10, 1864; John Jenewein, mustered out with battery. Junior First Lieutenants—Thomas R. Hood, promoted; Alba S. Sweet, mustered out with battery. Senior Second Lieutenants, John W. Fancher, resigned August 3, 1863; James G. Simpson promoted: Sylvester E. Sweet, mustered out with battery. Junior Second Lieutenants—Daniel T. Noyes, killed October 4, 1862; J. G. Simpson, promoted; John Jenewein, promoted; S. E. Sweet, promoted; Lucius N. Keeler, mustered out with battery. Surgeon, Clarkson Miller, resigned January 16, 1865.

R O S T E R .

SAUK COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

There were Sauk County men in various other military organizations not mentioned among the foregoing sketches. Their names, companies and regiments or batteries will be found in the following list, compiled from the records on file in the Adjutant General's office at Madison. It is the most correct list of soldiers accredited to Sauk County, during the war, now in existence. Besides being copied from official documents, a large part of it has been revised by competent parties, familiar with the names of those in this county who laid their lives upon their country's altar:

TOWN OF HARABOO.

First (Kan.) Infantry—Co. K—Jerome Miner.

Second Infantry—Co. D—William H. Langdon. Co. H—John Wrightmire.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—George W. Russell, George Rice, Ira Scott, Elon Wyman, Jacob Schlick, Howard F. Pruyn, Thomas Corwin Thomas, Joseph I. Weirich, Charles Kellogg, John Miller, D. K. Noyes, E. Neudick, Mair Pointon, E. Richmond, Waldo Rider, Frank Graham, Howard J. Huntington, James Hill, George Harp, Frederick K. Jenkins, John J. Jenkins, Ralph H. Avery, Edward D. Ames, Ener Birum, Frederick H. Bunker, Francis M. Crandall, William H. Copeland, Edward Calkins, William Kline.

Tenth Infantry—Co. H—Delos F. Feegles, George Mason.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. F—Frank Lawdy, William Stearns, F. D. Stone, George W. Wing, La Fayette Locke, George Moag, Harvey Ames, George W. Brown, Henry Brill.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—O. W. Fox, Martin W. Hurlbut, Henry Blackett, Charles A. Brier, Charles Cowles, Ira E. Sweetland.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—James Watson, Adam G. Malloy, William O. Morron, Albert Porter, William Powers, William Hoxie, John Hamilton, Charles Armstrong, Theodore Armstrong, Samuel Apker, Ira L. Ames, — Betts, Elliott B. Calkins.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Hamor Sutcliff, Sylvester Searls, R. M. Strong, Edson Wheeler, Emery Wyman, Giles Livingston, Walter Pietzsch, G. A. Paddock, Orlando Rhines, John Faller, Robert Cheek, George Gibbons, Thomas J. Johnson, A. G. Johnson.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—Joseph H. Rhodes, Elijah C. Spear, Charles Lecker, Thomas B. Scott, Joseph N. Savage, Charles A. Thomas, George Van Ormen, Marvin Wiggins, H. H. Williams, Elisha L. Walbridge, Cortes A. Langdon, Argalus Langdon, William Lippert, Edwin N. Marsh, Charles Moore, James W. Meason, Samuel Maxham, Jesse Morley, Zephaniah Palmer, Adam Richards, William Quackenbush, Jacob Cline, Russell Delap, George Dustin, Elisha W. Ellis, Dyer W. Hitchcock, Peter Kipp, Edward Kingsbury, John B. Alexander, William A. Brill, Jasper N. Babcock, H. H. Baldwin, Thomas Bourke, Chauncy M. Blake, Robert B. Crandall, Charles Klumpp, Charles F. Cook, A. M. Case.

First Cavalry—Co. F—John Burkly, Peter Schlick, John M. Morehead, Erastus Moore, Edward F. Ochsner, James Flunders, Henry Getchell, John Gilliam, Jasper Knowles, William Crawford.

Second Cavalry—Albert P. Carlin.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Ethan Wyman, Andy Letcher, Abram Minot, Levi Judd, Hiram H. Rice, George Rich-

ards, Norman Simonds, William Stronner, D. S. Vittum, Clark Wilsey, James Wright, Morris Waite, George Kelley, Augustus Kimball, Charles Porter, Walworth Porter, Charles Pratt, John Dennis, Charles H. Davis, Royal Dennison, C. O. Ferris, C. E. Foster, William Gardner, Schuyler R. Hill, Robert Kelley, Martin Cummings, Edwin C. Clark, James Colton, Eli M. Cooper, Harrison J. Case, F. A. Copeland.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—William R. Jones, Griffith R. Jones, Lucius M. Keeler.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—John Aron, William Fuller, William P. Harvey.

Ninth Illinois Cavalry—Hamilton Wells.

TOWN OF BEAR CREEK.

Fifth Infantry—Co. H—Calvin H. Woodcock.

Eleventh Infantry—Robert McCan.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—H. O. Field, Daniel L. Talbott.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. C—William C. Haskins, Abner Harriman.

Twentieth Infantry—Richard Cunningham, Andrew J. Williams, William H. Bowers, Lyman H. Hayden.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Alexander M. Thompson, Edwin R. Thornton, Joel Campbell, Jefferson Dagget, Willis Campbell, William Ballard.

Sixth Battery—John G. Haskins, Welcome Phetteplace, George D. Dalrymple, Edgar J. Burdick, Oliver J. Burnham, Sylvester Sweet, Albe Sweet, John McCan.

Regiment Unknown—Byron Reynolds.

TOWN OF DELONA.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Marshall Newell, Jackson Peck.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Elijah Seymour. Co. E—James Camp, Lewis T. Linnell, John Galespie, Henry Stutson, Isaac Henry, William A. Vincent, Leander Tiffany, William Whorray, Alfred W. Stark, Erastus Casper, A. J. Jameson, Alura Stowell.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. A—John Erwin. Co. H—Nicholas Stein.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—Jacob Vanderburgh, George Stowell, John Fuller, Seymour J. Fuller, Lucius A. Crosier, Philo Stutson, John Gowan, Elisha H. Catlin, William Hagaman.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—Co. J—William Austin.

First Cavalry—Co. F—Hiram Huggins.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—James Riley.

TOWN OF EXCELSIOR.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Julius Hubbard.*

*The first soldier from Sauk County who died in the service.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—H. D. Jones, T. L. Johnson, Daniel Odell, John Starks, W. B. Thomas, John M. Foster, Philip Cheek, Jr., T. A. Jones, B. H. Jones.

Seventh Infantry—Co. A—W. P. Carter.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. E—John Gaddies, Samuel A. Burhans, William H. Harrison, John C. Montaney.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—George Mead.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—Jasper Udell, G. B. Paddock, J. F. Gorgus, Charles H. Williams, William G. Clark, Marvin E. Jopp, Isaac Fry, O. W. Sutton, Israel Greeny, Henry Weller, O. W. Thomas, G. B. Pearl, John Staley, Edgar Case, W. G. Braley.

Twelfth Battery—G. W. Huntington.

First Cavalry—Co. F—Henry C. Waltz.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Thomas Chambers, William Ableman, M. Malone, Charles Porte, Thomas Rothwell.

Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry—Co. J—Alphonzo E. Jopp.

TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Eli Norton.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Charles Loit, John Breker, V. Saycraft, William H. Johnson.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Homer Newell, Leroy Newell, Robert Hanly.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. H—Truman Newell, Titus Chapman, H. Porter, Samuel Almy.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. A—J. Johnson. Co. E—A. E. Kinney, Freeman Hurlburt, Milton M. Hildreth, Charles Coleman, James Cornish, Henry Marston.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. H—M. W. Hurlburt, George Hurlburt, Richard Myres.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Derius Palmer, Andrew Byron.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Newton Hopkins.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—Jack Miles, Harrison Morrall, A. L. Sexton, D. G. Crandall.

First Cavalry—Co. F—A. G. Cooper, Henry Vroman, Herkimer Fuller, Wyman Getchell, Lyman Inman.

Foster's Battery—Henry C. Hackett, Ephram Hackett.

Regiment Unknown—L. H. Wells, Charles Hildreth, Hiram Norton, Andrew Norton, La Fayette Atkinson, William Carl.

TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

Second Infantry—Co. A—Thomas Bever.

Sixth Infantry—Co. H—William L. Johnson.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Charles Walker.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Joseph Robinson.

Seventeenth Infantry—William P. Harvey.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—John Hudson.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—James Laux, Thomas Wilcox, Alexander Murrey, Adam Cramer, John Bever, Frederick Bever, George Morgan, Jacob Henry.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Christian Wintermantel.

Ninth Illinois Cavalry—Hamilton Wells.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—Sampson Bever, Martin Weaver.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—Charles Sweet.

TOWNS OF FREEDOM.

Second Infantry—Co. K—John Stair, Man Kyle, Gottfried Kyle, Jacob Zimmerly, C. A. Platt, Conrad Platt, C. Rehmschneider, William Mackler.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Gottlieb Roser, Philip Nippert, Frank Gerlaugh, Eli A. Broughton, William P. Black, John Alexander, Philip Hoefler.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. F—Peter Alexander.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. E—George Armstrong, Jacob Auble, J. C. Knapp, Abram Knapp.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—Newton Clark, Edward K. Hill.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Edward Kelley.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—M. Hofer.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Charles Bender; William Sproul, B. F. Palmer.

First Wisconsin Cavalry—Henry Nippert.

Sixth Wisconsin Cavalry—Wilder Jacobs.

TOWN OF GREENFIELD.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Charles Reed, Frank Fletcher.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—Rufus Billings, George Winters, Sanford Beardsley, John Aukerbran, Michael Aukerbran, Joseph Covenstance, Edward L. Mott, Henry Tucker, John Simonds, Ebenezer Dawley, Charles Letcher.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Albert Deveraux, George Winke, — Rhinehart, Henry Loos, Wesley Loos, — Homer, Peter Brainties.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—E. L. Palmer.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—T. M. Crawford, Henry Fussler, Zoeth Bailey, B. W. Pryne, Henry H. Johnson, M. Van Orman, Lewis Stonner.

Regiment Unknown—Abram Lazert.

Tenth Battery—J. W. Jackson.

First Cavalry—Co. F—Milton Johnson, Morton Van Orman, Maxwell Clark, A. S. Baker.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—George W. Montgomery.

TOWN OF HONEY CREEK.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Herman Hoppe, August Wandrey, Johan Ruit.

Third Infantry—Co. I—Ludwig Sawal.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Augustus Klein.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—Johan Iorbryansky, Gottfried Bosshart, Peter Leiken, Johan Riks, Max Kroscher, Johan Lohr, Ferdinand Keller, Carl Lehmann, Carl Jaedike, Peter Gudeyan, Michael Gudeyan, Christian Ahorn, Franz Jesse, Joseph Mueller, August Radel, Julius Radel, August Hildebrand, Heinrich Sorg, Vicens Heck.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Michael Hoefler.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. K—Johan Gaess, Michael Rausch, G. Pfeifer, Johan Mueller, Wilhelm Pimlner, Christian Heldstab, Albert Hertner, Heinrich Nold, Martin Mengel, George Taescher.

Fourth U. S. Battery—Sylvester Fort, Isaac Fort.

Sixth Battery—John Jenewin, Leonard Schueler.

Twelfth Illinois Regiment—Carl Harter.

TOWN OF IRONTON.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—S. M. Long, D. C. Fenton, Chauncy Winsor, William Groat, Nelson Moore.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Isaac Frost, Edward Wheeler.

Seventh Infantry—Company unknown—George J. Dewey.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Abraham Hendrickson.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Anthony Benson, Elias Robinson, B. F. Blackman, Lucius Carr, Matson C. Osbourn, Samuel Barnet, Constance Beuchat, Albert Sprague, Fernando C. Wood, Gil Spicer, Archibald Mellon, James Simon, H. J. Groat, Charles Pearson, Hiram Hawkins, John Kinneman, Jr., William Richards, M. B. Long, Henry Ramo, J. C. Wickersham, N. Camp.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—L. Jones. Co. I—Chester Green.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Hugh Harper.
Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—H. E. Stowe, John Mellon.
 Co. G—Julius Sparks, Lewis Calhoun.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—C. K. Robinson, Anthony Holbert, Jesse Bailey, Charles M. Kester, William Stansfield, Daniel Wright.

Regiment unknown—George Keworthy, Ezra B. Reynolds, Edward Woodworth, John Maucka.

TOWN OF LA VALLE.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—William Pierson, Reuben Jones. Co. K—John Holden.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—John Juta, Henry C. Palmer, John Sanborn, John Oliver, George W. Bailey, William Dowell, Ephram Blakeslee, Harrison P. Bullard, William Bundy, Elwood Mason, Jehial D. Hagaman, Ebert H. Hagaman, Levi Seeley, George W. Dickins, Frank Culi-gan.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. F—Charles A. Norton, Ole Nelson.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Daniel Lanbun, Sidney A. Howard, Alvah Rathburn, James Curtis.

Regiment unknown—Alfred A. Mathews, William Bailey, John Holden, Jr., Joseph Fisher, Fletcher Gardner.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—John H. White, Eliacum Perry.

First Cavalry—Co. H—Alexander Wilkinson.

Second Cavalry—Co. F—George H. Sterner.

Third Cavalry—Co. E—G. M. Taylor, Isaac Van Sice.

TOWN OF NEW BUFFALO (DELTON).

Third Michigan Infantry—Co. I—William H. Kirkland.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Alonzo Woodford.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Albert Fox. James F. McLoney, Charles H. Foot, Isaac Tucker, Herbert A. Lee, Harry Williams, William H. Clay, Jarvis Hall. Co. K—Silas W. Temple.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Gustavus P. Briggs, George Gaymon, Sanford Frost.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. E—George Freer, Justus Freer, William Wharry, Lorenzo Clement, Madison Clement, William H. Fisher, Harvey Canfield, John Bromley, George Lanshae, John Montague, Wesley Ballis, Chauncey R. Richardson, H. A. Squires, William Hanser, Samuel Campbell. Co. E—William H. Denham.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—John Wilson, Edwin Hall.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Charles Barens, A. Bates, Andrew F. Washburn, William H. James, M. T. Blake.

Twenty-third Ohio Infantry—John J. Welch.

First Cavalry—Co. D—James Dunlap. Co. F—Elias W. Kirkland. Ira W. Clark, Holden Smith.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Samuel Welch, David Morrison.

Regular Army—Alonzo Blake.

TOWN OF MERRIMACK.

Sixth Infantry—Sweden Rich. Co. A—J. G. Hodgson, Lawson D. Finton, Dewit C. Finton, Thomas B. Butterfield, Henry H. Childs.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—William Theile.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. A—Michael Donahue. Co. F—Edward Baker. Co. G—Anthony Dever. Co. H—Royal F. Randall, Amos Colburn, George Parsons, John Dever, Fred Barns.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—Henry Shane, Jesse Elwell.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Samuel D. Crates, George Siyy, Thomas Hannon, Stephen St. John. James T. Flowers, Nicholas Jerret, Esquire Baker, Patrick Kelley, Austin Burgess.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—A. S. Colburn, William H. Hamilton, Henry R. Ketchum. Co. F—L. J. Bailey, J. M. Densmore, Charles E. Dennett, A. M. Ritter, John Weidman.

Regiment unknown—Charles M. Fessenden, Edward D. Fessenden, Amos S. Colburn, Elisha Nettles, Byron J. Odekirk.

Sixth Battery—William Colborn, Fred Schwarz, Christian Burgen, Alfred Rich.

First Cavalry—Co. G—Thomas Kelley.

Second Cavalry—Co. E—Isaac Walters, N. Kennison, Edwin Pierce, Joseph G. Dean.

TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU SAC.

Second Infantry—Co. D—John Jansen. Co. I—G. W. Dillsy, E. S. Fletcher.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—A. Fancher, Richard Attridge, H. L. Childs.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—John Schneider, William Carl, Herman Rudiger, Karl Such, Jacob Bohn, I. Heick, Michael Egger, C. H. Rendtorff, Cunrade Kuoni, David Veidt, Anton Fischer, Richard Wehr, Joseph Bullesbach, August Sperling, Fred Schneider, Julius Kohn, C. C. Buchanan, Otto Stadelman, Edward Stadelman, T. Helm, C. E. G. Horn, John Stiefenhafer, I. Zimmerman, John Kehl, Jr., Peter Durisch. Co. D—Jacob Thony, Casper Buhl, Christian Kindschi, Arthur Kruse, Ethard Kindschi.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. H—Henry Turner. Co. K—Baltiser Braun.

Thirteenth Infantry—Co. K—William A. Wyse.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—Charles Davis, Andrew A. Boynton.

Fifteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Robert Mettler.

Seventeenth Infantry—Henry McKennan, Surgeon.

Illinois Cavalry—Carl Lachmund.

First Cavalry—John Church.

Second Cavalry—Co. E—Jerry O'Larry, R. W. Sawyer, William Ellsworth, A. Margueth.

Second Wisconsin Battery—Edward Neudick.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—C. B. Worthington, Charles Richardson, B. Jackson, Andrew Howe, J. W. Fancher, August Dilley, I. F. Clark, C. A. Trowbridge, Hiram James, Fred Baker, A. B. Page, H. P. Dunning, Levi Venneps, E. I. Williams.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Rudolph Braun, George Steil, Henry Clemens, Dudley Douglas, Martin Kanen, James Burnham, Phillip Steuben. N. I. Troser, John O. Link, John W. Getty, Philander I. May, Edwin Morrill, Arthur Ettridge, Homer Wardwell, Bartholomew Malloy, John Malloy, Hartson I. Thomas, Chauncey Thomas, John M. Thomas, Basil Smith, Henry Jacobs, George M. Davis, E. McInnis, Jacob Eluse, Audon Bartsch.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. K—Edward Carl, L. Schlossen, Leonhard Von Wald, Smith Freeman, Gottlieb Pfeil, David Rothacker, Albert Morsbach, Conrad Hartmann, Christian Philip, Lutzius Philip.

TOWN OF REEDSBURG.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—G. M. Jones, Theodore Joy, George Miles, J. A. Coughran, John W. Dickins, Leroy D. Dickins, Alfred Darrow.

Seventh Infantry—Co. A—Rufus Hodgeman, Albert C. Hunt. Co. E—George W. Root.

Eighth Infantry—Co. D—Samuel Fausnaught.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Edward Buelow, F. W. Henry, Augustus H. Johnson, Philo Lane, Spencer L. Miles, James W. Lusk, James Miles, Ellis Pond, C. F. Pollock, Charles Reifenrath, G. D. Spicer, Milo E. Seeley, Giles Stevens. Co. E—Henry H. Bennet. Co. K—W. W. Winchester.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Jacob Auble, Peter Brady, J. W. Benjamin, Ezra Burton, Hugh Collins, John Carry, R. C. Cole, Julius Castle, James C. Castle, C. A. Chandler, C. A. Dwinell, O. H. Dwinell, C. A. Danforth, Charles Day, Albert E. Dixon, Peter Empser, A. P. Ellinwood, John Fosnot, Martin Gaunstat, Giles Graft, Nelson Gardner, Charles Holt, Ephraim Hinds, A. Harsk, Edward Harris, James Hobby, William Hobby, Jacob Herbel, Edward Leonard, E. D. Milder, James L. Marker, R. S. Pitts, Newton W. Pitts, Amos Pettys, Frank Pettys, Russel Redfield, Dwight Root, William Stuce, N. P. Stuce, Martin Seeley, H. V. V. Seaman, Charles Stone, John Thorn, Richard Thorn, Henry A. Tator, Henry Waldron, Orson Ward, George Wattenberger, Menzo Winnie, F. S. Winchester. Co. G—Holden Miller. Co. I—Amos O. Rowley.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—Peter Knowles, W. W. Pollack, John Waltz. Company unknown—Smith Deurreaux, Ira J. Hall, Thomas Holton, Jason Shaw, Robert Robatham.

Tenth Wisconsin Battery—A. Day, E. T. Shepherd.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. K—William H. Kipp.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—John Collins, John Downing, George Flaut, M. L. Jewett, Jay Jewett, William Miles, John White.

Nineteenth Wisconsin Battery—Co. G—Dexter Green.

First Cavalry—Co. F—Amos Knowles, E. H. Knowles.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—H. J. Gardner, George Priest, Moses Van Camp, Henry Buelow.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Rossel David Davidson.

Tenth Infantry—Co. G—Harvey Devol.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K—Alexander McCarty.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Thomas Loosee, Addison Thornburgh, Granville Parton, Charles W. Thin, Morris Parks, Thomas J. Pagely, Benjamin Rhodes; Lewis Olson, Milton Campbell, Hans Anson, Moses Dewey, Jessie J. Fuller, Hugh Hughes, David B. Jones, William Jones, David James, Smith Love.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Co. A—Amandus Silsby.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—Joseph Lester, Armstrong Moore, Daniel T. Noyes, George M. Spencer, Thomas H. Shelden, Asa A. Shelden, Jacob P. Seiders, Thomas Griffith, Menzo W. Tenants, John Proctor, Richard Proctor, Ephraim J. D. Perry, Horace Phettyplace, Riley O. Allen, George W. Benedict, James M. Bailey, William H. Bailey, Lorenzo Beckwith, Byron Babcock, Daniel J. Davis, Silas C. Davis, Evan W. Evans, David Evans, Thomas H. Grinnell, Thomas Goodman, William Hamilton, Nathan B. Hood, Thomas J. Hungerford, Watson F. Hare, Thomas B. Hood, Alexander J. Hood, David B. Hood, Joseph M. Hood, Edwin R. Hungerford, George Jones.

TOWN OF SUMTER.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Sylvester Fort, Isaac Fort, Alison Fowler, Charles W. Farrington, Dayton Hedges,

John Hedges, Jacob Langhart, James B. Fowler, L. B. Van Luven, Uriah Palmer, William Palmer, Edward F. Smalley, Christian Chriss.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—John Weir, Florran Clement, Herman Albricht, Jacob Tenney, Jacob Nolt, Christian Hartman.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. B—Charles White. Co. F—Joseph Fauman, Frank Kern, Andrew Hodget, Augustus Michael, David Hesford, James Lenox, Rodney Hurlburt, William A. Johnson, Swerin Mather, Reuben King, William Divine. Co. H—Alexander Furbur, Henry Bluker, Eugene Davis.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. D—Mathew Clark.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Levi Schnell, William Renley, Harlon Baxter, Chester Ricker, Thomas Harter, Henry Mather, James Hilliard, Stephanus Hines, Nelson Hines, Elish Palmester, W. W. Rose, Henry Rose, G. W. Johnson, John Batch, James Oakley, Conrad Coon, John Rooney, Frederick Woffensmet, Charles Rowse, Henry Steele, Frederick Sloguber, Lewis Wankee, Alexander McGinnis, J. C. Damon, Jerome Hugerboom, J. O. Perry.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—Edwin Ricker, John Campbell, James Brat, John Keller, Victor Bennett.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Benjamin Johnson, David Dewel.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Israel Inman, W. H. H. Inman.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Abram B. Frost, Henry H. Travis. Co. G—Warren A. Hart.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Lewis Bitney, Lursis Townser.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Elias White.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—James Upham.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. B—Horace Herten. Company unknown—Campbell Miller, Alexander Miller, Robert J. Pewell, John Lee.

Twenty-second Infantry—Company unknown—Edson D. Wood.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—H. D. Newell, Theodore Guim, Charles Bates. Co. I—William H. Wood. Co. K—Andrew Baker, Addison Thornburg.

First Battery—Nathan Frost.

Sixth Wisconsin Battery—Henry W. Miller, Peter Grun.

Twelfth Wisconsin Battery—Frederick Rowe, Henry C. Grever.

Second Cavalry—Co. M—Clark R. Buell, James A. Buell.

TOWN OF TROY.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—Flonan Schroper, Gustav Baumgarth, Christopher Baumgarth, George Luck, Valentin Sutter, Henry Bick, Jacob Kuntz, Conrad Kuone, Peter Jacob.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. G—John Bywater, Jacob Lange-neckhaid, William S. McCready, John Anderson.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—John Kelly, Anton Plon.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. K—Washington Ambler, Phillip A. Thomas, Orson Patchier, Benjamin Linley, William H. Harris, Henry Boch. Co. K—Peter Schuetler, Gubert Walser, George Dascher, Jacob Indumaner, Bernhard Ott, Daniel Baker, Andrew Baker, John Davis, Samuel McCready, Anton Bartsch.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Jacob Hauser, Theobald Fuchs, Christian Diehl, Jacob Gasser, John P. Witwen, Gubert Walser.

Sixth Battery—John William Robson, Solomon Wheeler, Franklin Wheeler, William Runyan.

Missouri Swiss Regiment—George Trey.

TOWN OF WESTFIELD.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Henry Nippert.

Fifth Infantry—Co. K—Charles Fosdick, Iowa, John Fosdick, Iowa.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—John C. Weidman, Henry Saare, George Moog, M. T. Moore, Peter Stackhouse.

Eighth Infantry—Co. D—Joseph Palmer, James Richards, Ira Winslow, Jacob Apple.

Ninth Infantry—Co. F—Earnest Brandt.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. F—Earnest Black, William Black, Sr. Co. G—Leslie Graves. Co. K—William Stackhouse.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Frederick Giles, George Mead, Franklin Fosdick, Henry Sargant, Sylvanus Richards, John Selden, J. W. Root, Charles Gulliford, Henry Deerholt, John Kyle, Thomas Little.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—Lucius M. Jones—Company unknown—G. F. Jones.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Alexander Wiedman, John Werron James B. Taylor, Dwelton Shelden, Charles Shelden, James Fosdick, Harlow Shelden.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—H. D. Snell, Molby Colvin, Beaman Spooner, William Sallade, Samuel Emery, Cephus K. Newell, N. B. Aldrich, Calvin Bliven, Philip Stackhouse, George Moog, John Shear, Henry Black, John Hinds, E. G. Seamans, A. A. Wescott.

Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry—Co. B—Riley Mead.

Berdan's Sharp Shooters—Charles Edward, Jonah Elwood.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Daniel Waltz.

Navy—Arend Benkers.

TOWN OF WINFIELD.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—William P. Stittcock, William P. Cottingham, George Foyles, George Underwood.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—James Whitty.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—John Fessey, Horace Curtis, George Curtis, Dennis Curtis, Lewis Curtis, L. B. Cornell, Jonas Salmon, Alfred Darrow, John Kird, James Lamsbury, Charles Camel. Co. E—Judson Cruker. Co. A—John Seaman, John Seymour.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Frederick Barber, Eleazer Millard, William Millard, William Reynolds, Henry Grotta, Michael Keril, L. D. Ford, William Sweatland, Seth Sweatland, Patrick Garrigan, Timothy Hasley. Co. E—John Eagon.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. F—John Hayne.

First Wisconsin Cavalry—Co. F—Herkimer Fuller.

Third Wisconsin Cavalry—Co. H—Bradley Fuller, Co. F—M. Kevil, George Kelley.

TOWN OF WOODLAND.

Sixth Infantry—Co. A—Samuel J. Hutchins. Co. I—William H. Nichols.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Oscar Tabor, Stephen J. Davis.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—Jonathan Stanley.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—James R. Apker, Jesse Mellon, George W. Cooper, John Hollingshead.

Sixtieth Ohio—Co. C—Adolphus Mellon.

First Cavalry—Co. H—Nicholas S. Chambers.

Third Cavalry—Co. F—Frederick Reincke.

THE DRAFT.

Under the call of the President, dated October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war, the quota of Sauk County was 197, divided among the towns as follows: Fairfield, 6; New Buffalo, 9; Dellona, 5; Excelsior, 8; Winfield, 7; Reedsburg, 14; Lavallo, 6; Woodland, 7; Ironton, 12; Washington, 8; Westfield, 7; Freedom, 6; Baraboo, 24; Greenfield, 7; Merrimack, 8; Sumter, 7; Honey Creek, 10; Bear Creek, 8; Franklin, 7; Spring Green, 8; Troy, 8; and Prairie du Sac, 15. The 5th of January, 1864, was fixed as the date the draft should take place in case the quotas were not filled, but volunteers came forward in sufficient numbers to obviate a "last resort."

Under the President's call for 500,000 volunteers, dated July 18, 1864, the quota of Sauk County was 437, divided by towns as follows: Fairfield, 12; New Buffalo, 9; Dellona, 11; Excelsior, 15; Winfield, 8; Reedsburg, 27; Lavallo, 18; Woodland, 12; Ironton, 25; Washington, 30; Westfield, 13; Freedom, 9; Baraboo, 42; Greenfield, 18; Merrimack, 19; Sumter, 16; Honey Creek, 30; Bear Creek, 18; Franklin, 20; Spring Green, 16; Troy, 23; Prairie du Sac, 46.

On the 1st of October, 1864, Deputy Provost Marshal Philip Cheek, Jr., was compelled to remind the citizens of Sauk County that there was still a deficiency in their quota. He said: "The draft will commence in Sauk County on the 3d of October, and those drafted will report at Prairie du Chien on the 19th. The towns that have not filled their quotas up to this date by the record of my office are as follows: Dellona, 4; Excelsior, 6; Winfield, 1; Reedsburg, 7; Ironton, 4; Lavallo, 11; Woodland, 6; Washington, 19; Westfield, 4; Freedom, 5; Honey Creek, 17; Sumter, 3; Franklin, 14; Bear Creek, 8."

Accordingly, the draft took place in the towns of Lavallo, Woodland, Washington, Bear Creek and Franklin. In some a supplemental draft was necessary, owing to quite a number of those enrolled having business and being absent in Canada when the drawing took place.

In March, 1865, the last draft took place, but the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee happily made its enforcement unnecessary.

In connection with the subject of the draft, the following from N. V. Chandler, of Reedsburg, concerning local credits and bounty money, will be of interest.

"I had held aloof from enlisting from a conviction, that, so long as there were still tens of thousands of single men who had not entered the service, there was no pressing call of duty for one situated as I was, to sacrifice the comfort of those depending on me by doing so. I realized that, with the high and constantly rising scale of prices for the necessities of life, the pittance of \$13 per month, with all the bounties then offered by the National and State Governments, would be entirely inadequate to the comfortable maintenance of my wife and six children during my absence, even should I be so fortunate as to return at all. Nevertheless, I foresaw that the time would come when it would become a duty to enlist, and I settled that time to be whenever the needs of the Government should require it to levy and enforce a draft. That time had now come. A draft had been ordered, and the time for it to take place fixed. I left my home in Reedsburg on the evening of December 25, 1863, to go to Clinton Junction, Rock County, on business. While there, a rousing war meeting was held in the evening, and a local bounty of \$300 was offered to every man who would enlist and be credited to the town. I was urged to enlist and take the bounty. I stated my willingness to do so, but questioned whether my credit to the town of Clinton would stand in view of the fact that I was a resident of another county. There was a division of opinion upon the question, no authoritative decision upon such a case ever having been promulgated, so far as any one present knew. I finally offered to telegraph to Lieut. Col. Lovell, in command at Camp Randall, Madison, stating the case, and if he decided that I could be credited to their town I would enlist and pay the expense of the telegram, otherwise the town should pay the cost of the message; which proposition was accepted, and I telegraphed at 11 A. M. of December 28, I think, about as follows:

"LIEUT. COL. LOVELL, CAMP RANDALL, Madison, Wis.:

"Am resident of Sauk County. Can I be credited to Clinton, Rock County, and take local bounty?

"N. V. CHANDLER.

"On sending the dispatch, I stated to the town authorities that I would wait, if necessary, for an answer, until the arrival of the passenger train from the north at 12.5 A. M. of the 29th, thirteen hours. when, if no answer came, I would proceed homeward via Chicago. Frequent visits to the telegraph office during the afternoon and evening gave no answer, and it was within ten minutes of train time, and I had given up all expectation of one, when the following came rattling over the wires:

"N. V. CHANDLER, CLINTON JUNCTION:

"A man will be credited to the town whose bounty he takes.

"LOVELL, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.

"It seems that the question was as new to Col. Lovell as to me or to any one with whom I conversed at Clinton Junction, and he could not answer it; but recognizing the importance to the recruiting service of an official decision of the point by the highest authority, he had at once forwarded my message to the Secretary of War, by whom it was laid before the full Cabinet, a decision arrived at, and that decision telegraphed back to Col. Lovell in season to hold me. The next morning's dailies throughout the North contained the following telegraphic announcement: 'It was decided in full Cabinet, yesterday, that a man will be credited to the town whose bounty he takes.' The decision had undoubtedly been made in my case."

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

The decoration of the graves of those who fell in the cause of the Union was extensively participated in throughout Sauk County, in May, 1868. In Baraboo, the citizens generally laid aside business cares and joined in the solemn procession that proceeded to the cemetery on that occasion. The heroes who sleep their last sleep, or whose monuments are in this home of the dead are twenty-one in number. They are but a platoon of the regiment of the county's slain. A far greater number lie on the fields where they met death in their country's cause, or in unknown graves where the dead of the battle-field, the hospital or the prison pen, have been gathered together. Of these nineteen, a brief record is given:

Harlan B. and Burrett C. Cochran; the former killed at the battle of Falling Waters, on the Potomac, July 14, 1863; the latter died suddenly at home July 27, 1865, eight days after leaving his regiment, and one day before he was to have been discharged from service.

Robert Crawford, one of the earliest and most esteemed settlers. He was a member of the Third Cavalry, and died January 30, 1868, from the effects of exposure in the south.

Francis Marion Crawford, son of the preceding; a member of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment; died at Greenfield, Miss., where his body rests.

Henry R. Ketchum, Company F, Twenty-third; died from disease contracted in the service.

Henry W. Getchell, Lieutenant Company F, First Cavalry; died at Little Rock, Ark., in a rebel prison.

Charles Cowles, First Sergeant, Company K, Fourteenth Veteran Volunteers; died September 20, 1864, at Brownsville, Ark.

Elisha L. Walbridge, First Lieutenant Company F, Twenty-third; died March 31, 1863, while on his way home.

Howard H. Baldwin, Company F, Twenty-third; returned home sick at the close of the Vicksburg campaign, and died some two months after his return.

Charles A. Brier, Company K, Fourteenth; mortally wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862; died 26th of the same month at Mound City Hospital.

Rev. John M. Springer, drafted September 1863; assigned to the Third Infantry, he was soon afterward made Chaplain; right knee fractured at the battle of Resaca, from the effects of which he died in the hospital at Nashville.

John Starks, Company A, Sixth Regiment (Iron Brigade); severely wounded at Gainesville on the 28th of August, 1862; received a mortal wound at Vicksburg, "with a manifestation of a chivalrous and soldierly spirit scarcely ever surpassed," wrote Col. Vilas, after the battle.

Charles A. and Oliver W. Thomas, sons of Mrs. Joanna Thomas, who gave four of her five sons to the defense of the Union; Charles died at Milliken's Bend, and Oliver at Memphis.

Frank H. Crossman, Fortieth Regiment; died May 17, 1867, aged 21 years.

W. G. Fuller, Captain in the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers; killed by guerrillas in Oct. 1864.

Warren A. Brown, Forty-sixth Infantry; died at Athens, Ala.

George W. Wing, Eleventh Infantry; died from diseases contracted in the South.

George Turner, died while in the Navy.

Edgar Ames, enlisted early in 1861, in Company A, Sixth Infantry; died at Arlington Heights; his was the first death in the company. His father belonged to the Seventeenth, and also died in the service.

Col. David S. Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; died in Baraboo, April 10, 1880.

Reedsburg's Roll.—Capt. H. A. Tator, Sergt. F. W. Henry, Corp. Alvah Rathbun, Sergt. Spencer S. Miles, Henry Bulow, Jason W. Shaw, Lafayette Ackerman, James Markee, John Hines, G. W. Priest, Harrison Root, George W. Root, George C. Miles, Lewis Curtis, John Collins, Hugh Collins, and John McIlvaine.

What it Cost.—The amount of money paid by the several towns in Sauk County for war purposes during the rebellion was about \$100,000. The county raised \$12,000 by tax for the support of families of volunteers. In addition to this, for the same worthy purpose, the town of Franklin raised \$300; Reedsburg, \$800; Washington, \$3,600, and Woodland, \$1,800. There is no measure by which can be calculated the amount of human suffering and self-sacrifice resulting from the unhappy strife.



J. W. Barker

BARABOO.



CHAPTER V.

NATURE'S WONDROUS WORK.

DEVIL'S LAKE—THE DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN—THE PEEWIT'S NEST—THE UPPER AND LOWER NARROWS—PARPHREY'S GLEN—DORWARD'S GORGE—MIRROR LAKE—THE DEVIL'S POST OFFICE—ECHO ROCK—THE BEE-HIVE—FERN DELL—CONGRESS HALL.

DEVIL'S LAKE.

"Nestled close down between wild, rocky hills,
Feeding no rivers and fed by no rills,
Devil's Lake lies, like a jewel rare,
Dropped from the Ocean's casket there."

Strangers coming to this delightful spot for recreation and pleasure or a brief surcease of business cares, are seriously perplexed to know why it is called Devil's Lake. "Blast me heyes," said a discerning English tourist, after returning from a trip on the "Minnewaukan," "hi caan't see hanything that looks like the devil, you know." Nor can any one explain the reason for applying to it so opprobrious a title. When the lake was first discovered by the whites, they called it Spirit Lake, because they were told by the Indians whom they found here that the daughter of one of their chiefs had drowned herself in it on account of a love affair, and that at certain stages of the moon her spirit could be seen floating over its smooth surface. From Spirit Lake, they say, it "degenerated" into Devil's Lake; but the two words are so far from being synonymous that this explanation can scarcely be accepted. There is certainly nothing about the lake or in its vicinity that suggests the devil or his handiwork. On the contrary, there is everything to suggest something nearer heaven; for here nature has toiled with a divine hand. The place is less romantic than picturesque. It is almost devoid of cozy glens and wild nooks arched with moss-covered rocks from which ooze springs of clear, cool water; but there is something sublimely grand in the view obtained from almost any point. It is a perpetual object of interest, full of strange, inspiring beauty; a home for poets and artists; a retreat for lovers and misanthropes.

A current of fiction seems to pervade the surcharged atmosphere, and it is not surprising that love-tragedy tales are willingly related to those who will listen, by the few inhabitants thereabouts. It is said—and of course no one will dispute the authority—that in very early times, before white men came to till the lands, there was camped on the lake's shores for awhile, a roving Indian band. The dusky chief of the tribe had a bright-eyed daughter named Ke-she-ah-ben-o-qua, which in our language means the "early dawn." She is described as having been beautiful as dawn, with a slender form of swaying grace, and dark, sweet eyes, full of love. It was in the queen month of summer, splendid June, when the Indian band lit their camp-fires in the woods just back from a grassy slope near Devil's Lake. And by strange chance a hunter, who had strayed here from vine-wreathed France, strolled, weary and woe-begone, longing for sight of some human face. He discovered the lake, and, well-pleased with so beautiful a picture, wandered down to its shore. But Ke-she-ah-ben-o-qua had preceded him to that wild nook, for she loved the sky and its twin-sister in the water. So when Pierie's eyes caught sight of her, they were magnetized and spell-bound by her wonderful beauty. The shy Indian maiden was startled by the unusual presence of a white hunter, and she vanished among the trees like a scared bird. She was not averse to the stranger's face, and for a long time she pondered the mystery in her heart; but at night she found the pale-faced hunter in her father's tent, smoking the pipe of peace. A blush of recognition and a downward glance of the sweet eyes Ke-she-ah-ben-o-qua gave in return for Pierie's admiring look. From this their acquaintance grew and ripened into love. For months the French hunter camped with the Indian braves, and when the

corn was ripe and rustled on its stalks, and the moon hung full in the sky, Pierie went to the Chieftain to ask of him his daughter; and Windago, a young brave who had jealously watched Pierie and loved Ke-she-ah-ben-o-qua from afar off, went also. The old Chief gave a strange reply. Actuated by pride only, he led the rival lovers to the side of Devil's Lake, and pointed to a pine tree, high up in the crags of the opposite shore, in the topmost branches of which he had seen an eagle seek her nest. He said, "The chosen suitor shall be he who can first bring to me from yonder tree, an unfledged eaglet." Windago and Pierie were in their canoes and across the lake in a trice. They were pretty nearly even in scaling the almost insurmountable rocks to the base of the tree, but here Pierie gained upon Windago, and climbed the tree first. He went up, up, and—O! victory—clasped the eaglet in his hand. But fierce Windago, seeing his adversary triumph, threw a glance of wicked hate upward, and gave the branch of the tree whereon Pierie's foot rested, a wrench that sent poor Pierie headlong, bleeding and lifeless on the rocks below. A wild cry, in falling, like the cry of a broken heart, the pale French hunter gave. And Ke-she-ah-ben-o-qua. Ah! she saw it all from the opposite shore of the sweet little lake, and, with a wail of despair, threw herself into the water, and her spirit went to meet her lover's on the Shadowy Plain. It is said that on moonlight nights, the shades of the lovers may be seen floating over the water. So it was named at first Spirit Lake.

"Woe to the warrior, maid or child,
That meets the specter, weird and wild,
Or hears the notes of the vengeful cry
That fills the air as it passes by!"

Notwithstanding the persistency of these ever-present "spirits" in flitting from rock to rock and hill-top to hill-top and skipping over the water at all hours of the night, regardless of the weather, Devil's Lake has become a favorite summer resort for large numbers of people from almost every clime. Its popularity is increasing from year to year, and its convenient location—situated on one of the principal railway lines running northwest from the great city of Chicago, the *entrepot* of America—brings it within easy access. Visitors, to the number of seventy or eighty, can find first-class hotel accommodations at the Cliff House—a structure built in Swiss style, with ample wings and verandahs, and surrounded by groves and walks, both natural and artificial—now under the management of W. B. Pearl, an experienced landlord. At the south end of the lake N. C. Kirk has erected a row of summer cottages with all the appurtenances to housekeeping. Each cottage will accommodate six or eight persons, and, as an evidence of their popularity, they are in constant use during the summer months usually devoted to quiet vacations by "city folk." Bathing, boating and fishing occupy the time of the pleasure seeker, either of these recreative pursuits being conducive to good health and amiable dispositions.

In 1868, a small steamboat, the "Capitola," was placed on the lake, but it soon proved to be too small a craft for the accommodation of visitors, and, in 1873, Capt. Thompson, who has an eye to the comfort of every one, built a larger boat, the "Minnewaukan," capable of conveying 150 passengers. A trip around the lake on the "Minnewaukan" is one of the most pleasant features in the long list of pleasant things with which the visitor meets.

The particular points of interest about the lake can be better seen and more thoroughly appreciated by a pedestrian tour over the bluffs; though the most striking objects are pointed out from the deck of the "Minnewaukan." The curiosities of the east bluff, aside from the magnificent view, are the Devil's Doorway and Elephant Rock. The Doorway is situated over 400 feet above the lake's level, and is in the form of two well-defined columns of boulder stone standing side by side, and reaching probably forty feet above the base. The top stone of each column appears to have fallen at the same moment, and, meeting each other over the aperture between, formed an arch or lintel.

Elephant's Rock is a large sandstone boulder, some fourteen feet long and eight feet high. In form, it represents an elephant lying upon one side, with well-shaped head and ear. It is said that Capt. Thompson appropriated the ivory tusks, and that a Chicago traveling man secured the trunk. There are many other fantastically shaped rocks on the east bluff, which a

well-developed imagination might form into various things, from a dry-goods box to a locomotive.

The especial features of the west bluff are the Turk's Head and Cleopatra's Needle, the latter being about fifty feet high, and standing out from the face of the bluff-wall in an attitude of perpendicular security. The Needle can scarcely be called an obelisk, which literally means a high, slender monument of one stone. The Supreme Architect has used many stones in the masonry of the Needle. Therefore it would not be a convenient article to transport, and when transported would be very difficult to reconstruct. Should Chicago become ambitious for an obelisk to perpetuate the memory of a wicked woman, as did Gotham, she may go elsewhere than Sauk County for it.

The Turk's Head is a rocky promontory which stands a short distance north of the Needle. The rocks comprising it appear to have been piled one upon the other, or left there when the bottom of the adjacent territory "dropped out." At a distance the huge mass has the outline appearance of the turbaned head of a Turk. The facial complexion is also of the Ottoman hue. The tall pines in front so obstruct the view that we are left in the dark as to whether this particular Turk occupies a sitting posture and smokes the serene nargile. After all, it may be only the head of a Turk severed from the offending body by a God-fearing Russian, or a gory-handed Circassian.

The impressions left upon the minds of those who visit Devil's Lake are naturally very marked. The awe-inspiring hills, with great quartzite boulders clinging to their sides, and massive piles of sandstone heaped high above the soil-level of the adjacent peaks, are silent though eloquent witnesses of Nature's wonderful work. By what process did the result we see come about? Let us consult the scientific mind. James H. Eaton, A. M., in a report on the geology of this region says: Running east and west through the center of Sauk County are two parallel ridges, with an average elevation of 400 to 500 feet and a base of two to four miles. The distance between them is three to four miles. The Baraboo River runs in this valley, and empties east into the Wisconsin. A north-and-south valley cuts half-way through the end of the southern ridge, and trends east toward the valley of the Wisconsin. In the north end of this valley lies Devil's Lake. The ridges are compact, crystalline sandstone, without cement, or quartzite. The predominant colors are pink and red, often banded with straight or contorted parallel lines of lighter or darker colors. In some places, the rock is a homogeneous white quartz with distinct and well-formed crystals. Both the nature of the rock and its position give evidence that it is metamorphic Potsdam sandstone. The rock presents all gradations, from the simple sandstone to the perfectly crystallized quartz. The Potsdam sandstone consists of small, round grains of quartz, and is very loosely cemented. It can easily be crumbled with the fingers. Pieces of the quartzite may be obtained in all stages, from this friable sandstone to that where the grains are apparent and the rock is less friable, to that where the homogeneousness is here nearly approached, but the small grains can still be seen, and finally to the perfect homogeneous quartz. No sharp geographical line of demarkation between the sandstone and quartzite, and no gradation in any direction, is observed. The homogeneousness of the colored quartzite is not as perfect as it appears. Whenever a surface has been subjected to the weather, the small grains come to view again. The bandings of the quartzite are very similar to those in the undisturbed sandstone. These bands sometimes consist of layers of fine grains of sand. Some of the great blocks of quartzite, which have fallen down the sides of the valley, are most beautifully covered with regular ripple-marks. They must have been first made in the moving sands. The layers are nearly as perfect as in the sandstone, and have a dip equal to the inclination of the ridges. The dip on either side can be seen best from the opposite side. The anticlinal ridge on the east side of the lake is removed by the valley, which trends to the east, and on the west by another valley, which comes down to the lake. Vertical joints also lead to the conclusion that the ridge has been formed by the upheaval of the horizontal layers of sandstone. The layers were not traced north and south to determine whether they are continuous horizontally. Both the nature of the rock and its position forbid the idea of aqueous fusion or active volcanic

agency. The change must have taken place by the purely wet way of partial solution and crystallization, or by a low degree of heat, working for a long series of years, through the moisture in the sandstone, probably aided by the pressure which lifted the ridges. If the latter, the change and elevation of the rock took place at the same time, and both effects were produced with extreme slowness. The ridge must have been raised before the glacial epoch. Abundant proofs of the movement of glaciers over the rock since it has been metamorphosed have been discovered. In many places on the elevated portions, smoothly polished surfaces of quartz of great extent have been exposed by removing the soil. Before the glacial epoch, there seem to be no data for fixing the time of the elevating and metamorphic action. There has, therefore, been ample time for metamorphic action of the most extreme slowness.

Dr. Lapman has advanced the view that the Baraboo River once ran through this valley on its way to the Wisconsin, and was turned from its former course into its present one by glacial drift. If this view is correct, as the facts seem to warrant, this valley may have been made at any time from the Lower Silurian up to the glacial period. It is not necessary to introduce any great convulsion. The regularity of the layers would forbid any sudden and violent upheaval and cracking of the rock. The slowly-acting agencies of the atmosphere and of water can have thrown down the great mass of debris which lies on the south of the valley. The valley is about half a mile wide. The ridges slope up from two hundred to three hundred feet, as steep as the large blocks will lie upon each other, and the remaining height is a perpendicular wall cut by vertical fissures into most fantastic shapes, with natural fortifications and castles, turrets and towers, making one of the most charming bits of landscape in our State. A word in evidence that the Baraboo River formerly ran through the valley and was turned aside by the glacier drift: The surface of the lake is thirty feet above the court house at Baraboo, and one hundred and sixty feet above the Wisconsin River to the south. The lake is more than thirty feet deep, and has a bottom of sand. There is, therefore, a sufficient descent. The valley is a natural course for the river, and running water would have given it some of the features of its present form. In the valley, both north and south of the lake, there is an abundance of drift. In a few hours, a large variety of northern rocks was collected—granite, syenite and Lake Superior rocks. They, with sand, have filled up a deeper valley to such a height that the river finds a new course to the Wisconsin.

There is another point of great interest in this region, which does not appear to be easy of solution. On the top of the ridge, and in lines running north and south, are conglomerated bowlders. These are local, and do not extend far to the south of the southern ridge. They consist of rounded, water-worn pebbles, and large bowlders of quartzite imbedded in friable sandstone. Some of these conglomerated bowlders weigh many tons. They are evidently deposited at a very little distance from the place of their origin. Evidently, in this immediate neighborhood, pieces of quartzite have been for a long time subjected to running water, and have formed themselves in a bed of sand, which has been hardened, and some moving cause has carried them into their present position. The place and time and agencies which have produced these effects demand a more careful and close study. There are also signs of a secondary metamorphic action in some of the quartzite. A number of specimens were obtained, which were homogeneous, but contained large numbers of rounded pebbles, of the same quartzite, or of white quartz, firmly imbedded in them.

It is the opinion also of the State Geologist that this valley has been at some time the passage of a large stream. The large size of the valley, he thinks, suggests that it may have been the passage of the Wisconsin River, which at the close of the glacial period found its ancient channel obstructed by the great drift heaps that are now to be seen in it. If this is a correct view, he says, the river (the Wisconsin) must have had a passage through what is now known as the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo, "a much wider channel than is needed by that small stream."

The Narrows spoken of by the State Geologist bear a close resemblance to some parts of the Dells of the Wisconsin, and this gorge, like the Dells, was in all probability cut through by

the action of water forcing itself down from the north and west—first finding an outlet through the smallest imaginable *crevasse*, and gradually wearing away the rocks until the entire stream of water flowing in from above could pass through. The State Geologist offers this explanation of the origin of the valley of Devil's Lake as a suggestion only. The Baraboo, he says, may be the stream to which the work should be allotted, "but, if so, we must imagine it to have been a much larger and more powerful stream than now." Very true; and in all probability it was a much larger stream than now. There is pretty good evidence that at one time the Baraboo River was a much larger stream than the Mississippi is now, and that it covered the entire area now known as the Baraboo Valley. This being true—and the proposition is not only reasonably plausible in the very nature of things, but is substantiated by the testimony of a very large number of learned men in regard to the former size of other rivers—we must accept the theory advanced by Prof. Eaton that the Baraboo *did* pass through the valley of Devil's Lake, and, further, that the valley was none too large to accommodate it. Accepting this theory, then, leads also to the conclusion that the valley between the point where is now located the village of Baraboo, and what is now the Lower Narrows, was once an inland sea, so to speak, and remained so until the pressure of the water forced an outlet through the rocks (the Narrows). The course of the river then changed from the valley of the Devil's Lake to its present channel.

THE DELLS.

About two miles north of the south lines of the counties of Juneau and Adams, the Wisconsin River, which for many miles above that point is very broad and flows lazily along, metaphorically turns upon edge and rushes with a deep and sometimes deafening roar through a narrow, crooked gorge seven and one-half miles in length. This narrow passage is cut through high grounds (or, more properly, through a mountain of sandstone), which, after bounding the river valley on both sides for a great distance northward, gradually approach and join. The lower or south end of this gorge terminates a short distance above Kilbourn City, at a point where the north line of Sauk County strikes the Wisconsin River. The stream flows on across the north line of Section 4, in Township 13 north, of Range 6 east, with a course bearing to the eastward, crossing into Section 3, but soon turning back again into Section 4. Here a dam crosses the river. All above this point is known as the "Upper Dells." From this dam is seen Columbia County and the village of Kilbourn City, in the town of Newport, on the right; Sauk County and the town of Delton, on the left; the river forming the boundary between the two counties. Below the dam—or, what is specific enough, below Kilbourn City—are the "Lower Dells," where the river again turns upon its edge, but less ferociously than before, and continues in this peculiar attitude for another seven miles, the east side being in Columbia County and the town of Newport; the west side in Sauk County and the town of Delton; but the general trend of the Wisconsin is toward a southeast course, in the "Lower Dells." At the point where the river loses its characteristics of a gorge, it is called "the Foot of the Dells."

Just how long the "Old Wisconsin" has been traveling through these gorges, no one will pretend to say. There are good reasons for believing, however, that this rock-walled pathway is not very ancient in comparison with the age of the earth. The river, which is believed at one time to have passed to the east of the high grounds referred to, doubtless forced its way through the soft sandstone of these hills by degrees, something after the manner of the Baraboo's passage through the Narrows.

Throughout the whole length of the narrow passage, from the "Upper Jaws" to "the Foot of the Dells," fanciful names have been given to the most striking objects and places. Beginning at the dam and traveling up the river, the first striking feature of the gorge is *Angel Rock*, situated about one-half mile from the steamboat landing in Kilbourn, on the right-hand side of the river. It is a rugged projection, curiously shaped. This lofty crag a lively imagination can easily transform into a huge angel with outspread wings; hence the name. It is also called *Marble Rock*, from the peculiar little round lumps of sandstone found on the ledge and in the river below.

Swallows' Rock, or where the swallows live, is a little further along on the same side. In early spring and summer, thousands of beautiful little swallows may be seen here in the brown cliffs, occupying innumerable holes in the rock, safe from danger, and the happiest family to be found anywhere. Their jolly twittering can be heard far out upon the water.

The Jaws of the Dells, or entrance to the Dells proper, are guarded by two immense rocks—High Rock and Romance Cliff—standing like sentinels on duty and sternly looking down in their stately grandeur, as if disputing the right of man to explore the intricate passage beyond.

High Rock, on the right, rises from fifty to seventy-five feet above the river. It presents a rugged, rough aspect, with curiously shaped sides, and has a meager growth of stunted pines, birch, and other trees and foliage.

Romance Cliff, on the left, is a grand old pile of stately rocks, covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubbery. It is somewhat higher and more stately than its *vis-a-vis*, High Rock, and has much more of the curious and wonderful in its make-up and general appearance. It is suggestive of the stately crags and beetling cliffs of the weird and grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

Chimney Rock is one of nature's singular freaks, left standing for innumerable ages, formed by the action of the wild waters, looking like the old-fashioned stick and mortar chimney of the days of the forefathers. Standing out from the cliff behind, it looks as if the touch of a child's finger would topple it into the river. It is on the right, just beyond High Rock.

Echo Cove.—A most pleasing echo can be heard here. It repeats everything, and is a beautiful place for bathing and enjoying a quiet hour in a cool, pleasant retreat.

The Dell House, "a wild, rambling old rookery," on the left, is one of the first frame houses ever built on the river above Portage. It was erected in the year 1837–38, by Robert V. Allen, and for many years was used as a tavern.

Chapel Gorge is the next point on the right hand, and nearly opposite the Dell House. It is a beautiful, shaded glen, and is named from the peculiarly shapen rock at its entrance, resembling a chapel or place of worship. The Gorge is pleasant and shady.

Boat Cave is just beyond the Chapel, on the same (east) side of the river. It should always be visited to be appreciated, although a general idea may be had from the steamer's deck. It is one of the most peculiar formations, showing the action of the water upon the soft sandstone. It can only be traversed in a small boat. Beginning with a perfectly arched doorway, only large enough to admit an ordinary skiff, it opens out in a vaulted chamber in the solid rock of the cliff, then turns at right angles and, through another hall with a water floor, ends in a large door farther up the river.

Circle Bend is the next place of interest in ascending the stream, where the river and rocks form a half-circle. The rocks are high and bold, presenting a cliff of solid masonry, formed and carved and hewn and worn into a wall of adamant by the action of the whirling waters. Its top is covered with a dense growth of cedar, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and all the many varieties of ferns and shrubbery that so abundantly abound throughout the Dells.

Sturgeon Rock, on the left, is a bold, projecting rock, resembling a sturgeon. Here we enter upon the looked-for wild grandeur of the Dells.

Navy Yard is on the left of Sturgeon Rock, and is one of the most picturesque and wonderful formations on the river. Here the imagination pictures huge stone vessels of war, with prows and sides and ribs so solid and stanch that for ages they have withstood the battles and warring of the waters, and, as time has rolled on, they have become more complete and shapely in form and build. Bold guardians are they of the Narrows.

Eaton Grotto is a long, deep opening—a rift in the face of the cliff from top to bottom—extending back some forty feet into the rugged wall of rock. It is on the opposite side from the Navy Yard.

Gates' Ravine, also on the right, is a few hundred yards further up the stream, and extends back from the river nearly a mile. It is a delightful place for a ramble, and is filled with beautiful ferns and flowers, tall cliffs, rugged crags and sparkling streams.

Skylight Cave is a very similar opening to that of Eaton Grotto, and is just at the head of the Navy Yard, on the same side of the river as the latter. Here, with a small boat, one can seek the deep recess of the rock for upward of a hundred feet, lighted only by a little rift in the rocks overhead. It is a delightful place to visit.

The Narrows.—Here the river suddenly narrows to the width of only fifty-two feet, and the water is eighty feet in depth. The river is now running upon its edge, hemmed in on either side by ponderous rocks. In low water, the current is nearly as calm and placid as at any point on the Dells, but when the river is up, the raging waters come pouring through this narrow gorge with great force.

The Old Bridge.—In the year 1850, Schuyler S. Gates erected a substantial bridge across the Narrows. This was the first bridge ever built across the Wisconsin, and was used for a number of years. Thousands of teams and passengers paid toll here. It was carried away by the high water of 1866.

The Devil's Elbow is the point where the river makes an almost square turn, just at the entrance of the Narrows.

Black Hawk's Cave can now be seen on the left hand. It was here (the legend hath it) where the old chief hid safe and secure in the days of the Black Hawk war.

Notch Rock.—This is (to raftsmen) the dread of the Narrows. It is a square, boulder-looking rock, on the left, and is known as Raftsmen's Terror, on which in high water, rafts are sometimes broken, and lives lost. It can be seen close down to the water's edge.

Rattlesnake Rock is the high crag or solitary-looking rock on the left, just back of Notch Rock. It is covered with shrubbery.

Artist's Glen.—This is one of the most beautiful ravines on the river. It is on the right, nearly opposite Rattlesnake Rock. This glen is delightful for picnic grounds, and has a large number of fine butternut and other trees, affording an elegant retreat.

Sliding Rocks are here upon either side of the stream, and are so called from their peculiar formation, the sides being oval-shaped and sliding inward, throwing the water to the center of the stream.

The Ancient River-Bed is seen as a sand bank on the left. In an early day, the river divided here, and a part ran around, coming out and uniting with the main river at or below the Dell House, forming a large island.

Coldwater Canyon.—This canyon requires a full half-day to explore thoroughly. It is one of the grand features of the Dells. You proceed through a rocky defile and under frowning crags—a glory of cavern and valley. Far-distant archways are seen overhead. Here one scrambles and slides, between towering chasm walls so near together that both sides can be reached at once by the hands. In this canyon fourteen varieties of ferns are found, including one that is fragrant. Finally, you come to the

Devil's Jug.—In a moment you reach a deep, wild, narrow gorge, walled in with rocks, which are in some places almost vertical, and in others overhanging the pathway. The gorge is so narrow that we do not see the Jug until we step inside of it, and look around with wondering curiosity upon its splendid curves and magnificent proportions. It is, of course, a broken jug, the ravine extending through and beyond it for a considerable distance, and on one side the lines are imperfect, owing, doubtless, to the unusual hardness of the rocks; but the other side is hollowed into a perfect resemblance of the inside of an immense jug, as smoothly fashioned as if turned upon a potter's wheel. The entire width of the jug is about thirty-five feet at the bottom, and its height is not far from seventy feet. The rift at the top is quite narrow, admitting light enough to see with tolerable distinctness, but leaving the upper part of the cavern in twilight gloom. The gorge beyond the Jug is passable for some distance. A ramble through this vast canyon, and a visit to the Jug will afford a world of pleasure. All the many varieties of ferns and mosses may be gathered here.

The Devil's Arm Chair.—You will wonder why his Satanic Majesty should perch his chair in such a place, unless he, too, is an admirer of the wonders of nature. It is on the left and but a short distance up the river from Coldwater Canyon. The next place of note is the

Clam Banks. in which nothing is to be found except the name to remind us of the delicious bivalves gathered on the shores of Narragansett Bay, unless, in imagination, a collection of prodigious stones is converted into clams.

Ruffle Rocks are upon each side of the stream, and would look well on the shirt fronts of the giants of olden days. They adorn with becoming grace the river's sides for a long distance.

Chameleon Cave is a seam in the bank, and can only be visited by climbing a ladder from the steamer's deck, going to the high bank, and then down into the earth. You will need the light of a lantern and guide to reach the bottom. It contains beautiful changing mosses. It is on the right just above Steamboat Rock.

Steamboat Rock challenges especial attention. It stands on an island in a curious circular cove, and resembles, from some points, a huge ocean steamer, without smoke-stack and wheel-house. It is about 250 feet long by 100 feet wide and some 40 to 50 feet in height, with perpendicular, rugged sides and covered with pine, oak and shrubbery.

Rood's Glen.—This is just beyond Steamboat Rock, on the right. It is a large cavern, and if it were near a large city would be made useful as a lager-beer hall.

Honey Bee Spring is on the left, just above. The rock is shaped like an eagle's beak.

Arch Cove is a delightful place for picnic parties. It is here one can get the best view of the many islands at the head of the Dells, and of the river for a long distance. The Cove is a beautiful, shady recess, and contains an elegant spring of pure, fresh water. It is on the left-hand side of the river. Nearly opposite, on the right side of the river, at the upper jaws of the Dells, is the

Witches' Gulch.—At the head of the Dells, on the right, extending three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will be found this remarkable gulch. The precipitous rocks tower aloft on either side to the height of perhaps a hundred feet, their sides being worn smooth and their ragged edges rounded off by the long-continued action of the water. One can almost touch with outstretched arms both sides of this gloomy gorge, which surpasses in grandeur anything hitherto seen in the Dells. The rocks overhead are in many places shelving and rounded into immense scallops. The stream through this wild pass is in many places waist-deep. It contains many curious points—a miniature waterfall, Phantom Chamber, Fairy Grotto, and hundreds of other remarkable features.

The Islands.—From the head of the Dells, or "Upper Jaws," a fine view of the river, bluffs and islands, is had for a long distance. This view is often compared to a similar scene in Lake George. Above the Dells the river "spreads itself" all over the country, as it were, and is full one-half mile in width and very shallow, the water in summer being not over one or two feet in depth. About three-fourths of a mile above Witches' Gulch, are seen on the left bank, a number of interesting points.

Hornets' Nest has the shape, and at a short distance the general appearance of an immense hornets' nest. It serves as a pillar in front of a natural portico, the rock having in the course of time been washed out, leaving a flat roof overhead, with the Hornets' Nest as its principal support. Passing through the archway formed by this singular rock, we ascend and follow the hillside for a few rods, and presently stand in

Luncheon Hall.—The waters have at some remote period swept through here with great force, wearing a passage through and under the rocks, and leaving the flat rocks which formerly stood at the "top of the heap," as a natural roof for the hall, which is of considerable extent. The roof has a single break, a few inches wide; otherwise it is perfect; and the rocks which support it furnish convenient seats and tables. Located on the top of a ridge, the hall presents a grand appearance to the spectator at a distance, and commands a fine view of the river. Once within its massive portals, awe gives place to curiosity, and the visitor finds pleasure in observing the odd shapes which the rocks have assumed under the slow but persistent action of the current which once swept the Wisconsin Valley, leaving its impress on every hill, and cut-

ting its way through the rocks until it formed the romantic channel through which the river now runs. A short distance from Luncheon Hall, is found the wonderful

Stand Rock.—To reach this, one must ascend the bank a short distance and follow along the edge of the ridge, coming to the rock upon the upper side. The top of the rock—a large sandstone slab—is nearly as level as the floor, and its superficial area is about 18x24 feet. A pathway leads to the foot of it, and the view from below is more interesting than that from above. The water-rounded column which supports the super-poised tablet is of rather irregular shape and is sixty-two feet high. With the neighboring rock, a sort of arch is formed, somewhat resembling the cavernous opening at Luncheon Hall. All around is a scene of beauty. The hills are covered with trees clothed with magnificent summer foliage; a fine farm, trees and shrubs spread out up-riverward, and the glen is full of ferns and flowers in great profusion.

THE LOWER DELLS.

The river here is broader and the banks present a greater diversity of bluff and bottom than in the Upper Dells, but the character of the rock composing the banks is the same, and a similar, though varied, succession of curious and pleasing forms is presented. The rocks have been worn and hollowed and rounded into every imaginable shape. In some places, great shelves, with stalwart young pines growing upon their very edges, overhang the dark waters; elsewhere, perpendicular walls loom up like the front of some vast fortification, and, a little further on, a similar wall is supplemented with coigns, bastions, projecting towers and covered archways; again, the rocks are rounded at their bases, so as to resemble the sterns of small vessels—much inferior in size and appearance to the ponderous hulks at the Navy Yard in the Dells above. Then the rocks slope gently downward to the green, grassy vale, where a pretty farm gives charming variety to the panorama, and on the opposite side to the broad bottom, where the village of Newport once stood in her pride, now interesting in her remarkable decay.

Farther down the river are more noted objects. The lofty banks here, as above the dam, are crowned with a luxuriant growth of trees, shrubs, plants and grass. The first attraction after leaving the dam, going down the river, is Taylor's Glen, on the left—a wild half-cavern and half-vale, which winds around and under the village of Kilbourn City.

Echo Point.—Standing upon the rocky cliff where the tunnel from Taylor's Glen comes out under the railroad, any unusual elevation of the voice brings a prompt and distinct response from the massive, smooth-faced cliff opposite, every word and tone being repeated with surprising clearness and accuracy. Persons curious in such matters (and who is not?) may easily reach Echo Point by walking a few rods down the railway, to the river bend, and descending the pathway to near the mouth of the tunnel, where the benches of the rock afford good standing-places.

Bear's Cave is on the same side, a few rods below, and is a hole in the rock, with a cleft extending out to the edge of the cliff, and thence downward to the water's edge, the cave forming a recess near the top.

Chimney Rock is a little further down, on the same side, and in size is less than the one up the river, but greatly resembling it in situation and appearance.

Then comes the Pulpit, standing near the water's edge, and shaped like the sacred desk in some sanctuaries. Below this on the river, but above it in height, is

Observation Point, standing upon which you can see a magnificent landscape. On the opposite side

Stultz Rock, a terror to raftsmen, whose rafts are sometimes drawn into the eddy and whirled to destruction thereon. Steering clear of this treacherous place, and turning a point, we have in front of us

Signal Peak, upon which the red man, it is said, used to light his signal fires to warn his brethren up and down the river when there were enemies around. Swinging around the bend, we soon come to the

Sugar Bowl, which stands out in the stream, as cleverly molded as one could wish. The shape of this singular freak of nature is as true to its name as that of anything up the river, though it is hardly so striking as the interior of the Devil's Jug.

The Inkstand next claims attention. At first first view it seems a counterpart of the Sugar Bowl, but we soon perceive a difference. The rock, entire at the top, parts a little way down, and the passage, tapering gradually, is at the water wide enough to admit a small canoe. It bristles on the top with small pines.

Lone Rock stands in massive majesty mid-river, smiling with its summer chaplet of verdure upon the tawny flood that washes its feet. It is a broad oval in shape. As we approach we find that its sides are perforated with caverns, into the largest of which, the

Cave of the Dark Waters, or, as the Indians call it, the place of the Nah-huh-nah, we push our boat and rest awhile. From the other side, a few straggling gleams of light reach us through

Reflection Arch.—Nothing in this vicinity is more curious and wonderful than this rock, the outer walls and internal caverns of which show the abrading effects of different currents and eddies of water. Leaving this romantic spot, we head up stream along the south side of the river, to

Grotto Rock.—This is formed by an immense flat rock, and is supported by massive jambs of the same material. It is quite spacious, and is surmounted and surrounded by the luxuriant arborescence and verdure, which throw a graceful charm over all the scenery of his region, and form a lovely setting for many a striking or quaint and curious picture.

Places of interest in the Lower Dells besides those already mentioned, are Falls of the Dam, Coldwater Spring, Earle's Cave, The Ovens, Hawk's Bill, Bald Hill, Cobble Stone Cove, and many others.

MINOR PLEASURE RESORTS.

The Peewit's Nest.—Two and a half miles west of Baraboo is located the romantic Skillet Creek Falls, better known, perhaps, as the "Peewit's Nest." Skillet Creek derives its name from a skillet-shaped rock which exists near the falls. The name of Peewit's Nest is attached to the place for the reason that large numbers of the species of bird commonly known as peewit, or peewee, build their nests among the rocks. A road leads within a few rods of the spot, which is a gorge but a few feet in width, but of great depth, comparatively, formed by Skillet Creek in passing through rock of different degrees of hardness. For a quarter of a mile above the "Nest" the water is still and deep, imperceptibly moving in a channel probably twenty-five feet wide. Then comes the dam, a structure half-natural, half-artificial, of twelve or fifteen feet span, but hanging thirty-five feet above the water below. Before the dam was built, the water, after collecting to a depth of twenty feet or more, ran in a trickling stream over the thin rock which formed the foundation for the artificial portion, erected in 1856 by John R. Shoards. No swelling flood will ever carry out this dam until rock shall rot and mortar mold, for it is literally "dovetailed" into the solid rock, extending fully fifteen feet higher than water has ever flowed. Immediately below the dam, the gorge opens, and on the north side is the Peewit's Nest proper. It consists of a perpendicular opening, shaped like a horseshoe, about fourteen feet the longest way, with its open side nine or ten feet across, the walls on the side opposite the stream being slightly overhanging. Across its throat, some twelve feet above the water, rests a sill, the remnant of the floor of a retired blacksmith's shop, commonly believed to have been of the bogus order, which was in full blast as early as 1845. William Brown, of Baraboo, at that time having a plow which needed mending, took it there for repairs, and only succeeded in landing it in the shop by letting it down with a rope from the overhanging cliff forty feet above. From this circumstance, the extent of the blacksmithing operations there may be guessed. Ill-natured persons surmised that the building was thus peculiarly located, being over a pool twenty-five feet deep, in order to scuttle any disagreeable-looking dies or molds in case of a sudden visit from "the powers that be," or, rather, that were. Below the "Nest," the stream speedily contracts to a width of about eight feet, and here, probably, is the only mill-wheel in the world whose axles rest in sockets of solid rock. The wheel is itself thirty-four feet in diameter, with a face of about four feet breadth, and bearing on a five-inch axle. This wheel once furnished power

for a small saw-mill, situated at the mouth of a gorge, and admirably contrived so that one man performed all the necessary labor for running it. Here, in early times, Mr. Shoards sawed about 200,000 feet of lumber per year. This wheel utilized 99 per cent of the force of the water, a greater portion than any other pattern then in existence; and the necessity for this economy in force is apparent on looking at the stream a little lower down, where it trickles no faster than a thirsty cow could drink. Yet this little stream has performed the wonderful work of cutting its way through the solid rock to a depth, in places, of seventy-five feet.

While upon the subject of counterfeits, it will be in place here to say something of another mysterious spot, said to be located in Section 33, town of Franklin. In early times, it was known as "Bogus Camp," and is thus described by a gentleman who visited it over twenty-one years ago. "It is situated in a sly-looking pocket of natural formation in the rocks, overhung with high bluffs. In front is located a pretty grove of oaks and maples, and near by a refreshing spring leaps from the hillside. When I visited the place in 1858, in company with several gentlemen, we found an old trough, about thirty feet long, which conducted water into a log cabin, which was then partially decayed. Within the cabin was a dilapidated forge, and, it is said, an old pistol and other trinkets had been found there before. Near by was a powerful press, constructed of trees. A rock maple, eighteen inches in diameter, had been felled in front of a sturdy old oak. The maple, for a space of six feet opposite the oak, had been hewn down, and in the flat surface was sunk a groove two inches wide, three inches deep, and about six feet long, intended probably to receive a bar containing counterfeiting dies. In the standing oak had been mortised a hole, perhaps six inches square, and deep enough to receive the end of a lever; and near by we found the lever, a red elm, seven inches in diameter and seventeen feet long. Here, doubtless, fifty years ago, a gang of outlaws carried on their nefarious work uninterrupted."

The Upper and Lower Narrows.—Near Ableman Station, in the town of Excelsior, the Baraboo River has cut through the high range of bluffs, making a wild and ragged gorge nearly a mile in length. For most of the distance the revine is just wide enough to admit of the passage of the river, railroad and a wagon road. At some points the overtopping walls are 200 feet high. The place is known as the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo, and is an interesting spot, very convenient of access. It was at the south end of this gorge that Col. S. V. R. Ableman, recently deceased, finally decided to locate, in the belief that it was the only place a railroad could pass up the Baraboo Valley. And he was right. Here can be procured the finest specimens of the quartzite rock and the most beautiful conglomerates found in the State.

On Section 31 of the town of Excelsior is another gorge, known as the Narrows of Narrows Creek. In its structure and rock occurrences, it is similar to the Narrows of the Baraboo, the veined quartzite, however, being less developed than at the latter place.

The Lower Narrows has its romantic features as well, and must be seen to be appreciated. Geologically, it is an interesting locality. Prof. Daniels thus wrote of it twenty-two years ago: "The lower part of the Baraboo Valley is one of the most interesting portions of the State. In variety and picturesque beauty of scenery it cannot be surpassed in the West. The Potsdam Sandstone has here been violently disturbed, and in some cases changed from a soft, crumbling state into a very hard quartzite, usually of a red color, but often gray, or banded with red and white. Ranges of this quartzite extend often several miles, and form lofty hills with precipitous escarpments. The high bluffs of the Baraboo at the Narrows, at Spirit Lake and at Garrisonville, are mainly composed of quartzite. At the latter place, just back of Mrs. Garrison's house, the quartzite forms the top of the bluff, while at the base the sandstone seems only slightly changed, and furnishes a building material of excellent quality. On the opposite bank of the river the rock is unchanged, but a band of limestone occurs in it so pure and extensive as to be quarried and burnt for lime. This is located on land owned by Mr. Eiky, and is the only instance of the discovery of good lime in the Potsdam Sandstone of this State."

Parphrey's Glen.—Eastward from the mouth of the valley of Devil's Lake, Section 29, town of Merrimack, the southern face of the quartzite range continues high and bold. On Mr.

Fitzsimmons' place in Section 22, near what is known as Parphrey's Glen, a favorite resort for pleasure seekers, one of the highest points on the whole range of bluffs occurs. This point is in use by the United States Coast Survey as a signal station. Parphrey's Glen is the objective point for tourists and others seeking a view of nature's beauties. There was once a grist-mill at this place, and the oldest settlers whisper that previous to that time a distillery flourished there and corn was made up into juice; but of course no one will believe such a slander. The ruins of the pond and mill now form a romantic place of special interest. The dam was built across the mouth of a canyon which is walled in by sandstone, some fifty to seventy-five feet in height, worn out far back into the rock at the lower side, walls nearly touching at the top. After proceeding up this channel some thirty rods, you are surprised and pleased on turning a point to see a series of beautiful cascades. Very fine ferns and mosses abound here in profusion. After you have taken your picnic lunch, you can drive two miles farther and visit

Dorward's Gorge, in the town of Caledonia, Columbia County. This beautiful dell is the ancient bed of a small lake, no doubt. The different stages of water are marked by the erosions in the rock and the terraces washed up at the several boundaries. At one point, the creek has worn a bed through solid rock, and the south shore is a perpendicular wall, most beautifully covered with mosses, kept continually moist with the drip from a spring at the top of the bluff. It is called "Weeping Rock."

Mirror Lake.—Situated between the Dells and Devil's Lake, as connecting links, as resting-points on the way, are several beautiful scenes. They are located upon Dell Creek, a small river emptying into the Wisconsin at the ruins of Newport. The water is very pure, consequently shadow pictures are one of the principal features of this pretty locality. Mirror Lake is the name given to about three miles of Dell Creek, along whose shores are glimpses of a narrow canyon with its moss-covered walls from seventy-five to one hundred feet in height; the beautiful fern-clad Dell, with its sparkling spring brook, and shady seats; the mossy grotto to whose ragged out-lines cling the exquisitely tendriled vine, and ever-varying shaded lichen; the overhanging crag, bare of all foliage, as if fearing to risk its life at such a dizzy height. On the left as you go up the creek you find

The Devil's Postoffice, situated at the outlet of a small ravine; the shelving letter-boxes, deliveries, etc., are all there. Imagine the Postmaster and call for your mail. Next, on the same side, is

Echo Rock, a high promontory at a bend in the stream, composed of a light yellow sandstone. A very distinct echo is heard from the top.

The Bee-Hive is on the left. It resembles an old-fashioned bee-hive, the base about half way to the top of the bluff, the apex reaching to the top. At the terminus of the creek is situated

Fern Dell.—This is one of the neatest little places in this whole region. Is a valley hemmed in by overhanging rocks, about seventy feet high, a mass of verdure clinging to their sides.

Congress Hall.—This is on the east of the village of Delton, a short distance from Mirror Lake. Is evidently an old bed of Dell Creek. At ordinary times, but little water is found—in the shape of a small rivulet formed by springs, which winds its way through. The Hall is an eroded canyon, in the soft yellow sand-rock, wildly broken and distorted in its windings. Some places where the rock is harder, the passage is quite narrow, and then widens into large, spacious rooms. These views as they develop are quite pleasing and somewhat different from all others in this section. It is well worth a visit. The Dell Creek is noted for its excellent fishing—mostly pickerel and black bass.

It is confidently believed that no county in the State, or any section of equal size in the State, can successfully compete in point of variety of scenery, with "Old Sauk" as a pleasure resort. And there is certainly no part of Wisconsin that approaches it as a vast schoolroom for the study of nature's wonders.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SAUK COUNTY PRESS—SOME OF SAUK COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—FIRST AND LAST CENSUS IN SAUK COUNTY—THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY—THE COUNTY POOR—ORNITHOLOGY.

THE SAUK COUNTY PRESS.

BARABOO.

Thirty years ago, in the summer of 1850, Cyrus H. McLaughlin,* a practical printer, found himself in Baraboo with a few cases of types and an ancient hand-press. It is believed that Mr. McLaughlin came from Madison, where he had been engaged in the mechanical department of one of the Capital papers. He was soon joined by another journeyman typo, one H. A. McFadden, who, it is said, hailed from Monroe, Wis. The vacant loft of Morehead's tin and hardware store was secured for an office, and, on the 25th of June, 1850, the first number of the *Sauk County Standard* was issued therefrom. Politically, the *Standard* advocated the principles of the Whig party, but the convictions of its editors soon changed, whether from a righteous regard for "political purity," or from causes of self-interest, will probably never be known. The change of front occurred in February, 1851, and, about the same time, Mr. McFadden retired, his interest having been purchased by M. C. Waite. In May of the same year, Duncan C. Nevin, of Albany, N. Y., succeeded Mr. Waite, and, at the close of the first volume of the *Standard*, George R. Clarke, now of Chicago, and John H. Wagoner, became the proprietors. This partnership lasted until the 10th of March, 1852, when Mr. Wagoner sold out to R. H. Davis.† N. V. Chandler‡ then became the virtual publisher of the paper, he agreeing to perform the mechanical duties of the office for a stipulated sum per week, which must have been a great relief to Messrs. Clarke & Davis, for neither of them knew anything of the "art preservative of all arts." When Mr. Chandler took charge of the office, the position of "devil" was being filled by H. A. Perkins;§ John W. Blake|| was "first imp." Mr. Chandler held the position of publisher until September, 1852, when David S. Vittum purchased Clarke's interest. On the 22d of December, Cyrus H. McLaughlin, one of the founders of the *Standard*, and the undisputed Nestor of journalism in Sauk County, bought into the concern, becoming the partner of Mr. Vittum, and, at the close of the *Standard's* third volume (June 8, 1853), his name appeared as sole owner. In the early part of August following, R. C. Gould became the associate of Mr. McLaughlin, and, on the 30th of August, 1854, they both retired in favor of Andrew C. Holt, who conducted the paper alone until May 30, 1855, when Victor E. Peck and James I. Dennis became the publishers and proprietors. On the 6th of August following, the more appropriate title of *Democrat* was substituted for *Standard*, and, in December, the name of J. W. Phelps appeared at the editorial masthead, indicating that individual as the political editor. In March, 1856, J. H. Wells, the warm supporter of "Barstow and the balance," and a reputed member of that historic and politically-renowned band known as the "Forty Thieves," succeeded to the interest of Mr. Dennis in the *Democrat*, and took the editorial seat of Mr. Phelps. The paper was then enlarged from twenty-four columns, its original size, to twenty-eight columns. But circumstances over which the editor had no control caused the suspension of this much-managed paper in November, 1856.

The Baraboo Republic.—In December, 1851, Silas Noyes, brother of Col. D. K. Noyes, of Baraboo, established a Whig paper in Portage called the *Northern Republic*, which he conducted with fair success, considering the tribulations which beset the party whose cause it championed. Both the party and the paper finally went down together, and the material of the latter was removed to Baraboo, where, in January, 1855, the proprietor having associated with him his

* Now a resident of Denver, Colo.

† Killed by the cars a few years ago, near Mauston.

‡ Now of Reedsburg.

§ Now of Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

|| Now of Reedsburg *Free Press*.

brother D. K., the *Baraboo Republic* was established, with the latter as political writer, and the former as miscellaneous editor. It was the exceptional good fortune of the *Republic* to have been born and reared in the sunlight of Republicanism, and it seems to have been received with as great favor locally as was the party whose principles it chose to expound, though there were, at first, occasional omissions in its weekly issue which could not be avoided, however great the disappointment to its patrons and well-wishers. The first change in the management occurred October 13, 1855, when Silas Noyes withdrew, and his name as "miscellaneous editor" was "lifted from the form." In the following number (October 20), Henry A. Perkins and John Blake appear as the publishers, "office in the old court house;" and in January, 1856, D. K. Noyes, the editor, having been chosen to represent his district in the Assembly, N. W. Wheeler made his bow to the public as the temporary perpetrator of editorial pabulum and local jokes.

In September following, Ansel L. Kellogg* became associated with Mr. Noyes as contributing editor, and, in October, the names of Mr. Kellogg and H. A. Perkins appear as publishers, with the former as editor-in-chief. Mr. Noyes, after nearly two years of editorial labor, bade adieu to his friends and supporters in the following words:

"We have labored nearly two years, as far as we have been able, to build up a good Republican paper in Sauk County. We have never claimed to be the gifted, the eloquent, the statesman; we claim to be a patriotic pupil, willing to learn the politics and the history of our country. We can say to the friends of the *Republic* that we leave it in a prosperous condition, our hopes have been fully realized, the *Republic* is a living paper, and we leave it content."

The new proprietors thus saluted the public: "Having been thus favorably introduced to the readers of the *Republic*, we are, of course, expected to make our bow and deliver a set speech. The former we do with a diffident pleasure; against the latter, however, we shall have to protest, being unable, in these exciting times,† to offer anything better than an impromptu expression of our hope to serve the right and to meet the approval of our readers in so doing. We contemplate many improvements, not the least of which is the moving of our quarters to Mr. Taylor's bank building, south of the new court house."

The editor's promise of many new improvements was carried out at once, the leading feature being a complete new dress of type. The *Republic* soon obtained a high rank as a leading party organ. The copartnership between Messrs. Kellogg & Perkins was dissolved January 5, 1860, and on the 4th of June, 1862, Mr. Kellogg's connection with the paper ceased, and John W. Blake and C. E. Stuart became the proprietors. In August, 1863, Mr. Stuart withdrew, leaving Mr. Blake sole owner, in which capacity he continued until the 12th of April, 1865. In the meantime (August, 1864), the subscription price of the paper, owing to the advance in the price of paper, etc., was increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per annum. William Hill‡ was the successor of Mr. Blake. Mr. Hill was fresh from Southern battlefields, and, being an old and experienced journalist, the *Republic*, under his management, lost nothing in loyalty or business prestige. In August, 1866, the proprietor dispensed with the "patent outside" system, which, even then, had become chronic in interior journalism. The appearance of the paper was further improved by providing it with a new dress of type. April 15, 1868, the form of the *Republic* was changed by the addition of a column to each page, the columns also being made narrower.

On the 28th of August, 1872, Mr. Hill penned his valedictory, announcing his withdrawal from the proprietorship of the paper in favor of Joseph I. Weirich. He said: "However

* Now a resident of New York City. Mr. Kellogg was the originator of the auxiliary plan of printing. When the President issued his call for three-years volunteers to sustain the Union, Joseph I. Weirich, then the principal help in the *Republic's* composing-room, answered to the call, and enlisted in the Sixth Regiment. This event so disorganized the office work of the *Republic* for the week, that a full paper could not be issued on the usual plan. Mr. Kellogg accordingly sent to the Madison *State Journal* for a half-sheet printed on both sides with war news, to supplement a home-printed half-sheet containing local and editorial matter. While mailing the edition, he conceived of the "patent" side. The next issue was substantially on the plan now in so general use, and the *Republic* was thus conducted by Mr. Kellogg so long as he remained owner of it. He subsequently established himself in the "patent inside" business in Chicago, and by it acquired a large fortune.

† Upon the second Presidential election—Fremont and Buchanan.

‡ Now Cashier and a Bank at Neodesha, Kan.

much I might say in grateful acknowledgment of the steadfast support which has been given the *Republic*, and myself, personally, in these past eight years, I feel that more should be left unsaid. Let me, then, briefly, since more avails not, return my deepest thanks to the many friends who have thus until now made my labors light."

Mr. Weirich made his bow to the public in a few well-chosen words, complimenting his predecessor upon having doubled the subscription list of the paper, and promising fealty to the Republican party.

In April, 1874, Edwin E. Woodman took an interest in the *Republic*, the announcement being made in a simple copartnership notice, signed by the parties to the agreement. May 1, 1878, after the death of Mr. Weirich, the name of the remaining partner appeared as sole proprietor. In January, 1880, J. H. Powers, a veteran typo, renowned for the fluency with which he wields a composing-stick, became the partner of Mr. Woodman.

The *Republic* is under the immediate editorial supervision of the senior proprietor; it holds an honorable place among its contemporaries. The subscription price is \$1.50.

The Independent.—In July, 1866, Col. D. K. Noyes, but recently returned from the war, and having so well performed his part in putting down the rebellion that there was little likelihood of his being again called to the front, sought out some peaceful occupation. His impulse and talent tended toward journalism, and, previous experience having demonstrated his fitness for the business, he at once engaged in it. On the 17th of July, of the year above mentioned, the first number of the *Independent* was issued. Politically, it was supposed to be what its name indicated, but the strong Republican proclivities of the editor brought it within the category of a party organ. Col. Noyes, in his salutatory, said he felt no bitterness of partisanship, "We believe this to be the time for pacification, for toning down political excitement, and cultivating a more friendly feeling among our citizens, especially among the people of Sauk County." The Colonel published the *Independent* one year, and then sold it to W. H. Canfield, M. J. Drown and D. S. Vittum, the two latter taking a fourth interest each. The office was soon afterward rented to Peter Richards and J. C. Chandler, who published the paper about three months, when Mr. Chandler was succeeded as editor by Mr. Canfield. The politics of the paper then became Democratic. In August, 1868, editor Canfield disposed of his interest to Messrs. Vittum & Drown, but continued as editor *pro tem*. until after the Presidential election. F. E. Everett succeeded Mr. Canfield, and in June, 1869, the *Independent* ceased to exist.

The Sauk County Herald.—Upon the ruins of the *Independent*, however, was soon founded another paper, the *Sauk County Herald*, the first number of which was issued January 6, 1870. J. C. Chandler was the responsible editor, and for a short time he made of the *Herald* probably the liveliest paper ever issued in Sauk County. Though brilliant, its career was brief. Poor "Shanghai" was appointed to take the census of Sauk County, and his zeal in the work led him to visit Juneau County for the purpose of "enumerating" old and convivial friends he had there. In the meantime the *Herald* suspended. The material upon which it had been printed was used for a short time by Powers & Richards as a jobbing office. It was afterward taken to Elroy and used there in the *Union* office. From Elroy it was shipped to Lodi, in Columbia County, where, on the 22d of April, 1874, Peter Richards established the *Lodi Valley News*.

The Sauk County Republican.—Established December 23, 1879, by Walter Noyes and C. W. Dykins, as a Republican paper. At the end of two months, Mr. Noyes withdrew from the concern, and Mr. Dykins was joined in the publication of the paper by his father, James Dykins, the style of the firm being James Dykins & Son. The *Republican* is an eight-column paper, devoted largely to local news. The office is well equipped with new material, including a Prouty press,* the only power press in the county at the present time, and the first, it is believed, ever used in the county. The *Republican* is issued on Tuesday of each week, at \$1.50 per annum.

* The Prouty press was patented about three years ago by the Rev. E. Prouty, of Mazo Manie. The first one was manufactured in Baraboo, at the foundry of W. F. Wackler, and is now in use in Mazo Manie. Quite a number of them were made in the same foundry, and are being used in the offices of interior papers. The manufacture of these presses is now carried on in Madison. Mr. Prouty's patent is upon the movement of the cylinder the bed of the press remaining stationary.

The Sauk County Democrat.—An eight-column weekly newspaper, issued at Baraboo on Saturdays, by Joshua G. Ford. The *Democrat*, which in politics is all its name indicates—being, in fact, nothing if not a Democratic organ—was established January 31, 1880. Mr. Ford is a veteran newspaper publisher, having been almost continuously in the business for the past thirty years. He published the *Southern Shield* at Owensburg, Ky., for many years subsequent to 1856. The *Democrat* is a good local paper. Price, \$1.50 per annum.

The Wheelbarrow Express.—Was the title of a seven-by-nine sheet perpetrated by Cyrus H. McLaughlin in the fifties, after his return from the West. The little nondescript bristled with spice and jokes. McLaughlin, like many another man, had his enemies, and he made vigorous use of the *Express* as the whip or mentor, wielded in the form of ridicule, with which he punished them. The paper was short-lived.

SAUK CITY.

Pioneer and Wisconsin.—The initial number of this paper was issued November 23, 1853, L. Joachime & Co. being the publishers, with C. Duerr as editor. It was located at the commencement of its existence in the place, Sauk City, where it yet remains. The first issue, and many subsequent issues, were five-column and quarto in size. In the salutatory, the editor speaks at large of the difficulties besetting the enterprise at such an early day, and alludes to the toils and deprivations of the pioneer as an illustration applicable to the character of the undertaking and position of the paper. He announces that the paper “will be Independent in politics, siding with parties only according to the demands of justice and the necessities of the times, and shall maintain the same position with regard to all other topics.” The paper was edited in a fairly vigorous style from the first, and took sides strongly against slavery and pro-slavery laws, although leaning clearly to the side of Democracy and general Democratic interests.

April 21, 1855, the paper became the property of C. Kuntz. The new editor announced to the people that he would maintain the principle of independence in politics—that he would oppose slavery with might and main, and go against temperance fanaticism and Know-Nothingism with all his strength. He also speaks of the paper as the first publication on the banks of the Wisconsin, and further says that “it will doubtless have to fight for existence, like everything else in a new country.” The paper, having been enlarged to six columns, with four columns printed in English, June 1, 1854, previous to Mr. Kuntz’s ownership, was continued the same in size, but without anything printed in English.

Messrs. Kohn & Baumann bought out Mr. Kuntz January 19, 1856, and immediately reduced the paper to its original size, five columns. During the time the paper was in the hands of these gentlemen, it maintained neutral ground, with a manifest preference for the Republican party.

October 2, 1858, L. Crucius and H. Kleinpell bought the paper and effects, and very soon after it became thoroughly Republican in politics, the position which it now maintains.

During the war, the *Pioneer* gave its earnest support to the Government, and loudly rejoiced when the slaves were liberated; consequently became very unpopular among Southern sympathizers, large numbers of whom then lived across the river in Dane County: so much so, indeed, that during Shrovetide festival, in February, 1863 (a festival that was then largely celebrated by the Catholics in this vicinity), and while the maskers from over the river were parading the streets of Sauk, some one cried out: “Destroy the *Pioneer*!” A rush was almost simultaneously made for the office, and, doubtless, it would have come to grief had not the home-guards and citizens generally rushed to the rescue. In 1867, it was enlarged to six columns in size again.

March 1, 1878, H. Muehlberg purchased Mr. Kleinpell’s interest and assumed the editorial management. Mr. Muehlberg came into the position thoroughly fortified and prepared to maintain and improve the excellence of the paper, from having been connected with it for many years as foreman. The new firm briefly announced in their salutatory that the paper would be conducted much as before, being independent upon all topics, and that it would be their chief aim



Sam Ramsey
REEDSBURG.

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to advance the general interests of the community and to improve the former high standard of the paper. In 1879, the paper was enlarged by a weekly supplement, patent-sheet, called "The Story Teller," issued every week. The *Pioneer and Wisconsin* is now the oldest living paper in Sauk County, and is said to be the oldest paper in the State printed in the German language. It is ably edited and has a large circulation.

REEDSBURG.

The Reedsburg Herald—Made its first appearance on the 21st day of October, 1856, published by C. Lowman and P. Ruge, in the west wing of the Reedsburg Hotel (L. Ordway's building), \$1.50 per annum, "invariably in-advance." The *Herald* was a seven-column quarto, filled with interesting reading matter and local advertisements, and, if we are to judge from the character of the selections on the first page, its "scissor editor" was brimful of the tender passion,—for there we find two pieces of poetry: "Think Not, Sweet One," and "True Purpose of Woman's Lips," the latter containing all the words in the vocabulary that would rhyme with "Kiss." These were followed by a story from *Putnam's Monthly*, entitled "How I Courtied Lulu," in seven tableaux. The first column of the first page was devoted to professional and business cards, among which we find those of "E. G. Wheeler, attorney and counselor at law, County Judge and general land agent;" "J. Mackey, attorney and counselor at law, and Commissioner for the State of New York;" "E. W. Olin, attorney at law and Notary Public;" "William Miles, attorney at law, Notary Public and land agent;" "G. Stevens, civil engineer and County Surveyor;" "Dr. Ramsey, office at post office." Among the business cards were the announcements of J. B. Gregory, brickmason, and W. Warren, blacksmith; and Alba B. Smith and J. and A. Smith carried on the Alba and Mansion Houses, respectively.

Turning to the second page of this the first copy of the *Herald*, we find, in large, black campaign type, the names of James Buchanan, for President of the United States, and John C. Breckenridge for Vice President. Samuel Crawford was the choice of the *Herald* for Congress, and J. H. Wells and M. C. Waite for Senator and Assemblyman. E. C. Watson headed the county ticket for Sheriff, followed by E. P. Spencer for Register of Deeds, Charles Halasz for Treasurer, H. Nickerson for Clerk of the Board, William H. Joy for Clerk of the Court, William J. Huntington for Coroner, Giles Stevens for Surveyor and J. S. Tripp for District Attorney.

Just how the *Herald* came to be Democratic in politics, we propose to let its editors tell in their own language. The "To the Public" or salutatory was signed by J. Mackey, E. G. Wheeler and S. Ramsey, who, after a brief appeal for public patronage in the measure of their merit, say:

"In coming before you to make our editorial bow, and ask your aid in carrying forward an enterprise, we shall depart somewhat from the path usually marked out by our predecessors, and shall confine ourselves to a brief statement of the facts connected with the origin of the *Herald*, and which have led to its publication, and given it the character in which it now appears. Some two months ago one of the publishers of this paper came here with the greater part of type and other printing materials, wishing to establish a paper in our village, and sought the aid of our citizens in the enterprise. The proprietor met with encouragement—the people were anxious (or seemed to be) to have such a channel of communication. Subscriptions were made and money raised to procure a press, and it was agreed by those mostly interested in the matter, that the paper should be devoted to home and foreign news, agriculture, literature, science, local information, etc., and independent in politics, and a prospectus was issued accordingly. In the meantime, a variety of causes, incident to a project of this nature, conspired to delay its publication for some weeks longer than was anticipated, and it was finally ascertained, that in order to bring the paper out at all, and give it such a character for stability and permanency as is necessary to secure the public patronage, the individuals whose money and credit had procured the press, etc., should take the conduct and management of the paper into their own hands. With that view, a meeting of the stockholders was called, and the subject freely discussed, resulting in the

appointment of the undersigned* as editors of the paper. The offer had been freely made to all classes of our citizens to take stock in the press at \$5 a share, thus bringing it within the reach of all, and, though this offer had been before the public for nearly two months, and this, too, with the understanding that the paper should be independent in politics, yet when the stockholders were called together, it was ascertained that, out of 120 shares, only *three* were owned by Republicans—the Republican party thus giving the project the ‘cold shoulder.’ It was therefore agreed, that, inasmuch as the Democrats of the village were obliged to take the whole burden upon their own shoulders, justice and sound policy would dictate that the paper should advocate the sentiments of the Democratic party of the country. It was with this understanding that the undersigned accepted the appointment of the chair editorial. We have accordingly raised to our ‘mast head’ the Democratic national, State and county tickets, and shall float them there and battle for their success, until their final ratification by the people on the 4th of November next.”

Following this was an editorial article, addressed “To the Electors of Sauk County,” setting forth the rare and righteous principles then claimed for the Democratic party, and perforating the Republican platform with virtuous anathemas. An account of the troubles in Kansas, a telegraphic dispatch conveying the news of Democratic victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and an article on the early settlement and commercial advantages of Reedsburg, completed the contents of the second page.

On the third page were the marriage notices of Walter Bates and Isaac Flinn, of Baraboo, to Miss Ruth Bunker and Miss Emily L. Bunker, of New Buffalo; Stephen A. Greenslitt to Miss Minora Loomis, both of Dellona; Moses Young, of Reedsburg, to Miss Catharine Amelia Medberry, of Troy; and Jonathan Knoles, of Freedom, to Miss Lydia Burnard, of Washington; a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office of Reedsburg (E. W. Young, P. M.); the advertisements of Green & Waterman, dry goods, groceries, etc.; L. H. Jewett, variety store; A. Petty, jewelry; M. & E. W. Young, staple and fancy goods; T. Lichtenhein & Co., dry goods and ready-made clothing; M. Finch, harness and saddlery; J. & A. Smith, stage line; Ring & Demerest, market, eating saloon and groceries; Clark & Sanburn, livery stable; George Meyers, furniture and hardware, and numerous smaller notices of farms for sale, etc.

The fourth page contained a few short selections, and most of the third-page advertisements already mentioned, which the editors were compelled to duplicate to “fill up.”

Number 3 of the *Herald* announced the result of the election as follows: “Three cheers for the Democracy of Reedsburg! They have done nobly. Within the last year, they have increased their vote from 46 to 110, while the Shanghais have increased theirs since last fall but 8. So much for a full discussion of our principles; they have but to be understood to be embraced. Our opponents, who counted on 150 majority, have but 34.

“P. S.—Just as we are going to press we have returns showing that the Republicans have carried the county by not far from 900 majority.”

On the 5th of March, 1857, a dissolution of copartnership took place between Messrs. Lowman & Ruge, in the publication of the *Herald*, Mr. Ruge retiring from the firm and Mr. Lowman remaining as sole publisher. In April, there having arisen some dispute between the *Herald* and a Baraboo cotemporary, as to the authorship of a certain article, Mr. Lowman's name was placed at the head of the local columns, with the announcement that he would be responsible for all that appeared therein in the future; and a month later (June 4) the *Herald* passed entirely to the management of Mr. Lowman, he having purchased it from the stockholders. Messrs. Mackey, Wheeler and Ramsey also withdrew from editorial responsibility, and Mr. Lowman's name appeared as sole editor and proprietor. But the struggle for existence, though manful, was without avail, and on the 21st of November, in Number 4 of Volume II, the editor made an able appeal to his patrons, pointing out to them their duty toward their adopted party organ. The appeal, however, had not the desired effect of bringing a sufficient number of the delinquents to time to encourage Mr. Lowman's further publication of the *Her-*

* Messrs. Mackey, Wheeler and Ramsey.

ald, and the property was turned over to its original editors, Messrs. Wheeler, Ramsey and Mackey, who, after a delay of about a month, brought it out reduced in size to a six-column quarto. The editors acknowledged that they were not surprised to see, "notwithstanding the three weeks' repose of the *Herald*," that the world had continued to wag. The old year had gone, and the new arrived; Kansas had not failed to bleed; the Wisconsin Legislature had assembled in annual session, ostensibly to make laws, but, as the editor feared, only to do mischief; the President had not changed his Kansas policy—and still the *Herald* had actually been in a state of suspension for nearly a month! The new management was very brief. Retrenchment became so urgently necessary that N. V. Chandler, who had removed hither but a short time previous, was employed to get out the paper at a stipulated price per week, which he continued to do until some time in February, 1858, when, on consultation of the managers, examination of books, etc., it was demonstrated that every number published involved a positive loss; under these circumstances, it was resolved to suspend publication forthwith, and the Reedsburg *Herald* was numbered among the things that were.

The Reedsburg Free Press.—The life of a country editor, as we all know, is not an easy one; even after he becomes permanently established his trials do not cease. He still continues to be the ill-paid subject of merciless criticism, unless it so happens that within his composition is found that anomalous quality fitting him for the exceptional position of one who knows how to run a paper to suit everybody. But rarely have we encountered a recital of tribulations so vivid as the following from the pen of N. V. Chandler, the founder of the *Free Press*. For genuine perseverance and perpetual disappointment, the case, we believe, is without a parallel. "After the suspension of the *Herald*," says Mr. Chandler, "upon the publication of which I was employed by the Herald Printing Company, after the 'Lowman fiasco,' I busied myself as best I could, doing such jobs of printing as I could obtain to do, using the material of the defunct *Herald*, which I rented for that purpose, and, to eke out a subsistence, doing any other kind of work that offered, and even going to Baraboo and other points to work at my trade, when work could be procured. Sometime in the fall or winter of 1859-60, E. G. Wheeler, who had acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the company, sold the material of the *Herald* to a Mr. Wells, of New Lisbon, and I was thus deprived of my chief source of income. Business of all kinds, all over the country, was at a very low ebb, and the prospect of success in the newspaper business was far from flattering, even if I had possessed capital to embark in it. One day I was remarking to a friend, Mr. Willard Shumway, the low condition of my finances, and despondingly inquired how I was to obtain the means of supporting my family, when he said to me 'Why don't you start a paper here?' 'Start a paper!' said I. 'What have I got to start a paper with?' 'Circulate a subscription,' said he, 'among the business men.' 'How much will you give?' said I, somewhat amused at the idea, which at the moment I did not entertain at all. 'Oh, I will give something,' said he. And so the conversation terminated. But the idea remained with me. I had canvassed almost every other scheme for obtaining an honest livelihood, and the prospect looked gloomy enough. After thinking the matter over for a day or two, I came to the conclusion that it could do no hurt to try the experiment. I had heard of a second-hand press I could buy at Richland Center for \$50, and I believed that for \$200 I could get together enough second-hand material to print a six-column paper.

"Accordingly, I drew up a subscription paper, setting forth my intentions, and promising that if the sum of \$200 was raised, I would establish a paper and publish it one year, refunding the amount in advertising, job work or subscription—no portion of the money to be paid to me until the first number appeared. Notwithstanding the liberality of this proposition, after two weeks of persistent canvassing (during which I exhausted my powers of rhetoric and persuasion, and after demonstrating over and over again to my own satisfaction, at least, that if the amount was forthcoming, the paper would be also, and that for one year, at least, Reedsburg would be represented among the newspaper towns of the State), I had only obtained the pledge of \$165, in sums of \$5 to \$20. In a fit of desperation, I went to J. F. Danforth, who was known to have some money, and proposed to him that if he would put down his name for the balance,

§35. I would give him a mortgage on the material of the office, when procured, before demanding the money, and would repay the loan in cash, with lawful interest, which was then, I think, 12 per cent. After thinking the matter over two or three days, and after much urging, and after taking counsel as to the binding nature of the agreement, he finally signed the subscription.

"All this looks very ridiculous at this distance of time, and in the light of the recent financial prosperity of the town and surrounding country; but it was all dead earnest then. Like the boy engaged digging out a wood-chuck by the roadside, when asked by a traveling preacher who came along, if he thought he would get the animal. 'Get him?' said the boy, 'I've got to get him!—we're out of meat, and the minister is to be at our house to-night!' I was out of meat, and something had to be done.

"Well, the amount of \$200 being subscribed, the question arose as to how I was to make it available to purchase material. By its terms, no part of the subscription was to be paid until the appearance of the first number. My whole available capital was \$5 in gold, while I was in debt to the various merchants for the means of previous subsistence. But faith in my ability to accomplish whatever I undertook was then strong within me, and, nothing daunted, I set out for Richland Center to secure the press, walking the entire distance. I left Reedsburg about 11 A. M. of a hot day in the beginning of May, and traveled through the woods, over roads entirely new to me, a considerable part of the way, to everybody else, also, as I could scarcely distinguish the track, and only went by 'blazed' trees. I stayed all night at a farmhouse six miles this side of the Center, and the next morning walked in, through a drizzling rain. I saw the press and its owner, and quickly agreed upon terms—which were that I should pay \$50 for the press, and 15 cents a pound for about a hundred pounds of nearly new minion type, which was in a 'pied' condition—he making the purchase of the type a condition of selling me the press. But when the question of pay came to be discussed, a difficulty arose that threatened to be fatal to the enterprise. He knew nobody in Reedsburg; I was known by nobody at Richland Center. I offered a note signed by myself and two citizens of Reedsburg, payable in two months. Finally, he bethought him that he had a slight acquaintance with George Flautt, then a law student at Reedsburg, and wrote him a letter, in which he stated that if George would certify to the responsibility of my indorsers, he would sell me the press. I immediately started for home, where I arrived the same night, having walked thirty-six miles, and made the bargain that day.

"George Flautt having signed a statement that the indorsers of my note were good, I procured a team and went for my press and my hundred pounds of minion type. After resting a few days, I started for Milwaukee and intermediate points, to hunt up the balance of the type necessary to get out a paper. I walked to a point fourteen miles beyond Portage, forty-four miles from Reedsburg, the first day; and the next morning walked four miles further, to Cambria Station, and took the cars for Beaver Dam, where I had acquaintances. I went to the *Citizen* office and inquired of the proprietor if he had any second-hand type for sale. He said he had not, but, after a few moments' thought, said there was an old disused office lying in town, and that George Stewart was agent for the sale of it. I went to Stewart, who at first refused to sell a part unless he could sell the whole, which included a power-press; but finally he acted upon my suggestion that he ask the advice of Mr. Wells, of the *Citizen*. This gentleman, upon being consulted as to what he would do with the material in question if he owned it, replied: 'Box it up and send it to the foundry for old type, as quick as I could.' This decided Mr. Stewart to sell, and he asked me what proposition I had to make. I told him I would give him 50 per cent of the type-foundry price for everything I selected, which Mr. Wells told him was an exceedingly liberal offer. Then came the question of pay, and I had a much harder time to convince Mr. Stewart of the safety of selling me \$200 worth of material than I had the Richland Center man. He was not convinced of the responsibility of my sureties, and one proposition after another was rejected, until finally I proposed to re-enforce the note signed by myself and the two Reedsburg men (one of whom was John Kellogg, whose unindorsed note would now be good for thousands of dollars) with a mortgage upon the materials purchased, and upon

the press which I had at home. This proposition was accepted, and I succeeded in selecting type, cases, sticks, rules, dashes, etc., to the amount of \$225, which I boxed up and shipped to Reedsburg without further delay. Eight miles from Beaver Dam, I had two brothers living, and one of them, Charles A. Chandler, who was a mechanic, accompanied me home to assist me in getting the office running. In the course of a month, on the 25th of June, 1860, I got out my first paper upon this condemned, second-hand type, which an excellent printer, Mr. Cullaton, had pronounced utterly unfit for use, and upon the \$50 press, which, when I bought it, was so utterly out of joint that the seller had no idea that it could ever be used; and so well did I use my knowledge of presses and type that, when it appeared, the paper was highly complimented by the State press, and the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, in noticing it, went so far as to say, 'printed from new type.' Upon the issue of the paper, I realized upon my subscription paper which I had previously circulated, \$160, not availing myself of the arrangement with Mr. Danforth; and, as the number of cash-paying subscribers was very fair, I was at once able to liquidate the indebtedness, and put the paper, which I had christened the *Free Press*, upon a paying basis.

"I fulfilled my agreement with the citizens of Reedsburg, continuing the paper until the 7th of September, 1861, when, the war being then in progress, the people of this community, like those of every other throughout the nation, were greatly exercised over the heavy taxation, expected to ensue, and could give no positive assurance of support, though they professed themselves satisfied with the paper, and would do what they could to support it. But Mr. Wells, of New Lisbon, having lost his press, through inability to pay for it, made me what I regarded a good offer, to move my press up there, which I did. I run the *Juneau County Argus* until the fall of 1862, when, the county having gone Democratic and elected a county ticket in the interest of Mauston, thus depriving me of the county printing, I suspended publication, and in February following moved my family and printing material back to Reedsburg; but I did not engage in publishing a paper, because of the unsettled and embittered state of public feeling. In the last days of that year 1863, I entered the military service, where I remained until June, 1866—more than a year after the close of the war. Upon arriving home, I found that my press and material had been sold, to go to Mazo Manie, and I therefore turned my attention to other pursuits."

Mr. Chandler has neglected to mention the fact—which of course every one then knew, but which every one would not know a hundred years hence should we now fail to record it—that the *Free Press* was a stanch Republican paper, and its first number was issued just in time to announce the nominees of the Chicago Convention of June, 1860—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. In his indorsement of the nominees, the editor said: "As to our political course, we need only to refer our readers to the flag which we carry at the mast-head, inscribed with the names of the gallant rail-splitter of Illinois and the printer-lawyer of Maine, and to the declaration of principles as set forth by the Republican National Convention. * * * And now up to the ceiling goes the editorial felt, while we hurrah for Old Abe, the giant of the West."

The motto of the *Free Press* was, "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law." Typographically it was probably the neatest paper in the Northwest. In its first number we find the business cards of Stevens & Miles, J. Mackey and E. G. Wheeler, attorneys at law; of A. O. Hunt and A. West, Justices of the Peace; of Dr. S. Hall, physician and surgeon; of J. Barnhart, wagon and carriage maker; of M. Finch, harness-maker; of A. Pettyes, fashionable tailor; of William A. Pixley, watchmaker and jeweler; F. A. Weir, advertised the Alba House, and Perley Sargent the Western Hotel, while Justus Freer appeared as the landlord of Cottage Inn, at Delton. Sanford & Son sold sufficient dry goods to enable them to employ a column of the *Free Press* to tell the people about it, while J. L. Green was not far behind in the same line of business. John Kellogg sold plows and ice cream and lemonade and anvils, and anything else in any other line to be thought of. Dr. Ramsey sold drugs, paints, high-wines, etc.; Volney Ayres did blacksmithing, and Electa Ayres had a farm for sale; R. C. Lewis

was the village tinner, and D. R. Kellogg took pictures; J. W. Lusk and H. M. Haskell, issued insurance policies, and M. Shumway sold ice; Murray & Jones, Baraboo, kept hardware, while Moritz Pietzsch bound books; G. H. Stewart & Co., of Beaver Dam, advertised the product of their woolen mill—and altogether the *Free Press* was well patronized.

As has been stated by Mr. Chandler in his reminiscence, the *Free Press* was suspended in September, 1861. After a sleep of nearly eleven years, it was resurrected. The first number of the new series appeared March 22, 1872, and the success of the enterprise, it is said, was marked and immediate. Mr. Chandler continued its publication until July 1, 1878, when he disposed of what he had made a very good property to John W. Blake, a veteran typo and publisher, and John H. Powers, the latter now being one of the publishers of the *Baraboo Republican*. In November, 1879, Mr. Powers sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Blake, who is at present the sole proprietor. The *Free Press* is the largest paper published in Sauk County, being a nine-column quarto. On political propositions it has always been soundly Republican; locally, it is a fair specimen of what a local paper should be.

The Sauk County Herald.—Printed in the German language, is the title of the only other newspaper published in Reedsburg. It was established in 1876, the first number being issued on the 22d of December of that year, by William Raetzmann and Richard Porsch. It is an eight-column quarto, ably edited and carefully printed. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Raetzmann purchased his partner's interest and is now the sole publisher and responsible editor.

PRAIRIE DU SAC.

Sauk County News.—This paper was established by the firm of Burnett & Son, of Black Earth, Dane County, and G. W. Ashton, of Prairie du Sac, on the 21st of October, 1876. It was a six-column quarto, with E. W. Ashton as responsible editor. The *News* was printed at Black Earth and published at Prairie du Sac. Mr. Ashton conducted the paper until Nov. 1877, when his interest passed into the hands of S. W. Corwith, who enlarged it, adding one column to each of its four pages. Politically and socially, let the *News* speak for itself, in a prospectus issued by its present editor, Mr. Corwith, soon after mounting the editorial tripod: "It will advocate good government, independent of party lines. Principles first, men and parties afterward. The *News* will labor for the interests of this town and the county in particular, and the world in general. It will appreciate kindness from its friends and kicks from its enemies, if any there be. For every dollar it receives it will give value in the very best service that can be rendered through its columns. The *News* will always exercise the broadest charity consistent with right and justice; it will not censure without cause, or approve that which has no merit." The circulation of the *News* has increased from 150 copies, under former management, to 600.

SPRING GREEN.

In December, 1877, J. F. Morrow, of Spring Green, established the *Dollar Times*, a weekly journal with greenback proclivities and patent outside, printed at Black Earth, Dane County, and dated and circulated in Baraboo and Spring Green. Robert T. Warner was the editor of the Baraboo edition, while Mr. Morrow conducted the Spring Green issue. The *Dollar Times* was a sprightly local paper, but seems to have espoused an unpopular political cause. The Baraboo issue was suspended under a postal regulation relative to rates of postage. About this time the name of the paper was changed to the *Inter-County Times*, and under this title, suspended publication in the spring of 1880.

SOME OF SAUK COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The compiler of this work has been only partially successful in his efforts to secure for its pages sketches of the lives of the leading actors in this historical drama. Not a few of the early settlers and others prominent in the county's history have passed away, leaving no record of their lives; and, in some instances, there are no relatives, at this late date, to furnish the desired information.

JONATHAN HATCH

was born in Milton, Conn., September 14, 1793; he died in the village of Lyons on the 14th of January, 1879. When quite young, his parents moved to Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and at the age of eighteen he left his home and went to the head of the Alleghany River and engaged in lumbering, rafting on that and the Ohio River. In 1813, he spent ten months in the army and helped to build Fort Stephenson, on the Lower Sandusky, being engaged meantime in several skirmishes with Indians.

In 1835, he came to Wisconsin, and in 1836 first saw the soil of Sauk County, being of a party of surveyors that platted "Superior City," on the Wisconsin River, opposite what is now Sauk City. In June, 1839, he moved to Sauk Prairie, and there raised the first oats, corn, wheat and potatoes ever brought forth from Sauk County soil. He was married in 1818, and eight daughters and one son was the result of this union. He became a widower, and in due course of time—June 12, 1845—married a sister of William Johnson. By her he had one child, a daughter, now the wife of J. B. Duncan. The daughters of his first wife grew to womanhood; the son died young. Jonathan Hatch was highly respected.

JAMES S. ALBAN

was one of the very first pioneers of Sauk County, Mrs. Alban being the first white woman in the county. He located on Sauk Prairie in January of 1839, and afterward engaged in the practice of law at Sauk City. He was well read in his profession. About 1850, he removed to Plover, where he was subsequently chosen to represent his constituents in the Legislature. He also served as County Judge, and, when the rebellion broke out, entered the Union army as Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment. He lost his life on the battle-field at Shiloh.

PRESCOTT BRIGHAM

emigrated from the town of Shrewsbury, Worcester Co., Mass., to Blue Mounds, Wis., in 1838; thence to Sauk County in June, 1840. Mrs. Brigham died October 20, 1846, and is remembered as a most excellent woman. Their house was like an oasis in the desert, ever open to strangers and neighbors. Mr. Brigham's last days were spent with his son-in-law, T. B. Cowles, in the town of Sumter. At an early day, he was an advocate for locating the county seat at Baraboo Rapids, as it was then called, and loaned to the county the money with which to purchase from the Government the quarter-section of land upon which the village now stands. Out of respect for Mr. Brigham, the place was first called Adams, by his request, from the great esteem in which he held John Quincy Adams. Mr. Brigham was elected to the office of Register of Deeds in 1845, serving two years. He died on the 28th of May, 1862.

EBEN PECK

was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., in 1804, and was taken to Middlebury, Genessee, now Wyoming County, N. Y., by his parents when quite a child, and on his return to Vermont in 1827, he established himself in business in Middleton, Rutland County. There he was married February 24, 1829, to Miss Roseline Willard, whose mother was Julia Ann Burnham, and her grandmother Burnham (wife of John Burnham, an able member of the Bennington bar) was a sister of Gen. Isaac Clark, of Castleton, Vt., a soldier of the Revolution, who also commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Judge of the County Court; died at Castleton January 31, 1822. Gen. Clark was the grandfather of Satterlee Clark, a Wisconsin pioneer of 1830. Miss Willard was born February 24, 1808, at Middleton. She was married in the house in which she was born, her parents, grandparents and others being present. In 1832, they removed to Middlebury, N. Y., and thence, in 1836, to Blue Mounds, Wis. Mrs. Peck was the first white woman to cross the Baraboo Bluffs. She now resides on her farm near Baraboo, in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Peck started for California in 1844, and, though since reported as in Texas or New Mexico, is supposed to have been massacred by savages on the plains.

AGOSTON HARASZTHY.

more familiarly known as Count Haraszthy, was born in 1812, in the Comitatus of Bacska, Hungary. His family was one of the oldest and most influential of the old nobility, the name appearing frequently in the history of that country extending over a period of seven hundred and sixty years. He was educated to the law, as was the custom there, and at the age of eighteen was a member of the body-guard of the Emperor Ferdinand, which was composed of nobles. After filling the office of Chief Executive of State for a period, he became the Private Secretary of the Viceroy. When the Liberal movement began in 1839-40, he at once took the lead of that party, but was afterward, through the failure of the movement, compelled to leave his country. He came to New York, and, after traveling over the United States, he wrote and published a book upon their resources. The work was designed to invite emigration from Hungary, and was the first work upon that subject ever printed in the Hungarian language. About 1840, he made Wisconsin his home, purchasing large tracts of land, founding several settlements, building bridges, constructing roads and establishing ferries. Having in his possession valuable State papers, the Austrian Government opened negotiations for their surrender. The question was referred to Lewis Cass, who succeeded in gaining permission for Haraszthy to return to Hungary and remain for one year. This he did, settling up his affairs, and, although his landed estates were confiscated, he succeeded in saving \$150,000, which he brought with him to this country, together with his family and a large portion of the family plate and paintings. Returning to Wisconsin, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1842, after having, through the perfidy of a land officer, lost \$5,000 in attempting to establish a colony, he came to the beautiful spot where now stands the village of Prairie du Sac. Here he founded a new colony, calling it by his own name (Haraszthy), and had it incorporated. He started a horse ferry across the river, made excellent roads, established mills and stores, and subsequently ran a steamboat down the Wisconsin and Mississippi to St. Louis. But yearly recurring prairie fires destroyed his crops and many of his buildings; besides, the commercial crisis of 1847 crippled him severely. His family joined him in 1844, and in 1846 he succeeded in having his place selected as the county seat of Sauk County, building a court house at his own expense. Still, the many losses between that year and 1849 told heavily on his finances, and, with a long train of over fifty associates, he started overland for California. He settled at San Diego, was elected Sheriff of the county, afterward laid out "Middle San Diego," and, in 1852, was elected a member of the Legislature. From San Diego, he removed to San Francisco, thence to the adjoining county of San Mateo, devoting himself to agriculture. President Pierce appointed him Assayer in the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco, and at a later period he was made melter and refiner. In 1856, he removed to Sonoma County, and engaged in viniculture. He was the first to employ Chinese labor in his vineyards. In 1861, he was appointed by the Governor of California as a Commissioner to visit the wine countries of Europe, which resulted in the importation of four hundred different varieties of grapevines. A year later, he was chosen President of the California State Agricultural Society. In 1863, he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, to which he conveyed his four hundred acres of vines in Sonoma County. In 1868, he went to Nicaragua, where he became interested in sugar plantations, and erected an extensive distillery for the manufacture of spirits. In 1869-70, he returned to California to charter a vessel with which to open trade between San Francisco and the ports of Nicaragua. Upon his return to Central America, he was drowned while attempting to cross a stream of water by means of a fallen tree which reached from bank to bank. His body was never found, and it is supposed to have been devoured by crocodiles or carried by the swift current to the ocean, four miles distant from the scene of the tragedy. Count Haraszthy will long be remembered as one of the substantial pioneers of "Old Sauk."

JAMES MAXWELL.

was born at Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., May 1, 1789. Removed to Walworth County in 1837, which county he represented in the Territorial Council for six years, being President

of that body in 1840. In the spring of that year, he crossed the Baraboo Bluffs and began at Manchester the improvement of the water-power, but soon after he returned to Walworth County, where he continued to reside until 1846, when he came to Baraboo the second time, and made a permanent settlement. In the same year, he erected the first building upon the public square, the once well-known old corner store. The only other building in Baraboo proper at that time, was the log schoolhouse. In 1851 and 1853, he was a prominent candidate in the Whig conventions of the State, and at one of those conventions was nominated for Secretary of State. The decline of that party worked Mr. Maxwell's defeat. In 1856, he removed to the western part of Nebraska and opened a large farm on the Platte River. At the date of his death—the 16th of December, 1869—he was residing at the home of his son in Baraboo.

STEPHEN VAN RANSSALAER ABLEMAN

was born December 25, 1809, in the town of Bethlehem, Albany County, State of New York. He died July 16, 1880, at Ableman, Wis. His father, Christian G. Ableman, was born in Prussia, Germany. He was a soldier of our Revolution. His mother, Regina Kanier, was born in Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. In a few months after, her parents arrived from Bordeaux, in France. In 1820, his parents moved to Albany. Stephen for two years was sent to the Lancasterian School in that city. In May, 1822, he was bound an apprentice during his minority, as the old indenture reads, "to learn the art, trade and mystery of a carpenter and joiner, after the manner of an apprentice, for and during the full end of the term, during all which the said operative, his said masters, faithfully shall serve, their secrets keep, and their lawful commands everywhere readily obey. He shall do no damage to his said masters, or see it done by others without letting or giving notice thereof to his said masters, nor waste his masters' goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any person. At cards, dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play. Whereby his said masters may have damage with their own goods or the goods of others; without license from his said masters, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent himself day or night from his masters' service without their leave; nor haunt ale-houses, taverns or play-houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful operative ought during the said term; and the said masters shall use the utmost of their endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said operative in the art, trade and mysteries of a carpenter and joiner, and promise to provide for him sufficient meat, drink, boarding, mending, lodging and washing, fitting for an operative during said term of time, and pay him in cash the sum of \$25 per year, to be advanced and paid as his necessities may require. Signed and sealed." This indenture was canceled December 25, 1830.

In 1825, by the consent of his masters, he enlisted as a drummer in the National Guards, Ninth Rifle Regiment, and served in all their drills in this capacity for four years. He was then chosen Ensign, and rendered this service for three years, until elected Captain of the same company. He then took his discharge. It reads, "Thirty-first Brigade, Ninth Rifle Regiment. S. V. R. Ableman has paraded in the said Ninth Rifle Regiment, uniformed and equipped according to law, and has performed all such military duty as has been required of him for the space of seven years last past, and is, therefore, free from military duty, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, or when called into actual service."

May 4, 1831, he married Elizabeth Bolt Jarvis. She was born October 25, 1812, and died May 19, 1860. She was confined to her bed for the last eleven years of her life, a great sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism. Nearly all her joints became ossified. The issue of this marriage was two children—a son who was born June 14, 1832, and drowned in the Bay of San Francisco March 24, 1853, and a daughter, Laura Elizabeth (now Mrs. E. C. Watson), born September 7, 1835. After Mr. Ableman's marriage to Miss Jarvis, he immediately opened a carpenter shop on Water street, Albany, and has since performed many heavy contracts. July 29, 1833, Ensign Ableman was elected Captain, with rank from date, of the National Guards, Ninth Rifle Regiment, Thirty-first Brigade, commissioned by Gov. William L. Macy, Levi

Hubble Adjutant General. In 1838, he was elected Colonel of the Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, and duly commissioned. In 1843, Col. Ableman was elected Alderman of the Eighth Ward, Albany, N. Y., and served as such, and was subsequently re-elected. He was also appointed Commissioner of the Poor of said county, and keeper of the almshouse for 1842 and 1843.

In the spring of 1845, he came to the broad West, arriving with his family in Milwaukee on the 17th of June. He established there the first Woodworth Planing Mill, and, in 1848, he built a steam planing-mill, and a sash, door and blind manufactory on West Water street. This season he located lands in Sauk County, in Excelsior. In 1850, he sold his mills and moved temporarily to Baraboo, and commenced improving his lands. After a few months' residence here, he moved to the point that afterward became his permanent home. In 1853, Col. Ableman was appointed United States Marshal for the State of Wisconsin, by Franklin Pierce, and served as such until Buchanan's administration, in June, 1858. While in this capacity, he arrested the slave Glover, whose case, it will be remembered, caused so much excitement and agitation. November 30, 1865, he married Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Watson, and widow of the late Capt. Adam Gilmore.

In 1869, the Colonel wrote and published several articles, over the signature of "Locomotive," urging the people of the Baraboo Valley to organize for railroad purposes, and laid down a plan of operation. The force with which these letters were written caused an organization to be made, which was entitled the Baraboo Air Line Railroad Company. The Colonel was chosen President of this company. The commencement of the work, and then the sale to the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, and the construction of the line through the county within one year's time, was viewed with inexpressible satisfaction by the Colonel. The Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, out of esteem for him, named the station at the village then known as Excelsior, "Ableman." The post office and village have since received the same name.

Col. Ableman built the well-known hotel, the Delavan House, in Albany. He also built the Methodist Church in Baraboo, on coming here, and before settling on his lands at Ableman. When he selected those lands, he drove across the country from Milwaukee. The belief then was that the first railroad west would follow the Baraboo Valley. The Colonel looked along this valley, and, coming to the Narrows near Ableman, readily decided that a railroad never could miss that point, and so purchased lands there. It was many years before his hopes of a railroad were realized, and he was then past active life. His sole remaining ambition was to sit on his porch and see a train go by. He lived a number of years after the present road fulfilled his desire. Col. Ableman was a man of strong characteristics, but one of the best-hearted and most genial friends in the world. He was a giant in size and strength, but never used his physical power but usefully.

CYRUS CLARK REMINGTON

was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., November 10, 1824, and died in Baraboo, October 13, 1878. He came to Wisconsin when 16 years of age with his parents, who settled in Waukesha County. All imaginable hardships in pioneer life were the lot of the Remingtons in their new home, and the subject of this sketch was compelled to apply himself vigorously to the toils incident to farming. His few leisure hours, however, were devoted to study, and he soon became competent to instruct the youth in his father's neighborhood, and was for several terms engaged as teacher. He remained in this capacity—farmer-teacher—for nearly six years, when he went to study law in the office of Alexander Randall, of Waukesha, afterward Governor of the State. He subsequently went to Milwaukee and finished his professional reading with Messrs. Finch & Lynde, being admitted to the bar February 16, 1847. In May following, he entered the county of Sauk, en route for Baraboo, with his wardrobe and library upon his back in a carpet bag, and with 25 cents in his pocket. At that time, Lyons was the Athens of the Baraboo Valley, and here young Remington paused in his westward march, and

took board at the house of Alexander Crawford. In 1852, he was married to Maria S. Train, by whom he had six children. In 1854, he represented in the Assembly, the district comprising Adams and Sauk Counties, and he was County Judge of the latter from 1870 to 1873, when he resigned. As a lawyer, Mr. Remington stood at the head of the Sauk County bar. He never sullied his professional character by a questionable, much less a dishonorable, act. As a wise counselor, he was the reliance of many business men, who had implicit faith in him. As a citizen, he was honorable, patriotic and public-spirited. It is worthy of record, that, when the war of the rebellion broke out, he loaned the United States Government \$1,000 to help the cause along, and did it from a pure sense of duty. This act was characteristic of his citizenship.

ALBERT JAMESON,

one of Sauk County's earliest settlers, died at his home, in the town of Sumter, November 17, 1875. He was born in Wilkesbarr, Penn., August 15, 1809. Removing to Ohio in 1834, he spent two years in that State, and then went to Rockford, Ill., where he married Miss Elizabeth Hoover, November 25, 1837. From Rockford he soon removed to Belmont, Wis., and, in December, 1838, in company with three others, he came to Sauk County, crossing the Wisconsin River on the ice. The following season, the four pioneers made claims on Sauk Prairie, where Mr. Jameson lived until his death, with the exception of a few years he spent in California, Oregon, Colorado and Idaho. He was an enthusiastic lover of the sublime and wonderful in nature, and was always entertaining and happy in his descriptions of what he had seen. He had collected many rare minerals and curiosities in his travels in the wonderful West.

HENRY HOWARD POTTER,

was born November 6, 1824, at Hartsville, Onondaga Co, N. Y. He came to Baraboo in 1849, remaining a year as clerk for James A. Maxwell. Returning to Pennsylvania (where his parents made their home soon after his birth) he remained five years, returning to Baraboo permanently in 1855. In the fall of 1856, he was married to Emma A., eldest daughter of James A. Maxwell. Five children were born to them. Mrs. Potter survived her husband, and is still a resident of Baraboo. Mr. Potter possessed traits that gave him many warm friends. He was warm-hearted, charitable, trustful, candid. His influence was powerful through his large acquaintance with men, but he never used that influence unworthily.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD

was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1798. In 1836, he removed to Ohio, and there resided until 1839, when he removed to Michigan. In 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and in February, 1845, settled in Baraboo. The public lands were not then in market, but a claim of an acre was bought from Moore & Wood, on which Mr. Crawford erected a log house, occupying the spot upon which he lived until his death. For many years, his was a favorite stopping-place for travelers. Count Haraszthy was numbered among the transient guests. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford celebrated their golden wedding on the 23d of September, 1869, and on the 13th of September, 1870, Mr. Crawford was relieved of his earthly cares by death.

ROBERT CRAWFORD

was born in Greenfield, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1820. He came to Wisconsin, and settled in Baraboo in 1845. He helped to erect the old Maxwell Mill, and was a partner with B. L. Brier, in the erection of the first carding-mill northwest of Madison. In 1863, Mr. Crawford enlisted in the Third Cavalry, in which he served three years. During this period his health was undermined, and after his return he failed rapidly. He was of the mold of men through whose energies the young territories have grown great—honest, neighborly, of sound judgment, enterprising and public-spirited. He died January 31, 1868.

HARVEY CANFIELD

was born in New Milford, Conn., July 4, 1794, and removed with his father's family when a boy to the then wilds of the West, Onondaga County, N. Y. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in what was afterward known as the village of Lyons. He was an energetic business man, speculative and enterprising. Before coming to Wisconsin, he was a contractor on the Erie Canal at Little Falls; then a farmer, salt manufacturer and merchant; then a gold digger in the Carolinas; afterward a contractor on the Oswego Canal, and also on the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad and the Genesee Valley Canal. He died, it is supposed, of heart disease, while plowing on his field near Baraboo, on the 18th of October, 1861. He was buried with Masonic honors, of which order he was an active member.

DANIEL SCHERMERHORN.

Diligent search fails to reveal the birthplace of Daniel Schermerhorn. He was born August 27, 1793, and died in Wonewoc August 26, 1875. The following tribute to his memory appeared in the local papers at the date of his death: "And so the pure, grand, peculiarly eccentric, widely-known, *honest* 'Old Judge' has at length been admitted to the 'Grand Lodge above.' The patriot soldier, the first magistrate, and the ever-esteemed citizen, the pioneer whose name all pioneers loved to hear so well, very ripe in the harvest time, is gathered in by the Mighty Reaper. A remarkable man, whose sterling, positive qualities commanded such respect that most of the time for fifty-four years he was in public life, a sworn officer of some sort, although he never attended school six weeks in his life; yet he had a great understanding of very many things of the world, and not a narrow view of any question whatever. His ideas were as ennobling as his once towering, noble form and features; in every way a self-made man; aye, every inch a man. His life was indeed a grand success—from boyhood to manhood."

DANIEL BAXTER

was born in 1787 in one of the New England States. He came to Wisconsin Territory in 1837, settling in Green County. He moved to Prairie du Sac at a very early date in the county's history. Mr. Baxter held an honorable place in public life in the Empire State, having been a member of the Legislature in 1828 and 1829, in which capacity he served with Silas Wright, Millard Fillmore and other noted men. He was a member of both of Wisconsin's Constitutional Conventions. He was also one of the contractors who built the old Territorial Capitol, for his part in which, it is claimed, he never received his full pay. He died at Prairie du Sac on the 18th of September, 1867.

JAMES W. BABB

was born about three miles from Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., September 26, 1789. He remained in Virginia until the fall of 1810, when he was about twenty-one years old, removing at that time, with his father, to Greene County, Ohio, where he remained for a year or two before returning to Virginia, to bring thence as a bride, Rebecca Scarff, whose acquaintance he had formed before moving thence. He ultimately received from his father 400 acres of valuable land, which he improved, and became one of the substantial men of his section. But, having frequently become security for other parties, and generally having the debts to pay, he found himself, in the year 1845, seriously embarrassed, and determined to sell his property in Ohio, and remove to the "Far West," and make himself a new home. Accordingly, he disposed of his real estate, and early in April, 1845, started for Wisconsin Territory, in company with two persons named Kilpatrick, distant relatives of Mr. Babb's, one of whom lived near Janesville, and had been East on a visit. This person gave Mr. Babb a glowing description of a beautiful prairie, with rich, deep soil, lying in the valley of the Baraboo River, above Baraboo, which he had crossed in one of his hunting tours, and which had rarely, if ever before, been trodden by the foot of civilized man; and it was to see and claim this prairie that Mr. Babb started from Ohio. He was also accompanied by his son John. The journey was made with a horse team across the

States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and with a short tarry at Kilpatrick's house in Rock County, Wis., the party pushed on to this place. Arrived at Baraboo, then a mere hamlet, the party was augmented by several persons, among others by a Mr. Clark, who knew the way. They probably came through the Narrow Creek Gap, as the first view they obtained of the prairie was from the bluff back of the Dixon place, on the 12th day of May. Mr. Babb was then upward of fifty-five years of age, in the very prime of his manhood, of strong physical frame, robust health and iron will, and the difficulties and hardships of such an undertaking as he contemplated, and which would be sufficient to appeal to one of less courage and powers of endurance, had no horrors for him. Sticking his claim stake, he proceeded at once to improve, employing parties upon Sauk Prairie to come up and break seventy acres of land, upon a portion of which he raised, the same season, a crop of buckwheat, potatoes, etc. He built a double log house, after the Southern style, two stories in height, consisting of two buildings sixteen feet square, separated between by an open space twelve feet wide, but with the upper story extending the whole length, forty-four feet. The front of the building faced the south. Upon the north side, the alley between the buildings was extended twelve feet by an addition of logs, and closed at the north end, making a room twelve by twenty-eight feet, one story high. The whole was covered with shingles, obtained from an adjacent pine grove, where there were already hardy lumbermen engaged in converting the timber into lumber and shingles. To raise this house—the logs having been prepared by Mr. Babb and his son, and perhaps some other persons—it was thought to utilize the labor of the friendly Indians; but after getting the building up some distance, Mr. Babb became afraid that the reckless way in which they handled the heavy timbers would result in serious injury to them, procured help from Baraboo and Sauk, respectively sixteen and twenty-eight miles; and thus the building was raised. The same summer he went to Baraboo, purchased lumber, built a flat-boat, loaded it with provisions and other useful articles, and poled it up the river to his place. The boat was afterward used as a ferry-boat to cross teams at Reedsburg, when the river was too high to be forded. Some time in December he returned to Ohio, where he remained during the winter. Early in the spring of 1846, accompanied by his sons John (and his wife) and Strother and Wash Gray, he started for Wisconsin again, bringing some household stuff and a set of blacksmith's tools, which Strother knew how to use. They arrived here in time to get in a crop that season. Early in the fall, Mr. Babb returned alone to Ohio for his family, and was somewhat hurried up in his preparations for moving by the intelligence that the land sale in this district would take place on the 1st of December. On the 30th day of October, he started on the return journey, with his wife, his son Philip, his daughter Betsey, and her husband, Stern Baker, bringing the remainder of his worldly goods, cattle, etc. It took nearly a whole month to reach Whitewater, and there the weather was so cold that the party halted for a couple of days, and Mr. Babb left them to go to Mineral Point to enter his land, which he did, entering 900 acres in a body at that time. Journeying onward, the party reached Portage City, then Fort Winnebago, on the 28th of November, where they found considerable anchor-ice running, and a high wind prevailing, and they were obliged to camp eight days before they could prevail upon the ferrymen to cross them over. Upon this side they were rejoined by Mr. Babb, who was accompanied by Don C. Barry, and they made the home stretch inside of two days, arriving at the Prairie on the 8th day of December, 1846. For years, Mr. Babb and his family were constantly surrounded by Indians, and for some time they were almost his only neighbors; and it speaks volumes for his justice and generosity, that he and his were always upon friendly terms with the aborigines; and that, throughout the whole period of thirty years which elapsed since his first settlement, neither he nor any of his family ever lost \$5 by the depredations of their red neighbors, shows that they fully appreciated this justice and generosity. Mr. Babb died on the 14th of May, 1875, and was buried according to oft-expressed wishes, without religious ceremony.

"Babb's Prairie" will probably be known as such to future generations. It is the garden spot of Sauk County. Mr. Babb made acquisitions to his original claim until his farm comprised 1,800 acres, almost all of it being at one time or another under cultivation. The productions of

this farm were very large. In 1860, there were raised upon it, 17,500 bushels of grain, 900 bushels of potatoes, 160 tons of hay, and a proportionate amount of vegetables. Philip Babb, the eldest of the sons, still resides upon the homestead.

ALFRED AVERY

was born near New London, Conn., on the 9th of March, 1797. He was descended from an ancient and honorable family that settled early with the Massachusetts colony. From the early settlement of New London and Groton, his ancestors, the Averys and the Allyns, on the mother's side, held a prominent place in society. The first thirteen names on the Groton monument to those murdered at Fort Griswold were his immediate relatives. His father was one of the few picked men whom "Mad Anthony" Wayne led that dark night to take Stony Point. In 1805, his father, with his family, formed a part of a colony which emigrated from Granville and Granby, in Massachusetts, to Central Ohio. The new Granville that they built soon became a marked educational center. When he was but nine years of age his father died, and he was thus thrown early in life upon his own resources, and, when only twelve, engaged to chop and clear a piece of land. He was but a mere lad when he supported his mother and two sisters. A youth of fifteen, he served in the war of 1812, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, driving the hogs and cattle which he took for pay, over the mountains to Baltimore, and carrying provisions to New Orleans on flatboats. Before the advent of railroads, he had crossed the Alleghany Mountains eighty times, and when there were twenty-six States in the Union, he had visited all of them on business. He helped build the Ohio and Maumee Canals; established one of the first iron foundries in the State; and was President of the first bank in Granville. He removed to New York in 1846, and engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he continued until 1854, when, having established his eldest sons in the same business, he ceased to be an active partner. In 1868, he came to Baraboo, where he lived and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community, until April 11, 1880, when he died, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, mourned by all who knew him. Mr. Avery married Jane Mower in 1823, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. In 1836, he became a widower, and, in 1843, he married Lavinia Dexter, by whom he had one daughter.

WILLIAM LUSK

was born in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., January 19, 1802, and died at his residence in the village of Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis., June 8, 1879.

During his early childhood his father died, and he was left to the care of his grandparents, who resided in Canaan, N. Y. From them he received a faithful religious education, and when seventeen years old he was converted and united with the church. He fitted for college in Lenox, Mass., a pupil of Dr. Jonas King, the distinguished missionary to Greece.

After graduating at Union College, at the age of twenty, he taught, for one year, the academy at Springfield, Mass., and then entered the Seminary at Princeton, where he completed his theological course. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Columbus in 1826, and ordained by the same body April 23, 1829, and entered at once upon the work of the ministry, with the energy and devotion which has characterized his whole life, and continued in the service until he was obliged to relinquish it on account of ill health. He had as classmates in the Seminary Revs. Dr. Bethune and Erskine Mason, and while they lived was on very friendly and intimate terms with them. Mr. Lusk's mind was an unusually active one, and by constant reading and correspondence he kept himself well acquainted with the events of his time. He gathered a valuable library and was a great reader, and no new work from the press escaped his attention. Mr. Lusk has labored in various fields, the most prominent being the churches in Cambridge, Saratoga Springs, Nunda, Cherry Valley, Batavia and Huron, in the State of New York, Williamsburg, Mass., and Piqua, Ohio. He became stated supply of the Presbyterian Church of this village, which had been recently organized, remaining until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Piqua, Ohio. In November, 1869, he returned to Reedsburg and resumed his work

as stated supply of the Presbyterian Church, in which he continued until October, 1874, when the infirmities of old age obliged him to give up his charge. He was genial and attractive in social life, instructive and earnest in the pulpit, and greatly endeared to his family and all the people among whom he labored. He left three sons and one daughter. One of his sons, bearing the same name as his father, is an alumnus of Princeton Seminary, now connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and resident at North Haven, Conn.

MARCUS WARREN.

one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Sauk County, died at the residence of his brother, in Baraboo, on Sunday, February 18, 1872, aged sixty-two years. The deceased settled where Sauk City is now located, in 1845 or 1846. He brought with him a heavy stock of goods, the first stock of any importance brought into the county. At that time the few residents on the Baraboo did their trading with him. He soon purchased what was known as the Bryant residence, which he converted into a hotel, at the same time buying the Bryant interest in the village, thus becoming one of its leading proprietors. He was afterward joined by his brothers, of whom, however, only T. M. Warren became a permanent resident of the county. Mr. Warren soon became the leading moneyed man of Sauk City, and was largely interested in real estate. When he died his fortune was estimated to be worth about \$300,000.

J. F. SMITH

was born in Irasburg, Vt., February 1, 1822. At the age of thirteen, he was left alone in the world, so far as paternal care is concerned, but, by indomitable energy and perseverance, he acquired a liberal education, and entered business relations of life in the employ of the Messrs. Hammonds, of Crown Point, N. Y. Later in life, he was engaged in the lumbering business in Pennsylvania, but not finding it lucrative, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was connected with the iron manufacturing interests of that place. From there he removed to Chicago, where he became identified with the banking business until 1858, when he removed to Ironton, Sauk County. He was first in the employ of Jonas Tower, in the iron mines, and afterward a partner, until the death of Mr. Tower, in 1868, by whose will he was made equal heir with others in the estate, and eventually became sole proprietor of the iron mines. In later years, he turned his attention to land matters, and at his death was considered the richest, and perhaps the most extensive, farmer in the county.

A. W. STARKS.

Knowledge of the early life of this well-known pioneer is unfortunately very limited. He was born, it is believed, in Williamsburg, Mass., in 1801. He was for a time a resident of Jefferson County, N. Y., and at a later period lived in Albany and became one of the Aldermen of that city. He came to Wisconsin early in the forties, and in 1844 or 1845, was Marshal of the then young city of Milwaukee, where he continued to reside until 1852, when he removed to Sauk County. In 1853, he was elected State Prison Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. The honesty with which he discharged the duties of the office, and his refusal to be influenced by partisan considerations, drew upon him the hostility of political factions, and charges were preferred against him, which, after strict investigation, were disproved. At the expiration of his term he returned to his farm in Sauk County, and when the war broke out he took a position against the secessionists, which wholly identified him with the Republican party. In the movement in 1861, to unite the loyal masses of both parties, in the support of the Government, Mr. Starks was brought forward as a Union candidate for the Legislature. He received unanimous support, and thereafter served five successive terms in that body. He died June 20, 1870.

JOSEPH MACKEY

was born May 17, 1822, in the town of Broome, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and died October 22, 1879, at Minneapolis, Minn., in the 58th year of his age. He received academic instruction at Schoharie Court House, and in 1842, commenced the study of law. In 1845, after

admission to the bar, he removed to Gilboa, N. Y., where he practiced his profession till 1848, when he removed to the county seat of Schoharie County, and was elected District Attorney. In 1854, he came West and settled in Reedsburg, where he resided about a year before his death. He entered immediately in the pursuit of his calling and continued to practice law until about 1870, when he engaged in banking. He removed to Minneapolis in 1878. The leading traits of character developed in Mr. Mackey were the energy and thoroughness by which he accomplished everything he undertook. As a lawyer he was particularly noted for the complete and perfect preparation of his briefs. At the age of twenty-five, he married Cornelia, daughter of Daniel Mackey, of Gilboa. The result of the union was three children, two of whom, with their mother, survived their father.

JOSEPH I. WEIRICH*

was born at Mooresville, Harrison Co., Ohio, April 14, 1837. He was the second son and third child of Rev. Christian E. and Maria Weirich. His father, a Methodist preacher of ability, and a man of eminent Christian character, was also at several periods an editor and publisher; and here we have a key to the life of this son, who drew his moral inspiration and acquired his love of the editorial profession from the same paternal source. When but fifteen years old, young Weirich was accepted as an apprentice in the office of the Washington (Penn.) *Examiner*, where he served three years with creditable acceptance. In the meantime his father had joined the Wisconsin Conference. So, on completing his apprenticeship, Joseph came to this State, in 1856, with the rest of his father's family. During the next two or three years, we find him engaged as a compositor in Madison, first on the *State Journal*, where he was associated at the case with A. J. Turner and Peter Richards; afterward on the *Patriot*, where he was the immediate associate and friend of S. S. Brannan—names honorably connected with the history of Wisconsin journalism. At a later date, he was similarly employed on the Richland *Democrat*; and, partaking of the itineracy of his father, who was assigned to Baraboo as preacher in the fall of 1859, the son, in 1860, first went to work as a printer upon the paper which eventually he was to own and edit. In January, 1861, he had an attack of lung fever which came near proving fatal. The crisis past, he rapidly recovered his strength, and renewed work in the office, continuing in that employment until the President's first call for three years' men to sustain the Union, when he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Sixth Regiment, Iron Brigade, of whose original muster only about twenty-five men survived the war. He was wounded in the breast at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged as Sergeant at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He now rejoined the family circle, which during his absence had centered at Monroe, and renewed his occupation as a printer. During the next four or five years, he was mostly employed on the Monroe papers, the *Sentinel*, *Republican* and *Indicator*, being foreman of the last two offices; and during this period, also, it was his happy fortune to be married to Miss Rebecca Ball. In 1869, he removed with his family and a number of kinsmen and friends, forming a colony, to Eden, in Dakota Territory; but, severe experience during the succeeding winter causing him and others to abandon their agricultural adventure, he returned with his family to Monroe and resumed his former work. In August, 1872, he purchased the Baraboo *Republic*, which he conducted alone till the spring of 1874, and afterward, till his death, jointly with the present writer. So passed away, on the 21st of December, 1877, this dear friend. Beneath flowers in the sunny cemetery at Monroe, near the bed of "The Best Chaplain in the Army," from whom he inherited so much of the best that was in him, and of whom he has written as his Sainted Father, sleeps the mortal part of Joseph I. Weirich.

ICHABOD CODDING

was born at Bristol, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 26, 1810. At the age of seventeen, he entered the the academy at Canandaigua, where he remained three years in the capacity of pupil and teacher. While there, he had for fellow-student Stephen A. Douglas, whom he in

*Extracts from a memorial address by E. E. Woodman, read before the Wisconsin Editorial Association, June 25, 1878.



John F. Smith

(DECEASED)

IRONTON.

later life encountered in political debate on the prairies of Illinois. On leaving the academy, he entered Middlebury College, and, while there, commenced his career as an Anti-slavery lecturer, and in so doing incurred the displeasure of those in authority in that institution, on account of which he voluntarily left without completing the course. After that, his persecutions in that behalf came fast and more trying, until he had received violent treatment at the hands of pro-slavery mobs on no less than forty different occasions. He early espoused the temperance cause, and delivered nearly one hundred lectures on that subject before arriving at the age of twenty-one. At this time, the doors of the churches were closed against the temperance lecturer, and, to use Mr. Coddington's own expression, "the pioneers in the temperance cause had to get their hearing in the churches by printing pamphlets and throwing them over the walls of Zion from the outside." A great deal of light has since been infused into the church after similar means. After leaving college, he was employed by the Anti-Slavery Society to lecture in the New England States. He came West in 1843, stoutly maintaining his opposition to slavery. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Waukesha in 1846, Owen Lovejoy officiating as one of the ministers on that occasion, in whose behalf Mr. Coddington afterward had the honor of declining a nomination for Congress. Mr. Coddington also declined a like nomination on another occasion. His extensive researches and investigations soon led him to change his religious views, and placed him outside the so-called orthodox churches. As a religionist, he may be classed among that branch of the Unitarians represented by Theodore Parker. He held, like Thomas Paine and many other men of deep thought, that there is a religion arising from man's relation to God and his fellow-man not dependent on written revelation. The one-ideaism of his life was to plant himself on the broad platform of eternal truth and justice, and defend it against all assailants. His discourse was argumentative, sometimes eloquent. Although not a politician, the Republican party had no abler advocate than he, and he especially endeared himself to the thinking people of Baraboo during his four years' residence among them for his righteous denunciation of secession. His death occurred on the 17th of June, 1866, upon the eve of his intended departure for Bloomington, Ill., where he was under engagement to preach. To Ichabod Coddington, Chief Justice Chase once paid this tribute: "I have heard Webster, Clay and most of the great orators of this country, but none of them could equal Coddington. When I say greatest orator, I wish to qualify the expression. Many may be ranked higher by the usual standards, but by the standard which, after all, should measure the power of oratory—that of effect produced upon a large and promiscuous audience—Coddington surpassed any speaker I ever heard."

DAVID P. CRANDALL

was born at Austerlitz, Dutchess Co., N. Y., November 24, 1802. He was twice married—in 1828 to Catherine Bradt, and in 1838 to Priscilla East, who survived him. By the latter he had three children, two of whom, Robert B. and Mary C., are still living. In 1831, he went from his native town to New Orleans, and remained South till 1846, when he removed to St. Charles, Ill., and the next year to Baraboo. Here the first home of the family was a room ten feet square in Brown's saw-mill. In 1851, Mr. Crandall with his family returned to Mississippi, where they remained until 1856, when they came back to Baraboo. Mr. Crandall was a man of mark and was famous for his endurance. He was one of the first members of Rev. Ichabod Coddington's church in Baraboo, and was also a prominent Mason, being the first Master Mason made by the Baraboo Lodge of that order. His character was marked by noble and admirable traits.

R. G. CAMP.

The subject of this sketch died in Baraboo, November 5, 1872. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1799. Early in life he studied law, and was Judge of Probate a number of years in his native State. He came to Wisconsin and located at Baraboo in the fall of 1848. He also held the office of County Judge of Sauk County for a short time at an early day. He was always a firm opponent of slavery, and during the war was a zealous friend to the soldier. He was strictly honest and upright in his dealings, and was frequently honored by his fellow-men with positions of trust and responsibility.

NEWMAN PECK

was born in the town of Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., on the 24th of December, 1796. He came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled in Racine County. In 1856, he came to Sauk County and located in the town of Excelsior, where he continued to reside up to his death. Mr. Peck was the first Deputy Sheriff that his native county in Connecticut ever had. He was one of the first Assessors in Racine County, and the first Justice of the Peace in the town of Excelsior. He was Coroner of Sauk County one term. He was a man that had read very extensively, and his memory of men and events was very remarkable.

JOHN C. YOUNG

was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., November 10, 1790, where he lived till March, 1834, removing thence to Otsego County. From there he went in 1848 to Jefferson County, and in May, 1856, he settled on Section 5 in the town of Reedsburg, where he died on the 17th of February, 1878. Mr. Young was particularly illustrious in having been a soldier of 1812, and also a Mason of over sixty years' standing, having received all the degrees of the order obtainable in America.

R. A. ORVIS

was born in 1827. He came to Baraboo in April, 1857, and engaged in business as a merchant, with his uncle, Ransom Jones, afterward entering into and for six years continuing in partnership with H. A. Peck. Later, he was associated with Messrs. Lang & Camp. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Orvis sold out his business in Baraboo and removed to South Bend, Ind., with a view of forming a more important business connection. Soon after his departure, the construction of a railroad to Baraboo being assured, he made frequent visits to his home—his wife still living in Baraboo—and, had not his untimely death occurred, he would, doubtless, have made his permanent home here. He was drowned at South Bend on the 13th of December, 1870.

J. H. RORK

was born in Essex County, N. Y., August 12, 1811. At the age of 14 he removed, with his parents, to Sheridan, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where, on the 15th of September, 1830, he was married. In 1837, he removed to Racine, and from there came to Sauk County, settling in Reedsburg, on the 11th of February, 1848. Six months previous, he had been here and had erected a log-house half a mile east of the present village. He continued to reside in the town and village until his death. He had filled numerous minor offices, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Trustees. He was the father of nine children, six of whom survived him. Mr. Rork was a highly respected citizen, and was particularly noted for having been one of the very first settlers in Reedsburg.

ALONZO WILCOX

was born at Edmeston, N. Y., March 18, 1810. When twenty-one years of age, he removed to Medina, in the same State, and from that place he went to Chicago in 1835, where he purchased and partly improved forty acres of land now included in the corporate limits of that city. In 1837, he became a merchant in Joliet, Ill., where he became deeply interested in the political issues of the day, taking a decided stand with the Abolitionists about the time of the assassination of Lovejoy, and in consequence he lost many friends, and, with the rest, his business. In 1840, he went to Warsaw, Wis., and, in 1843, to Madison, where, the following year, he married Miss M. F. Toffelmire, by whom he had seven children. He filled several minor local offices, and, in 1848, was a Free-Soil candidate for State Senator. In 1849, he was nominated for Congress by the same party, but declined. In 1854, he resumed the study of medicine at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, he having studied a brief period in 1839 for the profession of a physician. He graduated, but never offered himself as a practitioner. In 1856, he identified himself with the interests of Sauk County, settling in the town of Honey Creek.

In 1862, he removed to Spring Green, and represented his district in the Assembly during the winter of 1863-64. He was Sergeant-at-Arms in that body in 1865. He died at his home in Spring Green, March 25, 1878.

DAVID SANDS VITNUM,

the fifth child in a family of eight of David and Dolly Vittum, was born at Sandwich, N. H., October 21, 1820, where he resided till his tenth year, when his parents removed to Meredith Village in the same State. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845, and subsequently read law for two years at Laconia, N. H. On being admitted to the bar, he practiced as an attorney in company with a Mr. Lyford for two years, and then for two years more in partnership with George S. Stevens, of Meredith. In 1851, he came to Wisconsin, first stopping in Milwaukee, and in August of that year came to Baraboo. Although a member of the Sauk County bar for many years, it was only in the early part of life here that he was known as a practicing attorney. For a time, he edited the *Sauk County Democrat*, one of the first newspapers published in the county. But he may be said to have devoted most of the years previous to the war to business operations, making speculative ventures chiefly in the way of real estate and land warrants, in which he laid the foundation of his fortune. He was State Senator in 1853-54, then representing the counties of Sauk, Juneau, Adams and Marquette. In 1861, he raised, in Sauk County, Company F of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, which was mustered into the United States service in January, 1862, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out in 1865, when he came home with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Col. Vittum returned to his business pursuits. He took an interest in the Island Woolen Company, which he held for a number of years. In 1873, he organized the First National Bank, subsequently buying out the Sauk County Bank, of older existence, and consolidated its business with that of the new bank. He continued at the head of this bank till his death. In his social character, Col. Vittum was a dignified and polished gentleman, of tender sensibilities and warm heart. He was very exact in his business habits, but liberal and accommodating to those whom he could favor.

H. A. TATOR

was born in Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1826. At the age of ten years, he removed with his father's family to Delavan, Walworth County, where his father died October 20, 1836. In 1854, Capt. Tator removed with his mother and sisters to Reedsburg. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, and was soon after commissioned as First Lieutenant of his company. Three years later, he veteranized with his regiment and served to the close of the war, succeeding to the command of the company on the promotion of Capt. (now Colonel) Strong. He returned to his home in September, 1865. In August, 1869, he went West for his health, but died on the 24th of September, at Brigham, Utah.

S. A. DWINNELL

was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was the eldest of a family of ten children. At the age of nineteen, while attending school at Springfield, Mass., he was converted and began a life of Christian service which was decided and steadfast to the end. The next year, he entered Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass., and while there united with others in forming a society called "The Missionary Fraternity," for the purpose of gathering information about the condition of heathen nations, and of preparing themselves for missionary work. Among the members of this society were Champion and Grout, afterward pioneer missionaries to the Zulus in South Africa. On account of ill health, Mr. Dwinnell was compelled to leave school and give up his purpose to preach the Gospel. Some time previous to this, he had become convinced that total abstinence was the true ground to be taken against the evils of intemperance, and so he signed the temperance pledge, although he stood entirely alone among his companions in doing it. In 1834, after a careful and candid examination of the subject, he came to the conclusion that slavery, as it existed in the United States, was a sin against God and a great wrong to the

enslaved, and that it ought to be abolished at once. From that time, he cast his lot with the little band of reformers who were called Abolitionists, and with tongue and pen advocated the cause of emancipation. In 1835, he came West to Indiana, and three years later moved to Walworth County, in this State. While residing there, Mr. Dwinnell organized the first Sabbath school ever held in the county, held religious meetings at his own house, and when called upon conducted funeral services; he also spoke frequently upon the subject of temperance. On his first visit to Reedsburg, in the fall of 1848, he gathered together the entire population of the village (twenty-nine in all), on the evening of the Sabbath, and spoke to them upon the duty of obeying the law of God. Two years after this, he sold his farm in Walworth County, and became a citizen of Reedsburg, then a little hamlet of twenty-five families. Here his interest in the cause led him to active work, and as a result the Congregational Church of the village invited him to become their Pastor, and he was licensed by a council of ministers, called together at Baraboo, in August, 1852, and a year later he was ordained to the Gospel ministry. Mr. Dwinnell's work as preacher extended through about fifteen years, ten years of which time he was installed Pastor. His labors were abundant. He preached in the schoolhouses far and near. During the period of his ministry he delivered over sixteen hundred sermons, attended about nine hundred other meetings, conducted 122 funerals and traveled 13,545 miles. In all these years, he left his people but five Sabbaths without providing for the supply of his pulpit. As a preacher, Mr. Dwinnell was plain and practical, dealing faithfully with the evils of the day. He spoke boldly against Sabbath-breaking, profanity, intemperance and slavery. No consideration of self-interest, no fear of pecuniary loss, ever kept him silent when he felt that he ought to speak, or made him endeavor to soften the repulsive features of what he believed to be a wrong.

“ A man of thoughtful mind and courage strong,
And conscience keen to feel the force of right;
He struck hard blows 'gainst every form of wrong,
Doing whate'er he did with all his might.”

During the war he taught the duty of supporting the Government in its struggle for existence; and when the war was finished, he rejoiced that the shackles were stricken from the limbs of the slave, and that our land was free in fact as well as in name. He preached his last sermon in 1867. Since that time, though laid aside from active work, he did much with his pen, writing sketches of the pioneers of the State, and tracing the growth of her towns and cities. The last two years of his life he was confined mostly to the house, and at times suffered intense pain; but he bore his sufferings with Christian patience, and, when the hour of death came, he fell asleep in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. He left behind the faithful wife, who had been his companion for more than forty years, three sons and three daughters.

JOHN STARKS

was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1841. While very young, he came to Wisconsin with his parents, who finally settled in the town of Excelsior. When the war broke out, young Starks was attending the Collegiate Institute in Baraboo. He laid aside his books, and became a member of Company A, Sixth Regiment, going out as a Corporal. At the battle of Gainesville, he was wounded in the knee, and carried the leaden missile to his grave. When wounded, he had in his pocket a commission as Adjutant of the Twenty-third Regiment, and, upon recovering, joined that regiment at Paris, Ky. He was at the battles of Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and the storming of Vicksburg. At the latter place, he was wounded in the breast, and never wholly recovered. The office of Adjutant of the Twenty-third had been filled when Capt. Starks reached the regiment, and he was given a lieutenancy in one of the companies. He afterward received a Captain's commission, and died at his home in Excelsior March 16, 1865.

JAMES F. FLANDERS

was born in Enfield, N. H., in 1813, and came to Wisconsin in 1838 as an accredited minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first appointment was on the Troy Circuit, in Walworth County. He became identified with the interests of Baraboo at a very early date, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the first Methodist society in the place, being the first to preach the Gospel in the little "slab church." This was a building composed entirely of slabs from the lower mills. Mr. Flanders' little flock used mother earth as a floor and sawdust for carpeting around the desk. He died at Marietta, Ga., on the 12th of September, 1864, of dropsy of the heart.

SILON NOYES.

one of the founders of the Baraboo *Republic*, died at Mason City, Iowa, on the 18th of January, 1875. He was born in Chelsea, Orange Co., N. Y. in 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1844. In 1855, he engaged in the publication of the Baraboo *Republic*, in conjunction with his brother, W. W. Noyes, having previously been connected with the Portage City press. He removed to Iowa in 1857, and for a few years engaged in farming, but, being a practical printer, his love for his chosen profession led him again to engage in it, and he purchased an interest in the Cerro Gordo *Republican*. This he retained, with, perhaps, an intermission of a few months, until his death. As a mark of appreciation of his services to the county as its pioneer editor, about a year previous to his death he was elected County Auditor. He left a wife and three children.

JOSEPH GAYLORD BLAKESLEE

was born at Paris Hill, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 12, 1805, and died at Ironton December 26, 1878. His parents were pioneers in that part of New York, in which he found much more hard work than opportunities for education. In the absence of canals and railroads, the usual routine of his rural youth was mostly varied by trips with sleigh to Albany, 140 miles, with farm produce and return with merchandise. The fashion and economy of those early days are illustrated by his taking from home enough cooked provisions for the round trip of ten days to two weeks, in order to clear anything by such hauling. Experiences in trading on such trips caused him, when of age, to engage in peddling through most of the New England States, in which he acquired more of experience than capital. During several years following, he alternately formed, ran a saw-mill and essayed a wagon and blacksmith shop, employing several hands. Soon after being married, January 1, 1835, to Ruby Bliss, who survives him, he had the misfortune to have his shop, tools and stock consumed, which led him to give up all his remaining property to his creditors. With several long-time acquaintances, he then determined to abandon New York, and make a new start in Wisconsin, in which Territory he settled, near Salem, Kenosha County, in 1844. One drawback after another, including sickness, induced him to desire a new location, and, hearing of the Baraboo country, he, with several friends, made no less than seven prospecting and hunting tours between 1848 and 1852, during which, by means of cash and warrants, he entered several hundred acres of excellent land lying about one or two miles northwest and west of Ironton Village. On this land he settled in the spring of 1852. Much of this land he soon disposed of, but retained enough for a good farm until about ten years ago. This farm being situated in Lavalle (then Marston, including what now is Woodland, Lavalle, Ironton and Washington), he was soon chosen Chairman of its Board of Supervisors, and many times represented it in the old county board. In these early days he was also a noted Justice of the Peace, and thereby acquired the title of "Squire," which clung to him through life. After the death of James Tower, founder of Ironton, who was one of the members of the County Board, he was appointed and then elected to the position, which he retained about four years, and gained the respect and good will of his colleagues. Having a good offer for his farm, he disposed of it in the spring of 1868, and purchased a comfortable home in the village of Ironton, where he resided until his death. Throughout his Sauk County career, he was one of the landmarks of Republicanism, never wavering in its support, and contributing

freely of his money, time and labor for its success. He was specially noted for the persistence with which he insisted that his town should always be represented in county convention, whose every session he has attended for a generation. The massiveness and shape of his head betokened, what he really possessed, much more than average mental endowments, which, had they in youth been fairly cultivated, would have raised him to much more important stations in life than he occupied. While observation and keen analysis, with sound reasoning and considerate judgment, guided by justice, insured him a fair measure of social, official and financial success without wronging another, and placed him on the right side of most public questions, and caused his opinion to be respected and frequently consulted; wealth and station, however, were but secondary with him, for he distributed the one and waived the other more than is generally known. He was for many years an Odd Fellow, but gradually communed more and more with the Free Masons, with whom he remained in good standing to his death. He also worked with the Good Templars for a number of years. In all these organizations, he was an active and influential member, and frequently held important official positions in each. In the pioneer days of the Little Baraboo, many were those who were freely welcome to his bed and board, and a seat about the old-style fireplace; and often did the capacious old log house contain a merry company whose down-right old-fashioned sport and ready wit caused the walls to fairly ring again; and often do his children refer to the endearments of the old farm home.

JOHN METCALF

was born in Rhode Island in 1786. He came to Wisconsin in 1831, and commenced the building of a shot-tower at Helena, in company with Mr. Hambleton and Capt. Terry, but the Sac and Fox Indians becoming hostile, the work was abandoned. In 1832, and until 1835, he was in the employ of Daniel Whitney (the first American owner of the present site of Portage), who had obtained permission of the Menomonee Indians to make shingles on their lands lying along the Wisconsin River. He and Mr. Whitney took into the pinery a whip-saw, and sawed by hand a raft of lumber, which Mr. Metcalf ran to the Portage. Therefore, he was the pioneer raftsmen of Wisconsin, having, of course, the honor of running the first raft through the Dells. His account books show that he had dealings with Augustin Grignon, from whom Mr. Whitney purchased title to the land Portage now stands upon. Grignon held the land by a title from the French Government, and the deed from him to Whitney is signed by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States. After peace was concluded with Black Hawk, the tower at Helena was finished. Gradually failing, however, in business prospects at that place, Mr. Metcalf purchased, in 1849 or 1850, one-half of the "Upper Mills" in Baraboo, where he remained until death snapped the brittle thread, if indeed it was not unwound to its natural end, on the 22d of January, 1864. Mr. Metcalf was never married, and had at his death no known relatives.

JAMES STEELE

was particularly illustrious for having reached the great age of one hundred and thirteen years six months and eleven days, as claimed by his son William Steele, of Delton, at which place the elder Steele died April 23, 1872. He was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., and settled in Sauk County at a very early day. He was one of the leading citizens of Newport. The old gentleman claimed to have borne a part in the Revolution, and later to have participated in the battle of Maumee, under "Mad Anthony Wayne," of whom he spoke in terms of enthusiastic eulogy. He was married a second time when ninety-eight years of age to a Canadian-French woman who was ninety-one. She died November 12, 1873, aged one hundred and two years four months and fourteen days.

WILLIAM PALMER

was born at Aequia Creek, Md., in 1805, and died at his residence in the town of Westfield, September 29, 1873, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Palmer learned the trade of a carpenter in his native State, and soon became a master builder. In 1828, he went to Philadelphia, where he remained six years, and where he was married. In 1834, he removed to

Belmont Co., Ohio. Here he acquired considerable property, but meeting with subsequent financial reverses, he went to California in 1850, returning in two years with means to free his property of its incumbrance. In 1854, he removed to Wisconsin, arriving in Reedsburg on the 16th of May. He soon afterward purchased 160 acres of land near Loganville, of King Thompson, and entered 600 acres more lying adjacent thereto. In 1855, in company with Chauncey P. Logan, he built a saw-mill, and, with J. D. Mackey, in 1861, a flouring-mill at Loganville. In 1864, he was elected to the Assembly from the south district of the county, and re-elected the next year. At the expiration of his second term and until his death, he devoted his attention to the management of his farm, retaining a lively interest in town politics. He was Chairman of the Town Board when he died. A wife and five children survived him.

HERBERT N. HUNTINGTON

was born in Connecticut April 9, 1807, and died in Baraboo January 2, 1878. While quite young, he removed with his parents to Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was educated. He married, February 2, 1836, Miss Amanda M. Steele, the schoolmate of his youth. Two children were the result of this union, one of whom died in infancy. The other is now Mrs. William Staley, of Baraboo. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Huntington removed to Scriba, N. Y., where they resided till 1851, when they came to Wisconsin, settling in Baraboo, and Mr. H. engaging in the mercantile business. He was a careful, sober and industrious business man, with a sound and reliable judgment.

JULIUS CONVERSE CHANDLER

was born in West Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., August 23, 1833. The disease of which he died was dropsy, induced by cirrhosis of the liver. He was the fifth son of William B. Chandler, in a family of thirteen children, all of whom possessed strong characteristics, and several of them have occupied important and responsible positions, both in civil and public life. Julius entered as an apprentice to the printing trade at an early age in the office of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, published at Montpelier, Vt., which was the leading paper in the State. On completing his apprenticeship, he set out as a journeyman, his first stopping-place being Quincy, Mass. In 1853, he went thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where his brother William then resided, and worked for a time as a compositor on the *Leader*. In the fall of the same year, he went back to Quincy, and was married to Miss Helen W. Adams, of that place. Returning to Cleveland, he continued his work there until August, 1854, when he removed to Janesville, in this State, where he worked on the *Democrat*, of which Judge Armstrong was editor. From Janesville he went to Portage, where he and his brother, John A., started the *Independent*. John withdrew at the end of nine months, and, after the paper had lived two years, Julius sold to Robert B. Wentworth. He continued a year longer in Portage, out of business, and then went to Friendship and started the *Adams County Independent*, which he published till the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Second Regiment. In the first battle of Bull Run, he was disabled so that he was discharged from the service. He then returned to Friendship and continued the *Independent* irregularly till May, 1864, when he again enlisted, this time in the Fortieth, a 100-day regiment, serving till October. In December of the same year, he entered the service of his brother, William W., as traveling agent of the Star Freight Line, and so continued for about two years and a half, in the meantime selling his office at Friendship. In 1867, he removed to Baraboo, and soon afterward established the *Sauk County Herald*. Still later, he made newspaper ventures at Augusta, Eau Claire and Elroy, and, in 1877, he edited a paper called *Frontier Business*, at Morris, Minn.

The sobriquet "Shanghai" was given to him by the local Democratic politicians, as the representative of the Republican or "Shanghai" party, as it was called by the Democracy in 1854-55. The new species of Shanghai poultry was introduced into the State about the time the Republican party was in the period of incubation. When it finally made its appearance, it was dubbed the "Shanghai party," because it was a new species of fowl in the political barn-

yard. Mr. Chandler's ardent advocacy of the principles of the new party, as well as his personal appearance, obtained for him the cognomen of "*the Shanghai*;" he accepted it and used it as his nom de plume in some of his correspondence, and by it he ever after was generally known. He died at Baraboo, August 28, 1878, aged forty-five years and five days. His widow still resides in Baraboo.

FIRST AND LAST CENSUS OF SAUK COUNTY.

In the spring of 1842, Sheriff A. A. Bird, of Dane County, to which Sauk County then belonged, under official instructions and in accordance with an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the census of the inhabitants of the Territory of *Weskonsan*, approved February 18, 1842," returned the names of the following persons, as "heads of families," then residing in the county. The figures set opposite the names indicate the number of persons belonging to each family, though they really included others:

Sauk Prairie.—Prescott Brigham, 4; E. P. Brigham, 4; Josiah E. Abbott, 7; J. Waggoner, 5; Andrew Garrison, 2; Nathan Kellogg, 6; William G. Simons, 5; H. F. Crossman, 6; John La Messeure, 15; W. Langdon, 3; Calvin Frink, 11; John Gallard, 3; A. Morgan, 4; George Dunlap, 3; Jonathan Hatch, 9; Albert Skinner, 7; J. Hayden, 8; Adolph Rendtorff, 6; James S. Alban, 8. Total, 116.

Baraboo.—M. Crain, 2; Robert V. Allen, 2; Levi Moore, 5; Moses Nulph, 4; John Meuls, 1; M. Gillson, 6; Orrin Hudson, 1; Peter Manaar, 3; John Rainey, 2; John de la Rond, 1; Thomas Kelsey, 1; C. Randall, 7; Henry Lewis, 6; Milo Blood, 5; Don Carlos Barry, 6; James Christie, 6; D. Gilson, 7; Edward Kingsley, 5; Mrs. V. B. Hill, 6; Abram Wood, 3; Wallace Rowan, 11; John Draper, 5; Lewis Brunson, 5; William H. Canfield, 3; Simeon Griffith, 5; Richard Clark, 1; Thomas Clark, 3; Solomon Shaffer, 3; Edward Johnson, 5; Daniel Brewster, 3; Eben Peck, 5; William Stephens, 1; S. Knox or Traux, 5. Total, 134.

Helena.—[The name of the census district which is supposed to have included a strip of territory south of the Wisconsin river. It is well known that Charles Halasz, Robert Bryant and others whose names are familiar in the history of this county, lived on the lower end of Sauk Prairie, north of the river, but, as the taking of this census occurred two years before the organization of the county, and while it belonged to Dane County, it may be that Helena census district lay on both sides of the Wisconsin. Such is the opinion of an old settler of Baraboo.—Ed.]—P. M. Nichols, 4; Charles Halasz, 13; Robert Bryant, 10; Biroseh, 8; Alvin Crane, 8; H. B. Staines, 9; E. Brown, 1; Cyrus Leland, 10; John Russell, 2; Henry Teal, 6; M. Blodget, 1; John Hoover, Jr., 3; John Hoover, Sr., 4; Zenas Herrington, 8; Albert Jameson, 5; Albert Myers, 4; John Kellogg, 4; Andrew Hodgett, 1; William Johnson, 9; Samuel Mather, 3; D. R. Baxter, 4; George Cargill, 5; Samuel Woodruff, 9; William Tanner, 4; John Wilson, 7; Frank Pravoncil, 5. Total, 146.

This census was by no means a correct one. It is the only one in existence, however, taken at that early day. It is known to be incomplete for the reason that the names of several of the first settlers in the county who were heads of families were omitted. The census-taker seems to have contented himself with the names of those at the head of families, and those engaged in business, overlooking many persons then engaged as "hired hands." For instance, it will be observed that there were thirteen persons, in the "family" of Charles Halasz. This doubtless included ten or a dozen men then in the employment of Mr. Halasz. The same may also be said in reference to the figures opposite the names of many others.

In 1870, the population of Sauk County was 23,060; in 1875, 26,932, an increase in five years of 3,872. The population for 1880, by towns, is as follows:

Baraboo.....	*4,594	Merrimack.....	829
Bear Creek.....	808	Prairie du Sac.....	1,963
Dellona.....	583	Reedsburg.....	*2,547
Delton.....	867	Spring Green.....	1,090
Excelsior.....	1,109	Sumter.....	745
Fairfield.....	747	Troy.....	1,028
Franklin.....	1,010	Washington.....	1,169
Freedom.....	1,330	Westfield.....	1,462
Greenfield.....	753	Winfield.....	780
Honey Creek.....	1,248	Woodland.....	1,367
Ironton.....	1,311		
Lavalle.....	1,364	Total.....	29,104

THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting of the old settlers of Sauk County was held in the parlor of the Baxter House, in Prairie du Sac, on the 22d of February, 1872. Jonathan Hatch, a pioneer of 1839, was called to the chair, and Charles Halasz was chosen Secretary. The following old settlers—opposite whose names are placed the dates of their arrival—were present: Jonathan Hatch, July, 1839; William and Alexander Johnson, December, 1839; George Dunlap, May, 1840; Charles Halasz, June, 1840; Cyrus Hill, June, 1840; J. I. Waterbury, September, 1840; John Gallard, April, 1841; Archibald Hill, May, 1841; D. R. Baxter, May, 1841; John Acola, May, 1842; William H. Canfield, May, 1842; Henry Gatwinkle, August, 1842; A. M. Seymour, September, 1842; George Owen, September, 1842; H. H. Webster, December, 1842; John Thilke, May, 1844; James H. Haines, May, 1844; John B. Crawford, October, 1844; B. F. Brown, May, 1845; James Cowles, October, 1845; John Sharpe, February, 1846; David B. Crandall, November, 1846; Robert B. Crandall, February, 1847; Ransom E. Stone, February, 1847; D. K. Noyes, June, 1847; Ryland Stone, September, 1847; S. W. Corwith, September, 1847; L. V. Tabor, October, 1847.

Annual meetings of the remaining old settlers of Sauk County continue to be held. The proceedings are very interesting, but are not usually of an historical nature, partaking more of sociability than of reminiscence.

THE COUNTY POOR.

Upon the organization of Sauk County, the town poor system, then in vogue in other and earlier-settled parts of the State, was adopted. In March, 1854, by vote of the Board of Supervisors, the distinction between town and county poor was abolished, and three County Superintendents of the Poor were chosen—one to hold office for three years, another two years, and the third one year. E. G. Wheeler, Charles O. Baxter and James Maxwell were elected to the offices thus created. From this date until November, 1855, the county at large was responsible for the care and maintenance of all the paupers within its borders, a poor tax being levied in each town, and turned over to the county for that purpose. At the fall meeting of the board of this year, the distinction between town and county poor was restored, the old system of each town caring for its own paupers being again adopted, and the county caring for such transient paupers as might come within its borders. This system remained unchanged until 1872, when, at the spring term of the board, the town system was again abolished. Immediate measures were taken for the location of a poor farm and the construction of a poor house. A committee, of which H. P. Ellinwood was chairman, was appointed to select a site, and, after making an examination of some thirty or forty farms in different parts of the county, the committee reported in favor of purchasing 125 acres of land of James B. Clark, in Section 34, town of Reedsburg, and paying therefor \$5,000. The report being adopted, an appropriation of \$4,000 was voted toward building a poor house, and the work was soon afterward commenced. At the

*Including population of villages. Population of Baraboo Village, 3,266; Reedsburg, 1,331.

same sitting of the board. J. I. Waterbury, G. Stevens and Enos Kimball were chosen Superintendents of the Poor. A Superintendent is chosen annually, one going out each year, and three being continuously in office.

While the new poor house was being built, and during the prevalence of a wind storm September 26, 1872, a portion of the north wall was blown down. Two young men, named Thorn and Knowles, were unloading brick at the time at the base of the wall, and the former was considerably bruised. The heaviest portion of the falling mass overreached them, however, but their escape from instant death was almost miraculous.

A separate structure was erected for the safe-keeping of the county's insane, or that portion of this unfortunate class who are returned from the State asylums as incurable. During the year 1879, there were cared for at this institution sixty-one paupers and fifteen cases of insanity. The present Superintendents of the Poor are Anton Fischer, O. Thomas and N. Stowe.

ORNITHOLOGY.

One of the most peculiarly interesting evidences of home talent and industry to be found in this county is a collection of birds, animals, insects and minerals, gathered and prepared by Mr. Charles Dininger, of Sauk City, taxidermist and ornithologist. This splendid collection, large in number and numerous in variety, is the result of nearly half a lifetime's labors; twenty-nine years of hard work and study having been almost uninterruptedly devoted to the work of collecting and preparing these specimens for permanent preservation. The amount of perseverance, enterprise, talent, strength and time, that it takes to accomplish anything really appreciable in such a field of effort, can hardly be overestimated, and is seldom ever fully appreciated. A man, to be successful in such work, must not only be imbued with a love and engrossing admiration for nature and her productions, but he must be willing to give the best energies of his life entirely to his pursuit: for thus, and thus only, have the varied mysteries of nature been solved, and her paramount beauties exposed. Although but few may ever look at this collection with aught save the interest created by curiosity, yet that few will give Mr. Dininger the credit which is due to his fine intelligence, and unusually excellent achievements, in placing before them, from field, forest and stream, so much that is graceful and beautiful, as well as being, in many cases, exceptionally rare and remarkable.

The number of birds, of various species, indigenous to this part of the country, is very large, and includes many of exquisite beauty of plumage as well as perfection of form. Of these, and those also that come to this county annually (migratory birds), Mr. Dininger has succeeded in getting specimens, there now being several hundred in the collection, and all being very perfect, from the wee young ones of our red-throated humming-bird in their nest, to the monster gray eagle, sitting in native majesty on his perch, and that measures 8 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of his wings. The albinos (odd specimens of regular species) are, perhaps, the most novel in appearance of any kind here, and, though being almost unknown, are worthy of careful mention. There are a pair of beautiful white quail; a yellow-breasted white robin; a black robin, with white-mottled head and white-tipped wings; a variegated robin, being white, brown and yellow; a white pheasant, with beautifully tufted head and heavy brown ruff; a white specimen of the specie purple crackle, or blackbird; a white redwing starling (very rare), and female starling, with red on wings; a snowy owl, with mottled plumage, and ears like the great horned owl (not mentioned in any work). Among the others there are large numbers of exceedingly fine specimens, of which may be mentioned: A pair of pilated woodpeckers, now very rare; a pair of Bohemian waxwings, or wanderers, a bird which, it is said, roams through the cold regions of the entire globe; a yellow-headed crackle, indigenous to California; a yellow-breasted chat, strayed hither from the Sunny South; a great heron, of magnificent plumage, and a cormorant, with greenish black body and neck, beautifully mottled crest, and mottled, dark bronze-colored wings—a most superb specimen.

The description could be continued to almost any length, so many and worthy are the various specimens; but the above is sufficient to give a fair idea of the character and merit of

the collection, which, be it remembered, has been made entirely in this county. Below is given a catalogue of the different birds that abound in the county, with their common names, all of which are represented in Mr. Dinninger's collection :

Bald eagle, golden eagle, peregrine falcon, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, marsh hawk, white-breasted hawk, broad-winged hawk, rough-legged hawk, goshawk, cooper's hawk, red-tailed hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, black-belted hawk, American fish-hawk, great horned owl, snowy owl, snowy owl (or a very light-colored mottled, with ears ; not found in books), mottled or screech owl, barred owl, hawk owl, long-eared owl, brown wren, golden-crested wren, red-crested wren, black-billed cuckoo, blue-jay, red-headed woodpecker, golden-winged woodpecker, yellow-bellied woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, whippoorwill, night-hawk, belted kingfisher, great northern shrike, white-bellied nut-hatch, kingbird, peewit or Phoebe bird, ruby-throated humming-birds, Maryland yellow-throat, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-rump warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, black and yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, black-burnion warbler, bay-crested warbler, black-poll warbler, lesser red poll, brown thrush, water thrush, wood thrush, green black-cap flycatcher, American redstart, scarlet tanager, purple marten, barn swallow, bank swallow, chimney swallow, white-bellied swallow, cat-bird, cedar bird, Bohemian chatterer or waxwing, purple finch, siskin, snow bunting, the American creeper, black-cap titmouse, American skylark, goldfinch, bluebird, song-sparrow, fox-colored sparrow, tree sparrow, indigo bird, red crossbill, rose-breasted grosbeak, ground robin, bobolink or rice bird, red-winged starling, rusty blackbird, swamp blackbird, purple craker or crow blackbird, cow bunting, meadow lark, Baltimore oriole, turtle dove, passenger pigeon, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, quail, sandhill crane, bittern or stake driver, least bittern, great heron, snowy heron, green heron, night heron, golden plover, kill-deer, king plover or semi-palmated snipe, Wilson's English snipe, field plover, parrie plover, yellow-legs, prairie plover, sandpiper, woodcock, clapper rail, sara or common rail, coot or mud hen, hell diver, Canada goose, snow goose, white-fronted goose, brant, black duck, ruddy duck, redhead duck, pentail duck, wood duck, mallard duck, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, buffel-headed duck, spoonbill duck, scaup duck, American widgeon, sheldrake, goosander, hooded merganser, common cormorant, double-crested cormorant.



CHAPTER VII.

REMINISCENCES.

PIONEER DAYS—EARLY VISITS TO SAUK COUNTY—A TRIBUTE TO SOME OF THE FIRST PIONEERS
—THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN THE BARABOO VALLEY—A TILT WITH REDSKINS—THE
INDIAN SCARE OF 1844—EARLY CHRISTIAN EFFORT IN SAUK COUNTY.

PIONEER DAYS.*

Early in the spring of 1838, Berry Haney received private information from George W. Jones, who was then Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory, that the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, for their lands north of the Wisconsin River, had been ratified. Haney, at that time, was engaged with Col. Abner Nichols, of Mineral Point, in staging between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago. They had two men in their employ by the names of Jonathan Taylor and Solomon Shore. Haney lived on Black Earth Creek, at the place now called Cross Plains. On the receipt of the intelligence of the ratification of the treaty, he sent Taylor to the Wisconsin River, opposite Sauk Prairie, there to await the coming of Shore, who went with Haney to Fort Winnebago, to purchase a skiff to take down the river to Sauk Prairie, in order to get across. They met at that point according to previous arrangement, crossed over, and proceeded to mark out their claims. The first one marked out by them was for Berry Haney, on what is now Sauk City. Taylor claimed the next above Haney, and Shore the next, which claim I afterward purchased and own at this time. Haney, I believe, had the first land broke in Sauk County. In June, 1838, he employed James Ensminger and Thomas Sauser to break ten acres, for which he paid them \$100. The first place in the shape of a dwelling, on Sauk Prairie, was built by Ensminger and Sauser. They dug a pit in the ground, about four feet deep, twelve by sixteen or eighteen feet square, logged it up, and covered the hole with hay and earth, making a sort of root-house. This they did for the purpose of preventing the Indians from burning them out, as they had threatened. James S. Alban (who was afterward Judge of Portage County) and family moved on to Sauk Prairie in January, 1839, being the first family, I believe, in Sauk County, or what is now Sauk County. I believe it is claimed by John Wilson, of Wilson's Creek, that he and family were the first. However this may be, I cannot say; I have always understood, until a few years since, that Alban and family were the first. I left Rock Island for Wisconsin about the 1st of April, 1839, on board the old steamer *Fayette*. I arrived at Galena in due time, and there took stage—or rather wagon—for Mineral Point. The proprietor was John Messersmith. We arrived at his place at Elk Grove, at noon, where we were very politely entertained by the Squire and his family, and after an excellent dinner we proceeded on our way. We arrived at Mineral Point in the evening of the same day. I there lay over one day for the stage—or rather wagon, again—to Madison. At Mineral Point, I met Berry Haney, who introduced me to A. A. Bird, of Madison, who was also waiting for the stage, and to many prominent citizens of the Point. We were one day in going from the Point to Haney's place in Black Earth Valley, where I arrived, I believe, on the 6th of April. A few days after I arrived at Haney's place, Haney, Joseph Denson, from Iowa Territory, and myself, started for Sauk Prairie. We followed a dim trail to the river, left our horses on the south side and crossed over in an Indian canoe. We visited several of the cabins and claim-shanties, among others, that of D. B. Crocker, which was situated where the village of Prairie

*By Charles O. Baxter.

du Sac is now situated. While there, a little incident occurred that may be worth relating. The day was pleasant, and we were all seated out in front of his cabin, admiring and conversing upon the beauties of the country, when some one of the company discovered an animal of some kind approaching the grove below us, from the prairie. Some supposed it to be a deer, others thought it was a wolf. Denson, being an old hunter and a good marksman, proposed to go down and try to get a shot. He took Crocker's gun and went down to the grove, where he soon disappeared. Presently we heard the report of the gun, and very soon saw Denson with his hat off, running with all his speed toward us, making signs to us to come to him. We all ran as fast as we could. When we came up to him he told us he had shot an animal, the like of which he had never before seen. He said when he fired, it leaped into the air about ten feet, and then he thought it was making after him, which was the cause of his running and giving us signals to come to him. After reloading his gun, we cautiously advanced to the spot, and there found a monster lynx pierced through the heart.

The only families that were then settled in what is now Sauk County, were those of James S. Alban, Albert Skinner and John Wilson. Wilson was living at Wilson's Creek at the time. There were several young men making and improving claims when I came. They were H. F. Crossman, Burk Fairchild, D. B. Crocker, William Billings, William May, Nelson Lathrop, E. B. Harner and an old bachelor by the name of Hunter. The third family that moved in was named Parks, and the fourth, Jonathan Hatch.

Some time in October, 1839, five of us, Berry Haney, Burk Fairchild, Solomon Shore, Samuel Taylor and myself, crossed the bluffs over to the Baraboo Valley. The trail led us over the bluffs immediately back of what is now known as the Teel place, the highest peak, I think, in the center range between the prairie and Baraboo. The trail led us directly to the Baraboo River, at the place where Maxwell's mill-dam now stands. Here we forded the river and entered the village of the Indian Chief, *Culininee*, where we were very warmly and hospitably received. We rested and refreshed ourselves and horses, and were very much amused in seeing the Indians playing at cards and horse-racing. Some of them would stake their last string of "wampum" on a single chance at cards. The game we could not understand. After spending about two hours at this village, we started to traverse the river above, which we did, whenever it was approachable, as far up as "Dandy's" village, which was five or six miles above. At this village we were received with marked displeasure by the Indians, many of them gathering around us, and making much noise and confusion. They made signs and gesticulations for us to leave. After some parley with them, however, we succeeded in restoring quiet, and afterward purchased some corn to feed our horses for the night, and left them in peace. We encamped about two miles above the village, where I spent the most disagreeable night of my life. It was very chilly and dark, and rained the entire night. We had no shelter except that afforded by our blankets, which was but little, and we were drenched to the skin in a short time, through blankets and all. After much trouble we succeeded in making a fire, which somewhat relieved us from the cold. The next morning the rain ceased. After drying our clothes, and taking breakfast in the Indian style, we proceeded up the river to the Narrows, from which point we returned on the direct trail to the lower village, where we had the honor of dining with the Chief. We spent several hours at this village, and then went down the prairie to the Narrows below, from which place we returned home. After a very tedious and tiresome journey across the bluffs, we arrived at Sauk some hours after night, and lodged in the primitive house (or dugout, as we used to call it), which was a very agreeable change from the night before.

We saw no visible signs of white men in the Baraboo Valley. I think in all probability we were the first white men that ever crossed the bluffs between the prairie and Baraboo Valley. Some time in the after part of the summer of 1839, Cyrus Leland and George Cargel moved their families to the prairie, being the fifth and sixth families who came; and a little later in the season of the same year, Berry Haney moved his family to the prairie, being the seventh. On the 30th of November, 1839, Charles B., son of Berry and Anna Haney was born, being the

first white child born in Sauk County. There was nothing further of importance transpired during the winter of that year. The winter was very cold, with much snow, which covered the ground until spring. This ends my first year's stay in Wisconsin.

EARLY VISITS TO SAUK COUNTY.*

On the 1st day of May, 1848, I set out from my home at Spring Prairie, Walworth County, for my first visit to the valley of the Baraboo, of which I had heard, for the first time, only four or five years previous. A young man whose father's farm adjoined that of my father in Massachusetts, had spent the preceding winter with us. During that time, the land warrants which Congress had granted to the soldiers of the Mexican war, began to come upon the market. My friend sent to a New York broker and bought one for 160 acres for about \$120, and wished me to assist him in its location. Sauk County at that time was regarded as the best portion of the State accessible to us for obtaining Government lands. For that reason we directed our journey here.

Friday morning, May 3, 1848, found us at the little village of Prairie du Sac, the guests of Rev. Warren Cochran, who then resided there. He had removed the autumn previous from the vicinity of our home in Walworth County, and was preaching alternately at that village and at Baraboo. We found him at the time too feeble in health to ride to Baraboo to preach on the next Sabbath, and he wished me to hold meeting in his place. He was then in the vigor of early manhood, of strong physical powers, a towering intellect and a benevolent heart—such a giant intellectually and morally as is seldom found on the frontiers. He came to Wisconsin with the intention of founding a college. Although he failed in accomplishing that object, he did establish a school of elevated character, which became the Baraboo Collegiate Institute, and which continued to educate for usefulness large numbers of youth, until it was supplanted by the present graded school. Mr. Cochran went everywhere preaching the word with the zeal of an Apostle, there not being a village or schoolhouse in the county in which his voice at one time or another was not heard. At 8 A. M., we set out for Baraboo upon substantially the same road now traveled over Sauk Prairie, which then was but partially under cultivation. About midway of the prairie we met Maj. James A. Maxwell and family on their way to Sac Village to attend a quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had removed with his father from Walworth County the year previous and purchased the lower water-power on the Baraboo, now known as the village of Manchester. As we passed up the southern slope of the Baraboo Bluffs, we were presented with the finest landscape view we had ever beheld. Sauk Prairie for a dozen miles, dotted all over with fields of growing grain, was presented to our vision. It was a scene worth a hundred miles' travel to look upon. For six miles across the bluffs there was at that time not a house to be seen, and the road was filled with bowlders. In the vicinity of Devil's Lake, the scenery was more Alpine than anything I had before seen west of New England. We found Baraboo to be a village of some three hundred inhabitants, lying mostly near the river on both sides. On the south side was a saw-mill, which was converting logs from the Baraboo pinery into lumber, most of which was rafted down to the cities and villages on the Mississippi River. The largest hotel in the place was kept by Lyman Clark, now of Windom, Minn. It was situated just north of where the present railroad depot stands, and has since been converted into a brewery. There were also a dozen to a score of dwellings, mostly small, on the south side. The river was crossed by a bridge. On the north side ran a street parallel with the river, upon which were two or three stores and several houses. A small unfinished grist-mill of one run of stones stood upon the site of the present large flouring-mill of R. H. Strong. The proprietor, whose name was Brown, had been killed by the fall of a timber in raising an addition to it, a few weeks previous. The county seat had been removed from the village of Prairie du Sac the year previous and located upon a square quarter-section composing a part of the land between the first and second bluff from the river, the present court house standing somewhere

* Excerpts from the historical writings of S. A. Dwinell.

near the center of it. The village was named Adams, and this strange anomaly in names was presented to a stranger. The post office was Baraboo, the village was named Adams, the town was Brooklyn, while the only town in the county named Baraboo was what is now Reedsburg, with some adjacent territory. The County Commissioners had caused a village to be platted the previous summer, and in order to raise money to build a court house had sold a large number of lots at public sale, at from \$4 to \$8 a lot. A court house, in size about 26x36 and two stories high, had been erected on the north side of the public square. Col. E. Sumner was proprietor of a small, unpainted, two-story hotel at the northeast corner of the public square, which forms a part of the present Western Hotel.* Col. James Maxwell had built a small store at the southeast corner of the park, since known as the "Corner Store." Besides these, there were a few board shanties occupied by families. The village site was covered with a sparse growth of small oaks.

Mr. Cochran had directed us to the house of Dr. Charles Cowles for entertainment and information. He then lived on Peck's Prairie, four miles down the river. We found him at home. We introduced ourselves, and, when he came out to care for our team he peered anxiously into our wagon, and, seeing a quantity of oats there, said: "I am glad you have brought provender, for there is not a bushel to be bought in all this region." Dr. Cowles informed me that I would be expected to officiate at the funeral of a young man at the court house on the coming Sabbath. I spent Saturday in preparing a discourse and in assisting my friend in exploring the country. On Sabbath forenoon, we proceeded to the court house, which we found filled with some 200 people—a very fine-appearing congregation for a new country—only one of whom, Col. Maxwell, had I ever seen before. Col. Alexander Crawford had charge of the funeral arrangements. The congregational singing was good. I informed the congregation that I was not a preacher, either lay or clerical, and was not much used to public speaking, but, in consequence of the illness of Brother Cochran, I had consented to try to officiate on that occasion. I addressed the people from James: "For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." The body was buried about forty rods northwest of the court house, where quite a large number of graves had already been made, and the whole entirely unprotected. In the afternoon, I gave a lecture in the court house, on temperance, in connection with Dr. Sewall's plates of the human stomach, which I had brought with me. Those plates showed the condition of the stomach in a healthy state, and also in the various stages of disease, from the moderate and the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors.

Monday, May 7, 1848, was spent in assisting my friend in selecting land on which to make a home, which we found about two miles northeast of the village and a short distance north of where the cemetery is now located. A large portion of the land in Sauk County was then open for entry, although it had been in the market two or three years. The principal settlements in the Baraboo Valley were on Peck's Prairie, below the village, and at Christiehood, named for a Scotchman who was a pioneer settler on a prairie some miles above the village, on the north side of the river. There were a few families on Webster's prairie, so named for the first settler there, and a few also on Babb's and Narrows Prairies. On Tuesday forenoon, we returned to the village of Baraboo, where the people had assembled at the first election for State officers, consisting of executive and legislative officers and Judges of the Circuit Court, which at first acted as Judges of the Supreme Court also. The grist-mill there was the only one in this valley, and the only one in the county except Leland's, on Honey Creek, two miles or so northwest of Sauk City. On Tuesday afternoon, we set out for the land office at Mineral Point, and spent the night at Prairie du Sac. The first settlement in the county had been made at that place in the years 1839 and 1840. Some men, having viewed the prairie from the highlands on the south of the Wisconsin, swam across upon their horses, and made claims for farms at or near the sites of the present villages of Prairie du Sac and Sauk City. During two years, eight men settled there with families, together with four single men. Among the settlers of 1839 were two lawyers, Cyrus Leland, afterward a member of the Legislature, and James

*Destroyed by fire since the above was written.

S. Alban, some time after a Circuit Judge of the Stevens Point Circuit, and Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, who fell at Pittsburg Landing in April, 1862. Hans B. Crocker, who came during that year, opened the first store in the county in 1840, with a stock of \$200 or \$300 worth of goods. Among the settlers of 1840 was R. H. Davis, for many years Treasurer of the county, who taught the first school in the county in a framed room, 18x24, which stood on the present site of Sauk City. It was a private school of twenty pupils in the fall of 1841. The teacher was promised \$20 per month for three months; but a number of the bills of poor families were never paid. Berry Haney opened the first, public house in 1840, and, building a ferry-boat, combined, the business of innkeeper and ferryman. Maj. W. H. Clark, a lawyer, settled there in 1841, and, with the assistance of his wife, taught the second school, in 1842. The first regular preaching in the county was by Rev. P. W. Nicols, in 1842, at the log cabin of Jonathan Smith.

Among the settlers of 1840 was Augustus Haraszthy, an Hungarian Count, and his cousin, Charles Halasz, who were the pioneers of the German settlement at Sauk City, and of all those of Sauk County. Among the settlers of 1840 was also a German by the name of Lueders, who some years after planted the pioneer vineyard of Wisconsin, on the steep bluff on the south side of the river, and at the time of his death, a few years ago, was the most extensive grape-grower in the State. Several of the single men dug a room into the river bank, and there for a season kept bachelor's hall, in the only dugout I ever heard of in Wisconsin. On Wednesday morning, May 9, we crossed the river, and, after proceeding some miles through sparsely settled openings, we entered the valley of Black Earth Creek. It consisted of prairie from eighty rods to half a mile in width, with thin openings on each side as far as we could see. We soon discovered a peculiarity in the settlement which we had noticed nowhere else in the West. The houses were all built of logs, about 18x20 feet in size, and two stories high, in connection with each of which was a field of three or four acres, fenced and broken. We also noticed that many of the houses were unoccupied. At noon we stopped upon the banks of the creek to feed our team and ourselves. I suppose it was somewhere near where the village of Mazo Manie now stands. The current of the stream was quite rapid at that point. There came from a neighboring house two women to get water, of whom we inquired concerning the settlement. We found them to be good talkers and quite intelligent. They were disposed to give us all the information we sought. They informed us that some five or six years previous to that time a project had been formed among the operatives of a certain manufacturing city in England to form a colony and emigrate to the frontier of the United States to engage in farming. For this purpose, 200 men, with families, entered into a written compact, by which each was to put a certain sum of money into a common treasury and send out two men as agents to enter land, build houses, and fence and break a small field for each family before they came over. Each family was to have 80 acres of land, and the settlement to extend along the creek for the distance of twelve miles. Many of them had large, not to say wild, expectations. As one of the women remarked, they thought if they should only get upon a farm in America they should live on strawberries and cream. They seemed to imagine, that if they could only become the possessor of a farm, a house and field on the rich prairies of the great West, they would have all the fortune they needed for this life. Of the inconveniences and trials incident to settling in a new country, they knew nothing and anticipated nothing. When they found themselves from eight to twelve miles from a physician, a store, or any of the conveniences to which they had been accustomed in England, and engaged in a business of which they knew absolutely nothing, many of them became homesick and discouraged. One after another left for other places to find business by which they could support their families, until one-half of them had deserted their homes. I think it was not true, however, that in the final result they regretted their emigration to the United States. At that time it seems that none of them had returned to the land of their birth.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1848, I set out from my home in Walworth County on my second journey to the Baraboo Valley. I had three passengers, all of whom, like myself, were looking for homes. I had unexpectedly and providentially come in possession of several

land warrants, and came to find land upon which to locate them. Our journey was through the villages of Whitewater, Fort Atkinson, Aztalan, Lake Mills, Waterloo, Columbus, Fall River and Wycena. We reached Portage on Thursday evening. On Friday forenoon, October 27, we visited Fort Winnebago. We crossed the Wisconsin River by ferry, owned and tended by a half-breed Frenchman*. At the landing on the south side was a wind grist-mill,† the first I had seen in the West. As the Wisconsin overflowed its banks, we found no settlers for three or four miles, after which our way was through openings, where we found an occasional dwelling and a small farm. In the afternoon we reached Baraboo, and put up with Col. Sumner, where we unexpectedly found a company of four who had arrived there the evening previous, from the same town in which we lived in Walworth County. Soon after we arrived, a heavy rain set in, which continued until 9 A. M. on Saturday. As we learned that a man by the name of David C. Reed was building a mill and founding a village on the river sixteen miles above, we resolved to proceed thither. After leaving Lyons, there was no house on the way except the board shanty of Thompson Shepherd, on Copper Creek. In what is now Reedsburg, we found the frame of a saw-mill, and five log shanties which stood in what is now Main street, just in front of where Reineke's hotel and Roper's eating-house now stands. The west shanty was occupied as a sleeping-room, with berths one above the other in steamboat style. It had an outside stone chimney so poorly made that much of the smoke found its way into the room and rendered its occupants quite uncomfortable. The second cabin was used as a storeroom, and the third, fourth and fifth, by the families of Powell, William McClung, the millwright, and Elder A. Lock. On Sunday morning, our company engaged Mr. Reed to go with them to look for land, on the plea of necessity that he could not leave his work to go on a week day. Mr. Reed inquired of me if I was going with them. I told him I was not; that I was intending to come here to settle, and I was coming with clean hands, so I could reprove the people for Sabbath-breaking and other wrong-doing. He laughingly replied that they were not going to break the Sabbath, but only intended to bend it a little. I told the company that sooner than look for land on that day I would return home without any. I induced one man to remain with me. At the breakfast table I gave notice that, with the permission of Mr. Powell, I would give a lecture in that room in the evening. During the day, I took a stroll by myself, on the only road that led into the place from the north, crossing a part of what is now the Greenwood Cemetery. Near where Smith Devereaud now lives, the track turned west to the creek on which Reed and Powell had cut a quantity of hay during the summer, from which circumstance the stream was named Hay Creek. Upon the rocks, under the pines, I sat down and prepared my lecture for the evening service. In the evening, twenty-nine persons assembled in Mr. Powell's cabin, when Elder A. Lock offered prayer and I gave a lecture upon law. I remarked that law was not arbitrary, as many supposed, but was founded in the nature of things; that moral law was founded in the nature of moral beings, and grew out of the relation they sustained to each other—angels with angels, men with men, and the whole with God, their maker. I then spoke of the Sabbath law, showed the necessity for rest one day in seven, and the reasonableness that men should obey it. I then presented the law which bound the citizen to the Government, and his duty to cast his vote for rulers who would sustain correct principles. This was just previous to the Presidential election at which Taylor was chosen President. I dwelt also upon the application of law in other matters. It is worthy of mention that not one of the five men who went out to look for land on that Sabbath settled in the county, although all professed to be searching land for that purpose. One of them, who was a Sabbath-keeper and sanctuary-goer at home, made a poor selection, and in the sale of it, some years after, committed a State-prison offense.

Five of the eight men who reached Reedsburg on Saturday the 28th of October, 1848, went hunting land the next day, and one of the others let his horses go, with the agreement that

* At that date the ferry crossing the Wisconsin River at Portage was owned by William Armstrong, now a resident of Portage. The ferry was established half a century ago by the famous Pierre Panquette, who was murdered by an Indian in October, 1834.—Ed.

† Erected by Solomon Leach, who is still living in Portage, where he settled in 1830.—Ed.

they should make a good selection for him. David C. Reed took them nearly ten miles from home before he showed them any vacant land. They made claims on three quarter-sections that day, two of them very good ones, the best of which I entered after all the others had obtained their lands. At that time there was not a family settled in the present towns of Westfield, Washington, Woodland or Winfield. I think there were three or four families near where the village of Ironton now is, and two or three near by, in the south of Lavallo. There were five on Babb's Prairie and five on Narrows Prairie, a small Irish settlement, known as Sligo, in what is now Dellona, the Butterfield settlement in the north part of Excelsior, of about a dozen families, Christhood, near where Ebenezer Church now is, and a community on Seely Creek, now North Freedom. Of all the fifty families or so then living in the present ten towns in the northwest part of Sauk County, I think not more than five or six now (1876) remain, and some of them are depleted of a part of their numbers. Mr. Reed informed us that a fine, large prairie, surrounded with heavy timber, could be found to the south of Narrows Creek, near its head. Several of us made an ineffectual attempt to find it on Monday, and returned to the settlement on Narrows Prairie to spend the night. On Tuesday morning, four of our company, including myself, started out again with the determination to find the coveted prairie. After traveling several miles up the creek, we crossed to the south and struck into the timber to find a section line. The day was cloudy, and when we found a line and followed it to a section corner, we discovered that each one of us was completely turned about—north to us was south, and east was west. In this bewildered state we passed the rest of the day, tracing the section lines near the center of what is now the town of Washington. The country was covered for the most part with a fine growth of young oak timber, with small streams of water each half-mile, along some of which were strips of prairie. When night came, we kindled a fire by a large log, in front of which we built a bower, and, covering the ground with dry grass, which we pulled for the purpose, we slept comfortably till morning, although it snowed quite freely during the night. None of the company, except myself, were accustomed to the woods, and all gave up to me to pilot them out. Fortunately, I had with me a sectional map of Wisconsin—which on that day I would not have lost for \$50—by means of which I discovered that the stream upon which we camped emptied into Narrows Creek. We resolved to follow it down, and had not gone far before we were delivered from our bewilderment, and the points of the compass were all right again, much to our satisfaction. We proceeded to the house of Mr. Pitts, near where the Parker Schoolhouse now stands, and, taking my team and buggy, which had been left there, we came directly to Reedsburg, which we reached at noon. After dinner, I informed Mr. Reed of our inability to find the large prairie surrounded by heavy timber, of which he gave us such a glowing description before we set out on Monday morning. To our chagrin, he informed us that the prairie was in the valley of Narrows Creek, which at that time consisted of only a small piece of open land. He had sent us upon a "wild-geese chase." He evidently feared that we were all of us a set of speculators, and wished us to locate our warrants as far from the village as possible. Mr. Reed was the only man in this part of the country who could give information as to vacant lands in this region. I said to him that I wished to hire his services for a day to show me land, and would pay him any price he should demand. Making very little objection on the score of his own business, he went with me. The first quarter-section he showed me as vacant was the one upon which I now live. He said that his millwright had claimed one eighty of it, and he had promised to enter it for him, but had been disappointed in respect to money to do it: that if I would enter it and give him one forty, it would be satisfactory. This I promised to do, and at the same time told Mr. Reed that I should need a quarter-section of timber to go with it, and he gave me a descriptions of one adjoining his land on the south, which I entered. We traveled northeast over lands now owned by the Messrs. Sparks, Pelton, Montross and Charles Pelton, and I took descriptions of all the best locations on the route, none of which I entered, however, as there were more valuable ones to be found elsewhere. Soon after we set out, a severe northeast snow storm set in, which continued for thirty-six hours. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. Reed gave me an interesting account of his life, and remarked with special

reference to the manner in which he had spent the preceding Sabbath, "I know far better than I do," he said; "I was brought up by a Baptist minister, and well instructed by him and his wife. After I was married and they became superannuated, I took them home and cared for them as long as they lived. I know my duty better than I do it." How many of us are compelled to make the same acknowledgment!

On Thursday, November 2, we looked over land near Babb's Prairie to find a quarter-section to enter for Mrs. Pamela Tator, then living at Delavan. The storm still continuing, and the bushes being covered with damp snow, we were nearly as wet as though we had been out in a rain-storm without an umbrella. I passed an uncomfortable night, but, fortunately, took no cold. The whole company, having made satisfactory selections, proceeded to Baraboo on Saturday, where we spent the Sabbath.

On the 26th of February, 1849, I set out on my second journey to Reedsburg for the purpose of entering land. On Friday, March 2, we arrived. Since our last visit, in November, the dam had been finished and the saw-mill put in operation, although it was without roof or other covering. One family had been added to the population, that of Austin Seeley. He had put up the frame to the L part of what has since been known as "the old mill-house," and covered it with green, rough boards. His family had recently removed from Delavan, and they were living in it. We obtained dinner here, but found the people quite short of provisions. In the afternoon we proceeded to Narrows Prairie, and found lodgings with William Pitts. On Saturday we spent the entire day selecting a quarter-section of land for myself, and were well paid for our labor. It was a mile or more north of where Loganville is now built, and consisted of rich prairie with a fine stream of water running through it, and sixty acres of heavy timber on one corner. It has been since converted into a farm, which for several years past has been owned and occupied by H. B. Dornick. On Sabbath, March 4, we rested, according to the commandment. On Monday we looked out a quarter-section, with a mill-site upon it, on Narrows Creek, for the young man who accompanied me, but he was cut down by death before he improved it. A mill was afterward built upon it by D. C. Sheldon. That was the day Zachary Taylor was inaugurated President of the United States. On Tuesday, March 6, I reviewed my selections of lands on Copper Creek, examining the soil, which was not frozen, by boring through the snow with my staff. Stopping over night at Baraboo, we proceeded to Matt's Ferry the next day, only to find the river open and no man at home to set us across. There was a family there, living in a part of a storehouse erected on the river bank. We traveled down to Sauk City and put up with Marcus Warren, a wealthy bachelor, and proprietor of the United States Hotel. During the evening, Auguston Haraszthy, the Hungarian Count, came in and spent an hour. He was a very intelligent man, of fine colloquial powers. I was much interested in his conversation. He, with his cousin, Charles Halasz, sailed from Hamburg in March, 1840, with the intention of settling in the territory of Florida, glowing accounts of which they had read in their native land, as a new-found Eden. Before leaving port they had purchased some of Maryatt's books of travels for the purpose of whiling away their time on ship-board. His description of the country between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, together with the account given by some English fellow-passenger who had been at Mineral Point, of the beauties of Wisconsin, induced them to change their destination. Upon landing in New York, they proceeded at once, by the way of the Erie Canal and the lakes, to Milwaukee. They purchased horses, employed a guide and interpreter, and explored the country until a satisfactory spot to settle, on Rock River, was found at the head of Lake Koshkonong. There they set to work vigorously to make improvements, until they lost nearly everything by the burning of their temporary dwelling. Desolate and half discouraged, they resolved to abandon their claim. Picking up what few "traps" they had saved from the fire, they proceeded by way of Madison to Prairie du Sac, where they arrived about the middle of July, 1840. They were enchanted with the beauty of the country and found it equal to the description given by Capt. Maryatt in his travels. The Count purchased a claim to lands on the river, below the village of Prairie du Sac, and the next season employed Charles O. Baxter to lay out a town, which was named Haraszthy.

The name was afterward changed to the one it bears at present, Sauk City. In the spring of 1842, the Count returned to Hungary, and came back in the course of the summer with his wife and children, and with his father also, who was known as the "Old General," who was an excellent chemist. They soon drew around them a large German settlement, which spread to other parts of the county. The Count occasionally visited the Territorial Legislature when in session at Madison. On such occasions he dressed in the livery he was accustomed to wear on court occasions in Europe, deeming it an act of respect due a legislative body. He always attracted a good deal of notice. A few weeks after I saw him, the family removed overland to California, where the "Old General" was appointed Assayer of the mint at San Francisco, and the Count received the appointment of Clerk. Charles Halasz, who recently died at Sauk City, had at various times been elected to town and county offices, which he satisfactorily filled.

On Thursday morning, March 8, we found a bridge of ice at Sauk City about four rods wide, between the swift-flowing currents, above and below. Taking with us heavy clubs, with which we pounded on the ice in front of us, we crossed in safety. Making our way to Lodi, we took our horse and cutter and started for Madison, which we reached at night in the midst of a severe rain-storm. The next day, through mud, snow and running water, we reached Cambridge. On Saturday morning the snow was all gone. Leaving our sleigh, and taking turns in riding and walking, we reached home, forty miles, Saturday evening, thoroughly exhausted by our journey. I succeeded in entering, through the mails, every piece of land which I had selected, and was well satisfied with my two weeks' work.

Early in November, 1849, I set out with two passengers on my third trip to Reedsburg, having been employed by several of my friends to enter lands for them. We pursued essentially the same route as I did the spring before, except that we left the Madison road at Cottage Grove, and came through the American settlement on Sun Prairie, and the Scandinavian at Norwegian Grove, and then through Hundred-Mile Grove to Lodi. It was a splendid portion of country, much of it improved by settlers. The grove was said to be named Hundred-Mile from its being just 100 miles from Galena, and the same distance from Green Bay on the old traveled road through the Indian lands, before any portion of Wisconsin was purchased of them by the United States Government. We found that several families had been added to the population of Reedsburg. The mill was covered, and a bridge constructed over the river. The east portion of the mill-house had been built and occupied by A. C. Reed and family, who kept a house of entertainment. Austin Seeley had put up the main part of a house now owned by J. F. Danforth, and used the lower part for a cabinet-shop and the upper as a dwelling. William McClung had built the L part of the house now owned by Robert Greenwood. Rev. J. S. Saxby had erected a part of what was afterward the Green Tavern, standing where Henry Dewey now lives. It was afterward enlarged by H. H. Treadwell, and used for many years as a public house. It was at length removed by R. B. Percival to his farm on Babb's Prairie, and still occupied as a dwelling by A. S. Winckler. Proceeding to Narrows Prairie, we found some increase of population there. On our previous visit, L. M. Swallow's was the farthest house, and he lived on Bear Creek, where Levi Craker now lives. Old Mr. Daniel Clark had built a lon house where Maj. McClure now lives, and was removing his family into it from Big Foot Prairie, in Walworth County. Horace N. Smith and A. R. Sprague had just settled in log cabins as the first families in what is now Westfield, two miles north of where Logansville is situated. I spent two days in making careful selections of lands just south of the present village of Logansville, and also in the prairie valley west of it on the line of the present town of Washington. The selections were all valuable, and I succeeded in entering each one of them for the several men for whom they were intended. Most, or all of them have since been improved and are now valuable farms. I returned to Reedsburg to spend the Sabbath, and listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Saxby, at the house of Eber Benedict, which he had just built, a little east of the mill-house. This was the first regular preaching in this valley west of Baraboo, except the appointment of Elder A. Lock, on Narrows Prairie and on the Little Baraboo, near where Iron-ton Village now is. These were made a few months earlier. Mr. Saxby

had removed here with the intention of settling upon a tract of land upon Copper Creek, which I had entered for him the previous spring. He thought it best, however, to make his first settlement in the village, but soon sold and removed to his farm, which he improved, and eventually sold to Joseph Osborn, who resided upon it until his death, a few months ago.

Mr. Dwinnell came to Reedsburg with his family and settled permanently, in July, 1852.

A TRIBUTE TO SOME OF THE FIRST PIONEERS.*

Thirty years have now elapsed since he who now addresses you first became acquainted with a few, less than one out of a hundred, of your number present, who were then each of them a pioneer of pioneers. They had severed the strong ties of kindred and of home in the heart of civilization to seek new homes at its furthest extremity on the prairies of the West, where the trail of the savage had been uncrossed by the foot of a white man. I speak now of the pioneers who preceded my arrival in 1842, and of them I need not say, since it is a self-evident proposition, that they were and are men of no ordinary mold. Bold, hardy, industrious, with a zeal that never abated, and with hearts that never faltered, they encountered all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, broke the virgin soil and plowed the furrows deep, fattened the pork and stall-fed the beef, sowed the grain and planted the corn that fed not only themselves, but also supplied the wants of the straggling hundreds who followed them. When, in 1842, I first became a resident of Sauk County, all the necessary comforts of life were cheaply furnished and easily obtained. To their untiring patience, unremitting toil and herculean efforts—to that old pioneer plow†—is this consoling fact to be attributed. They thus laid the foundation of almost an empire in this broad territory of ours. Largely, these men were of American birth. But there were other pioneers here not of American birth. It is a singular fact that in that early day most of the nations of Europe were represented among the few inhabitants of Sauk Prairie. There were one or more immigrants and estrays from England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Germany, Poland; “the furious Frank,” “the fiery Hun,” and even one of “Afric’s dusky sons” were there. On the evening of the 4th of July, 1842, at a ball held in the lower town, where “music arose with its voluptuous swell” and “flying feet” kept time to its harmonies, the favorite dance of each nationality (the last excepted) succeeded the other in regular order. The music was that of a piano, the keys of which were touched by the fingers of a lady recently from London, and again by a “wee Scotch lassie,” not then in her teens, since known as one of the most gifted vocalists and accomplished musicians of the State, now a resident of Madison, and to whom we of Baraboo had recently the pleasure of listening. This occurred at a time when the wigwam of the Indian was still in view, and before his moccasined feet had made their last indentation on his war-worn trail. Full well do I remember the tall and graceful form of the Indian Chief, “De-ko-ra,” who was looking on, and hearing him exclaim, “*Heap dance : heap music ; neisheshen† squaw !*”

A number of the Hungarians and Germans were co-immigrants with, and formed part of, the retinue of Count Auguston Haraszthy, an Hungarian nobleman, in many respects a very remarkable man, and probably the first pioneer of foreign birth to set foot on the soil of Sauk County. In person and mind, he fully typified “the fiery Hun” of Campbell. Leaving his native home, amid the vine-clad hills of far-off Hungary—a home surrounded by every luxury which extravagance could desire, and which had descended from father to son through a long line of nobility—having resolved to become a citizen of Republican America, he visited many of its famous localities for the purpose of selecting (as he told me) a new home which, to himself and his family in Hungary, should prove not less attractive in its natural characteristics than the home they were to abandon for it. He wandered from place to place, from village to city, and through the rural districts of many States in the Union. Many places were beautiful, but not

*Address of W. H. Clark before Old Settlers’ Society, 1872.

† “Uncle” William Johnson’s.

‡ Nice.

altogether what he sought, until chance led him to the banks of the Wisconsin River. Ascending to the top of the nearest bluff, opposite to where is now Sauk City, his delighted eye gazed on the unrivaled landscape which lay outstretched before him: "*Eureka! Eureka!*" he exclaimed. "*Italia! Italia!*" Without going into the particulars of his remarkable career, filled with adventures stranger than fiction, or relating any of the numerous anecdotes concerning him, I will only say further, that soon after the discovery of, and settlement upon, his miniature Italy, he set out for his native home, and, on his return, was accompanied by his wife, a lady of Polish origin, of great beauty and rare accomplishments, by their two children, and by his father and mother. But his mercurial activity unfitted him for a quiet life. Now the owner and captain of a steamboat on the Lower Mississippi; then again, at home tilling his many acres; now a merchant dealing out to customers (whom he always trusted) large quantities of merchandise; then a lumberman on the Upper Wisconsin; now at San Francisco, a member of the Legislature and Assayer of the United States Mint, or in the interior of California carrying on, perhaps, the largest vineyard in the world; now again in the Old World—finally, while pursuing another avocation in the heart of Central America, his restless spirit was forever quenched in its murky waters. Death accorded to him a fate as strange as his life, and his body was devoured by alligators. Who that ever knew can forget the "Old General," the father of the Count? Father and only son and child—in the structure of their minds, in their habits, tastes and dispositions, they were the very antipodes of each other, as unlike as ever could be. Nevertheless, their attachment for each other was unbounded. Naught but death would separate them; where went the son, there accompanied or followed the father. In sunshine and in storm, through good and evil report alike, he cherished "*mein son Augusta*," as he called him. He was probably the best-educated man who ever came to this country from abroad, having studied and mastered all the sciences through the medium of the Latin language, which was lisped by his infant tongue before that of his native land. He soon became a proficient in the English language, which he constantly made his study. After he had mastered it sufficiently to communicate his ideas intelligibly, a more entertaining and agreeable companion could not be found. I have thus briefly alluded to the character of these two men—father and son—not only because they were among the first settlers of our county, and had great influence in attracting foreign population hither, but because, also, they are now among the number of those who have passed away, it being one of the duties of this association, and its most sacred one, to extol the virtues of its dead pioneers.

Another of the favorite and distinguished pioneers of our county, whom not to mention and commemorate on this occasion and in this connection, would be an omitted duty and a criminal neglect, is also now among the lamented dead. James S. Alban was the first white man who ever pitched his tent and erected his cabin in our county. We all knew him well, and loved him much. Nestled among a cluster of trees that grew in the southern extremity of the prairie, was his cabin home, which, though rudely constructed and scantily furnished (as a matter of course in those days), yet sheltered from the storm and protected from the sun as happy a family as any other. Having been a boarder in his family for many months, I am a good witness to the fact that his wife, the "Amanda" of his boyish love and the mother of his children, was as fine a specimen of a pioneer matron as ever administered to the necessities of way-faring humanity. When the latch-string of the cabin door was pulled by either friend or stranger, the incomer was ever saluted with a kind "Come in" and greeted with a smile of welcome. With few of the so-called accomplishments of the modern lady, and with none but a common education, she was eminently adapted to the situation in which Providence had placed her, and her cabin home was as happy as industry, cheerfulness, gentleness and truth could make it. When, blown by the breath of the fell destroyer the lamp went out, and her gentle spirit ascended from her paradise on earth to the paradise above, and her body was consigned to the sepulcher at Prairie du Sac, the scalding tears burned hot on the cheeks of all alike—husband, children, friend and neighbor! This sad occurrence broke the family up, and the children were sent to Ohio to be reared and educated by a kind old uncle. He must have discharged his duty well, for the only son of

Amanda is now a prominent young lawyer at Stevens Point, this State, and the eldest girl became the wife of a member of Congress. Mr. Alban, after the death of his wife, became a lawyer, then County Judge, Assemblyman and Senator from the same county, and when the war of the late rebellion broke out became the Colonel of a regiment of volunteers and fell at its head on the bloody field of Shiloh.

"Green be the grass above thee,
Friend of my early days—
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN THE BARABOO VALLEY.*

In the autumn of 1840, we arrived at Baraboo. Our nearest white neighbors here were on the other side of the Bluffs, six miles. Land on this side of the Wisconsin River was not as yet in market. We made a claim of a mill privilege, and settled near it on one side of the Baraboo River, and claimed a piece of farming land on the other, and got it fenced and a larger part improved; then my husband left, under the pretense of going to Oregon, and claiming the offers of Government then held forth to actual settlers. From that time, I have struggled alone to bring up my little family. Other settlers soon began to come into the place; I received numerous families into my house, sometimes with seven and eight children, until they could hunt claims, and frequently sent our teams to assist in erecting their houses, all without charge—too glad, you see, to get neighbors. Well, it was a hard place, and we strove hard to live for seven long years, and then the land was thrown into market, and, no money to be got, a great many were deficient in the means to enter their land; finally, the mill privilege and land that we were residing on was entered from under us by a speculator, and then a drunken man broke into the house and drove us out, and destroyed everything in it that he could, and threw the rest out of doors. I took my children and went to the neighbors, and never lived in the house again. I soon got a board shanty put up on the opposite side of the river, near our improved part of the claim and moved into it. I then went to the land office to try and get a pre-emption on my improvements, but was informed that I must bring proof of my husband's death, or I could have no pre-emption. I immediately wrote to my parents, residing in York State, requesting them to send money to enter my farm. They sent it, but while on its way hither, a man named Brown, then residing at Whitewater, came here to visit his parents, and, my farm taking his fancy, he immediately went to the land office and entered it. The settlers had previously formed a claim society, and had their officers all elected—Esquire Crawford, President—and a constitution framed and published. One of its articles was, "that if any actual settler had his improvements entered from him, there should be a committee appointed to wait on the purchaser, and endeavor to repurchase." Finally Brown returned to Baraboo, and I had an interview with him. He said I could have it back by paying him \$60 more than he gave. I informed him that my money had arrived; this being Saturday, he said he would call on Monday morning and complete a settlement with me; and so that same morning our claim society met and chose their committee to wait on him, provided he did not settle with me. The committee waited for him to fulfill his promise until noon, and, learning that he had not called, they went to see him, and found that he had gone to the land office, as was supposed, to enter another claim. They followed and overtook him at Sauk Prairie and brought him back two or three miles toward Baraboo, intending to have him fulfill his promise. He finally voluntarily proposed to go back to Sauk Village, take his money and deed the land over. They concluded to let him do so. Two or three of the committee went back with him for that purpose; the rest returned to Baraboo.

Brown and the two or three witnesses went before Esquire Leland and got the deed executed. Leland asked Brown if it was his own voluntary act. He said yes. If it had not been, he could have just as well said no, as he was before power legally authorized to command the

*Written by the lady herself—Mrs. Rosaline Peck, of Baraboo.

peace: supposing that they had previously had him in duress, there was no compulsion at that time. The witnesses paid my money over to him, and he authorized Leland to take charge of it until he (Brown) called for it—but he never called. Brown wrote to me to go to Leland and get my money, as I could not have the land. He waited two years, until two witnesses to the deed had gone to California, then threw it into chancery to make a forced deed of it; and after adjournments and appeals for four or five years, our beautiful "Court of Equity" at Madison pronounced it all Brown's—fences, improvements, everything—and mulcted me in the cost of some hundreds of dollars. Now, according to Leland's testimony, there was no force. Their other point, or quibble, was, that he had never received the money. Then, what business had he to put my money into another's possession? True, Brown had a right by United States law to enter the land; he had also a right to deed it.

After I lost my improvements, I sold my last cows, at the rate of \$12 and \$15 apiece, and thereby raised money and bought the piece of land I now live on, and afterward entered some more: but it was a long time before I got ahead far enough, besides supporting my family, to make improvements on any part of it.

But the robbing is not all done yet. for within the last year I owned a delightful little grove of timber, consisting of about three hundred trees, mostly large forest shades, situated on a beautiful elevated building-plot in town, near the banks of the Baraboo River, reserved for my own use, where, if my life was spared long enough, I anticipated building a snug little residence to die in. And during a freshet one spring, some two or three hundred citizens, with twenty or thirty teams, cut the whole of it down, and, without saying "by your leave," hauled and rolled them into the Baraboo River to save a flouring mill, valued at \$25,000 or \$30,000, owned by some of our rich capitalists: and they saved it, and do you think that either of the proprietors, or those who committed the trespass, have called on me to say, "Thank you, madam?" Not a bit of it. If they had offered me their mill, water privilege and all, at that time, I should have been reluctant to make the exchange, for if I owned a mill, somebody would be sure to steal the grist and toll both. Now this was robbing Peter to pay Paul, with a vengeance. And so my whole life, it seems, thus far has been spent in striving to accumulate for others' benefit: and if I am taxed in future as formerly on what little I do possess, I think, when I leave the world, I shall leave the young Peck—quite independent.

A TILT WITH REDSKINS.*

* * * Blue Mound, we ascertained, was not the permanent home of my uncle. He had, during the summer previous to our arrival, determined to locate in Sauk County, and had abandoned a long, dark hole in the ground that for years had absorbed every surplus dollar and the best years of his life in attempts to secure the leaden treasure which he believed to lie just beneath the last stroke of pick and gad. Sauk County was, at this time, only a county in name. Its territorial limits had been fixed; to use a Western phrase, it had been "staked out," but there were scarcely white men enough to fill the usual county offices. Of Indians, there were enough and to spare. Their title to the land had been extinguished, but it was not yet surveyed. Each emigrant selected such portion of the public domain as seemed to him good, and either staked out the boundaries or marked the dimensions of his claim by "blazing" the trees. In case of dispute between claimants, the matter was settled by a squatter's court, acting under a code of laws adopted by themselves in mass meeting, from whose decisions there was no appeal, for the unhappy man who attempted to evade a decision of that court had better never have been born. My uncle had made a claim at what is now called the Bluffs, seven miles west of Prairie du Sac. The latter was then a village containing one log store, wherein was also a hotel, one blacksmith shop, one cabinet-shop and four log dwelling-houses. One mile south was Sauk City, then called Haraszthy, named after the principal proprietor, an Hungarian refugee Count. It was a rival village of Prairie du Sac, containing about the same number of inhabitants. The

* By Gen. John A. Kellogg.

principal business of these two villages was to fight each other, the residents of each believing that all which prevented *their* village from rivaling New York City was the close proximity of the other, and the inhabitants of each seemed fully convinced that, to attain greatness and prosperity, the first step was to destroy its rival. A more beautiful site upon which to build a city, so far as natural beauty of location is concerned, than that upon which Prairie du Sac is built, is hard to find. In 1840, it was confidently believed that at no distant day the Wisconsin River would bear upon its bosom the commerce of the West; that at Prairie du Sac, or Haraszthy, would be the grand outlet and market for all that vast and beautiful farming country lying for thirty miles on either side of the river. It was considered very doubtful whether either Madison or Milwaukee would ever amount to much. Baraboo, the present flourishing village and county seat, was then unthought of. It consisted of one saw-mill and two or three shanties.

As I have before stated, Indians were numerous; they were not only numerous but troublesome. Their visits to the settlers were made without reference to the rules of etiquette, the night being generally selected as the time to make them, and they were usually successful in carrying away with them as souvenirs any little useful articles found lying around, especially "kokcosh," "wahampra" and "washcobra."* If the man of the house was temporarily absent, the family were sure of receiving a visit from one or more of them. At the time of which I am writing, the Black Hawk war had so recently taught them lessons of prudence that they did not dare make any open attack upon the settlers. Still, their numbers so greatly predominated over the whites that they plundered us whenever occasion served, believing we would submit to little annoyances rather than attempt to punish them, and by so doing provoke hostilities. And, upon general principles, they reasoned correctly.

Our nearest neighbor on the north, or up the river, was Mr. Garrison, whose family consisted of himself and wife. The latter belonged to one of the first families in New Brunswick, and had been accustomed to good society. Mr. Garrison had been compelled to leave his wife alone while he made a visit to Mineral Point on business. The Indians soon discovered that there was no man about the premises, and determined to take advantage of the situation. During the first night of Mr. Garrison's absence, they visited the cabin used as a storeroom, which was adjoining the dwelling-house, and carried away the major part of the provisions intended to supply the family during the summer, or until they could harvest the first crop. The next morning, Mrs. Garrison discovered her loss, and in the flour the Indians had spilled upon the floor moccasin tracks were plainly discernible. Unlike many ladies, who, in her situation, would have abandoned all and fled to the nearest neighbors for protection, Mrs. Garrison determined to stay and defend her property. There was a double-barreled shotgun in the house, and plenty of ammunition, but she lacked the skill to load it. Fortunately, about this time "Bob,"† then a boy of thirteen years, came along upon his regular morning errand of hunting the cows. Mrs. Garrison called him in and showed him the tracks in the flour. She told him of her loss, and asked him to load the gun for her.

"Why, Mrs. Garrison, you won't shoot them, will you?"

"Yes, I will, if they come around here again while Mr. Garrison is gone."

"Well, I'll load the gun for you, but I wouldn't shoot them, for I'm afraid they would rise and murder us all."

"I don't care; we might as well be murdered outright as to starve for want of provisions they steal from us. Put in a good big load, Bob," she continued.

Accordingly, Bob loaded the gun heavily with powder and "houble B" shot, and, having finished the operation, wended his way toward the prairie. He had been gone about an hour, when, just as he came in sight of the house upon his return, he heard both barrels of the gun discharged almost simultaneously, and at the same instant saw an Indian, near the house, spring into the air and fall upon his face in the road, evidently badly wounded if not killed. Two other Indians, his companions, caught him up and ran with him toward their camp. To say that Bob

* Pork, Indian meal, bread.

† Gen. Kellogg himself.

was frightened, was no name for it. He fully expected that the Indians would retaliate, and perhaps destroy the settlement before night. He ran at once to the house, and upon his arrival found Mrs. Garrison just struggling to her feet, rubbing her shoulder and moaning with pain. The recoil of the gun had thrown her violently to the ground, and almost dislocated her shoulder.

"Good heavens," exclaimed Bob, "what have you done, Mrs. Garrison?"

"I really don't know. I wish he had been at my end of the gun. I believe my shoulder is gone."

"Never mind your shoulder; where is the gun? Let me load it for you at once," said Bob, "they may come back here and kill you."

"Yes, that is right, Bobby, load it up again. But don't put in so much next time; it shoots both ways."

"Why, Mrs. Garrison," exclaimed Bob, "I believe you have killed that Indian."

"I hope so," she replied; "I'll teach them to steal my pigs."

"What were they doing?" queried Bob.

"Why," said she, "I had started to the pig-pen with a pail of swill, and what should I see but three great strapping fellows in the pen taking out one of my best shoats. I called to them to *puckachee* [go away], but they called me a squaw and laughed at me. I dropped the swill and brought the gun. When they saw me coming with that in my hand they dropped the pig and ran around the stable. I ran to the upper side, and, putting the gun over the fence, got a good rest, and when they came in sight, I took the best aim I could and pulled both triggers at once—I was afraid one barrel might miss—and the recoil of the gun knocked me nearly a rod, I should think, by the way my shoulder feels. But, Bob, do you really think I killed him?"

"I am afraid you have, Mrs. Garrison, and you must go away from here at once; they will come back and murder you."

"What! go away and leave all these things to be stolen, and the animals to die of starvation? I shall do nothing of the kind; and if they come, the dogs and this gun will hurt some of them. I don't believe they will trouble me again."*

THE INDIAN SCARE OF 1844.†

I was, at the time, living with William Farnum, Sr., on the prairie near the Bluffs. Some time in the night, Albert Jemison waked us up and told us that Mrs. Brewster, who lived between Baraboo River and the Bluffs, had come over the Bluffs barefooted and out of breath, bringing the news that old Richard Clark had been killed by the Indians, and his house burned, and that the savages were coming this way. We asked him what we should do, and he said that every one must take care of himself. Then he left, and I, wishing to do something for myself and country, went to John Hoover's, near by, and told him that the Indians were coming, and that we must do something for the people. So I took a small pony of his and started over the prairie to give the alarm. I called first on Uncle Bill Johnson, telling him the story as Jemison had told me. He asked me what we were to do, and I said, as Jemison had done, that every one must take care of himself. I then called on Philo Barber's brother, waked him up and told him that the Indians were upon us. The strong man trembled like an aspen, and faltered, "What shall I do?" Again I gave Jemison's advice: "Take care of yourself." I next called on Thomas Tabor and family, and the same question was asked, "What shall we do?" with the same response given. I had now reached the lower part of the prairie settlement. The Tabor men concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and asked to go with me back to the Bluffs. There was a terrible confusion by this time. Wagons could be heard going in every direction, and voices everywhere were asking, "What shall we do?" Thomas Tabor made some provisions for his wife to make her escape—in some wagon, I think—to where they were thinking of making a place of defense. Then one of the Tabors got on that wee pony behind me. Both would have done so had there been room on its back, but two were all that could squeeze

* Subsequent events proved the wisdom of the latter assertion; for Mrs. Garrison lived to mourn the death of her husband, and, in due course of time, she married Dr. Taylor, and died recently, in Chicago, at a ripe old age.—EDITOR.

† By James A. Taylor.

on. When we got to the Bluffs, we learned that all the people were collecting at Uncle Bill Johnson's for self-protection. Some came in wagons, some on horseback and others on foot. They brought all the old guns and pitchforks that they could get in the hurry, and such treasures as they possessed. I believe that Uncle Teel brought his cook-stove. There were about one hundred and fifty persons in all. It was arranged that the women and children should go into the cellar, and the men stand battle. While waiting for the attack, the women were running bullets, and all was bustle and confusion, some asking and others advising what to do. * * *

We had been in suspense all night, and still no signs of the Indians; and we held a council of war, and concluded to send a scout to reconnoiter the grounds in the neighborhood of Uncle Clark's house. But not a soul dared to act as scout except John Grey. He took a horse (a gray one) and started alone on his mission. An hour and a half passed, and he did not return, whereupon we became more and more alarmed, and a company of men, headed by David Baxter, started out to find what had become of him. They went about a mile and met Johnny returning. They heard his story, and then put spurs to their horses and rushed back, crying "The Indians are upon us!" What a consternation and confusion they created! The women and children fled to the cellar, and stout hearts stood still in terrible anticipation. But from John Grey we learned the true story. He had been to Uncle Clark's house. It was not burned, and Uncle Clark had no remembrance of having been massacred. In fact, he had seen or heard no Indians. Baraboo slept peacefully, undisturbed by the war-whoop of the savage. The people now concluded to disperse, and, as a closing scene, word was given to take aim and fire. But, to our amusement, and consternation likewise, only one gun went off. By the time daylight began to break, the fort was vacated.

It seems, from what I can learn, that Mrs. Brewster had started barefoot over the Bluffs to Sauk Prairie on business, and had met an Indian, who frightened her. Uncle Clark had that day been burning some brush heaps, and the great smoke led Mrs. Brewster to believe that the house was burning. Her imagination did the rest.

EARLY CHRISTIAN EFFORT IN SAUK COUNTY.

It was my privilege to be one of those inevitable men on the frontier, a Methodist itinerant preacher, as early as the spring of 1841. I was not, however, the first of my class to visit Sauk County. That honor, I think, belongs to Rev. James G. Whitford, now of Volga City, Iowa. It has been suggested to me that, possibly, Rev. John Crummer preceded him, but of this I have no knowledge sufficient to form a belief. Mr. Whitford, after spending a number of years of widowerhood, part of them near St. Paul, as an Indian and frontier missionary, very naturally desired to find a fellow-sufferer of the gentler sex, hoping, as many do, that by uniting their sorrows they could bear them more joyfully. Mrs. Sarah Sayles, the widowed daughter of Henry Teel, who had removed to the Bluffs on Sauk Prairie in 1840, attracted him. During his visits here, he preached to the few settlers that gathered for the purpose, and, I believe, formed the first class in Sauk County; but of the date, and of all the names, he has no record. The class was formed at the house of Father Teel, still standing at the foot of the bluffs, which, for several years, was the place of meeting. Mr. Whitford and Mrs. Sayles were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Simpson on the 15th of August, 1841, and this was probably the first marriage in Sauk County. My first record relating to this county mentions meeting Rev. Henry W. Reed, now of Epworth, Iowa, Presiding Elder of the Dubuque District, and J. G. Whitford, on their way to Sauk Prairie, May, 1841, to hold a quarterly meeting. Mr. Reed was then Presiding Elder of the Platteville District, Rock River Conference, which embraced all this region of country, and Mr. Whitford was stationed at Mineral Point, associated with this County Circuit. I was his assistant. They left an appointment for me a few weeks from that time, and promised the people a preacher for the next year. I reached the Prairie on the 23d of June, 1841. The only road there from Mineral Point was by way of Blue Mounds, and the only vestige of habitation

* By Rev. T. M. Fullerton, written in 1872.

between Brigham's tavern and the river at about where the Lower Bridge now is, was Mr. Thomas' Station, near Cross Plains. All the supplies for the Upper Wisconsin pioneers were drawn on the military road leading to Fort Winnebago, now Portage City. Mr. Thomas had established a way station for teamsters and travelers. From this road, a way was opened from about the present Alden Corners to the river. The crossing at Lower Sauk Village was the only ferry then between the Fox River and the shot-tower at Helena. I copy the entry in my journal, as made on my first visit on the above date :

"After riding through a heavy rain-storm on a very bad road, I crossed the river and got to Father Teel's, at the Bluffs, just at dark. I have often heard of this prairie, but, like the Queen of the South, I can say 'The half has never been told me.' It is on the west bank of the Wisconsin River, eight miles long and four wide, being about eighty-five miles from the mouth of the river. The lower part of it is about ten feet above high-water mark, and it gradually rises until the northern part is fifty or more feet high. The soil is in places sandy, but very productive and all adapted to cultivation. This was once the great headquarters of the Sac nation of Indians, and large fields of their corn-hills are yet plainly visible. These were driven hence by the Winnebagoes, and subsequently they gave place to the whites, some of whom first settled here about two years ago. There are now about two hundred and seventy inhabitants on the prairie. A flourishing little village is commenced on the river."

To show what sad havoc thirty years will make with a man's opinions of taste, and, if you look at me as I read this, with his personal appearance, I continue the quotation :

"There is here an Hungarian Count—so he calls himself—who claims to have large quantities of money, and is expending it liberally in improvements. There is also an Englishman here who claims to have been a lord in the old country. He is in partnership with the Count. They both look like savages, wearing a long beard above as well below the mouth. And they are the great men of the place, and others adopt their customs and make themselves as ridiculous as possible."

On Thursday evening, June 24, I preached at the Bluffs, from 1 Cor., xiii, 13 ; Friday evening, at the Lower Village, in an unfinished schoolhouse, from Rev., iii, 20 ; Sunday, A. M., at the Bluffs, and in the evening, again at the village. At the Rock River Conference held at Platteville, closing September 2, 1841, I was appointed to Muscoda Mission, in Platteville District, Rev. Henry W. Reed, Presiding Elder. The mission embraced all the settlements on both sides of the river, from Muscoda to Fort Winnebago. Before the close of the year, I had appointments at Muscoda, Blue Mounds, then known as Centreville, near Meeker's lead furnace, Helena, (Highland, four miles north, was not even thought of then), Ridgeway, Blue Mounds, Sauk Village, Honey Creek Mills, Bluffs and Baraboo. It required three weeks to make my round, involving a travel of over 200 miles, for there were scarcely any roads. My first appointment at Honey Creek Mills, where several families had settled, was September 16, and the text was James, iv, 8, the meeting being at Mr. Gould's, and there were eighteen present. At this point we afterward held the meetings at a Mr. Crain's, whose wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Finding the distance so great to go and return by way of the Mounds, I crossed the river at Helena (Mr. Alva Culver, who boarded the shot-tower men, keeping a scow for the purpose), on the 30th of September, and went up to Sauk on the old Indian trail. This route I traveled eight or ten times during the year. The trail was circuitous, bearing out from the river and crossing several wet marshes, where my little Canada pony could not bear me up. To avoid the inconvenience of dismounting in a quagmire nearly knee deep and wading twenty rods, as I often did, I sought a better route. Sometimes I went up the river bank, but logs and gorges, to say nothing of the bluffs, coming to the water's edge, made that a difficult road. I tried several times to vary the former track, to split the difference between the impassable river bank and the swampy trail, but, like almost all bargains on splitting the difference, I found myself badly sold. I settled down at last to the conviction that it is safe to follow the trails of Indians until civilized highways are made. There were no settlers in this country, west of Honey Creek, till the fall of 1841 or the spring of 1842. Mr. Wilson, the shot-tower cooper, moved

his family to the mouth of Wilson's Creek in the latter part of 1841. He was a well-informed Scotchman, and had a family of well-posted children. I stayed with him one night, when I was informed it was an established family order that, by turns, one should read history or some other solid work—of which he had a good library—each night, while all the others worked and listened. Hence, the intelligence of the children was remarkable for a frontier family. Soon after, a Mr. Turner settled about where Spring Green now is, and several young men took claims on the prairie. On the 30th of May, 1842, I preached in Mr. Turner's house to the family and three young men who came in. My text was, "The time is short;" 1 Cor., vii, 29. That was undoubtedly the first attempt at preaching in Spring Green. In 1841, there was a temporary bridge built across Honey Creek at the mill, which saved me trouble. Before that, I had made my pony swim the creek at the crossing of the trail, and had taken my baggage across on a log. Sometimes my pony concluded it was as easy for me to walk and carry my luggage as it was for him to carry that and me too. Once I walked immediately behind him for about seven miles. West of this bridge a Canadian, Mr. Brisset, with a young Yankee wife, settled in 1842; I spent one night in their little cabin. Still west of him a mile or two, in a beautiful valley, after the burning of the grass, I saw a field of several acres of parallel ridges, about five feet apart, very nearly straight, that must have been used many years before, for large white-oak trees grew all among them. They were more artistic than any remains of Indian cultivation I have ever seen.

My first visit to Baraboo Mills was October 5, 1841. Notice of my coming had not been given, and we therefore had no meeting. At that time, the saw-mill had been repaired, a new dam put in and some men employed. An old man, Mr. Draper, a member of the Baptist Church, was some way interested in the mill, and it was called Draper's Mill. He invited me to come and establish meetings there. A Mr. Hill, from one of the New England States, had built a log cabin about ten or fifteen rods east of the mill, and boarded Mr. Draper and the hands. This mill was not far from half a mile above the ford on the Baraboo River. On the 16th of October, Tuesday evening, I preached in Mr. Hill's house to eleven persons, from 2 Cor., v, 20; which was certainly the opening of the Gospel for the first time in Baraboo Valley. None of those present professed to be Christians, save Mr. Draper. After that, my appointments were regularly filled there, except once, when the roads were impassable. On Sunday, February 6, 1842, I formed a Methodist class at Baraboo Mills, consisting of Solomon Shaffer, leader, Ollie Shaffer and Parmelia Gibson, all of whom were Methodist immigrants, recently arrived. Mr. Shaffer was the mill blacksmith, and lived in a house newly built south of the mill. Mrs. Gibson and family had settled about a mile above the river, on the north side. Before I left the circuit, there were one or two families moved in above the Gibsons, I think about five miles up the river. I visited them once, but have no record of the names. My impression is that one of them was Jones. On the 10th of April, Mrs. Mary J. Hill, the woman of the house where our meetings were held, joined the class. She was the first convert to religion in the valley, having made a profession in the early spring of 1843. The unfinished schoolhouse at Lower Town, as Sauk City was then called, was very uncomfortable as a place of meeting; besides, the people there were chiefly Germans, and had little sympathy with our forms of religion. Early in the winter of 1841-42, we got the privilege of holding our meetings at the house of Mr. Skinner, and thereafter had no services at Lower Town. About the 1st of April, 1842, Rev. Phillip W. Nichols came with his family to Upper Town as a Presbyterian Home Missionary, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for the Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. He had formerly been a Methodist itinerant preacher, but, for reasons satisfactory to himself and his church, his connections with that body was dissolved. He had connected himself with the Congregational body; but at that time in Wisconsin Territory, under what is known as the "Union," a minister of either the Congregational or Presbyterian Church could serve the other without change of ecclesiastical relations. So he was a Presbyterian Pastor, but a Congregational minister. The scattered Presbyterian friends here had received him as a missionary, with an appropriation from the mission fund of \$400, they agreeing to furnish him

a dwelling, fuel and provisions for one year as their part. He was the first regular Pastor for Sauk exclusively; for, although I preceded him, my parish embraced Grant, Iowa, Dane and Richland Counties, besides Sauk, and all the settled regions beyond. Again, his salary equaled \$700 or more, while mine could, according to our law, be no more than \$100. He had \$100 missionary funds; I but \$50, aside from which I only received during the whole year 92 cents. He had a pleasant home with his family; I boarded round like the schoolmaster of the times. He was a man of years of experience in the ministry, and knew the inconveniences of Methodist pioneering; I was inexperienced in both. It is therefore no wonder at our first interview at the house of Mr. Skinner after I had preached and called on him to close, he gave me and the audience to understand that he thought I had vast room for improvement. We first met April 13, after which we alternated in holding meetings at Upper Sauk. My principal home during the year was at Father Teel's. I spent nearly a week there once in three weeks, and myself and horse shared the best they had. The family consisted of two old persons and George, about seventeen, and Charles, about twelve. Mother Teel was more than a mother to me, for she saved my life once, at least, by her skill in treating a dangerous disease successfully. No poor itinerant ever met with more generous hospitality than I did at that "Methodist Tavern," and my home there is among the most cherished memories of my life.

I finished my year on July 20, having traveled about 3,500 miles, besides visiting generally about the settlement, preaching nearly 200 times to congregations ranging from two, the lowest, to thirty, the highest, averaging eight. I could count my congregation every time for the whole year without making a mistake. The people were generally poor, consisting in most instances of newly married couples, just beginning life for themselves. But they were exceedingly kind, and I may add, patient, for I was often ill, and at best, could poorly interest, much less profit them. But it was a valuable year to me, rich in privations, trials and opportunities, and one I can never forget, because of its pleasures. At the Conference of 1843, held at Chicago, Seymour Stover succeeded me on the Muscoda Mission, while I was sent far hence to the Gentiles: that is, among the Chippewa Indians at the head of Lake Superior. Mr. Stover is still living near Chicago. His connection with the Sauk County people did not prove very happy. At the end of his year, the mission was left off the minutes. In 1844, it was again favored with mention, but not called "Sauk Prairie" and left "to be supplied," being yet in Platteville District, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh being Presiding Elder. Being far away, I have no knowledge as to who was the supply for that year, but he probably was a Badger.



CHAPTER VIII.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—ELEVATIONS—THE BARABOO QUARTZITE RANGES—WISCONSIN'S AMAZON—FLORA AND FAUNA.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Sauk County is situated midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, in the center of the south half of the State. Upon its south, southeast and northeast sides, sweeps the rapid current of the Wisconsin River, one of the largest tributaries of the "Father of Waters," into whose channel every stream in the county eventually finds its way. The county is bounded on the north by Juneau, on the west by Vernon and Richland, on the south by Iowa, southeast by Dane, and east and northeast by Columbia County.

The soil embraces every variety, found frequently in strangely close proximity. Stiff clays are sometimes found terminating abruptly in beds of sandy loam, or gradually intermixing with them, so that a single farm often embraces many varieties. Marshes occur along the water-courses, sometimes of considerable extent, though rarely of a swampy character. Rich bottom lands occasionally hem in the streams, while fertile prairies, for the most part of quite limited dimensions and skirted with timber available for farm purposes, greet the eye of the traveler in nearly every portion. The largest of these is Prairie du Sac. But one of the greatest glories of Sauk County is her extensive and heavily timbered lands, lying nearly midway between her northern and southern limits, and running the entire length from east to west.

The largest branch but one of the Wisconsin River is the Baraboo, a stream of perhaps one hundred miles in length and running through the county from east to west. Directly south of this stream lie the famous Baraboo Bluffs, a range of hills with occasional subranges shooting off, which also stretches entirely across the county. Upon this range, and its offshoots, are located the large supplies of timber. The east end of the Baraboo Bluffs is geologically very interesting. Here nature has cut many freaks. The bluff is from three to four miles wide, and for this distance has but few spurs, but is indented here and there with small streams, in the valleys of which there seems to have been a general tear-up. The redeeming feature of this locality is the abundance of timber. Passing from this mountain-like end of the Baraboo Bluff, which averages from four hundred to six hundred, and at some points eight hundred, feet above the Wisconsin River, to the line of Range 4, we leave the flinty or vitrified sandstone and come upon the Lower Magnesian limestone and the lower sandstone. Here the top of the divide softens down to good farming land of a clay loam—white-oak soil. The top of the ridge, being wide enough for a farm and in some places two abreast, thus forms a solid chain of farms, not only on the main ridge, but for some distance on the spurs. As we pass into Range 3, in Town 11, the Baraboo Bluff meets and unites with other ranges, which radiate off to the south, northeast and north, the main bluff passing out of the county to the northwest. These "divides" form broad, elevated tables of excellent lands, well timbered with red and white oak and poplar. There is but little rough land.

The basin of the Baraboo River has an area of over six hundred square miles, extending, of course, without the county. The stream itself is about two hundred feet wide at its mouth, and has a volume of water, made up mostly from the flow of springs, of between 15,000 and 20,000 inches, as calculated on the edge of a dam. It passes through two ranges of bluffs, forming the Upper and Lower Narrows, the latter being an opening in the Wisconsin River bluffs

about ten miles from the mouth of the Baraboo. At this point, the valley is but sixty to eighty rods wide, and upon either side the bluff is from three hundred to four hundred feet high, presenting, in some places, a face of perpendicular rock, and, in others, rugged slopes covered with pine, red cedar and oak firmly rooted in the broken debris. This pass, or gorge, is half a mile in length, the river being very shallow along its entire extent. It was a favorite fording-place for Indians in primeval times. Below the Narrows, the Baraboo and Wisconsin River bottoms soon unite and form a large tract of variegated soil. The Wisconsin River being the most rapid stream, the floods that collect here soon discharge through its broad channel. In these bottoms, there are patches of marshes, but a good share of it can be plowed and cereals grown. From the Upper to the Lower Narrows, a distance of fifteen miles by six or seven wide, the country is interesting from its peculiar geological features, which are referred to in another part of this work. It forms a distinct basin from the other part of the Baraboo Valley. It contains about one hundred square miles, and the Baraboo Rapids seem to have been designed as its business center. There is but very little poor land in it, and the river is the dividing line between two distinct soils. That upon the south side is mostly a heavy clay subsoil, with a vegetable loam surface soil, being timbered with lime, maple, oak, elm, walnut, hickory, ash and cherry. That upon the north side has a similar subsoil, but more sand with the surface soil. In contradistinction with the cherry timber of the south side, the north side comprises openings, marsh and prairie, nearly equally divided. The rapids are some two miles and a half in length, and have a fall of fifty feet. The land being so well divided between timber, oak openings, prairie and marsh, well watered with springs and runs, and very healthy withal, time will give it credit for more advantages than are here rehearsed.

Narrows Creek breaks through the Baraboo range about two miles west, and flows at its base to the river. The gorge is very narrow, having a little more than enough width for the creek bed and a road. Here there is a natural fall over rapids of about ten or twelve feet, making a good water-power with from five hundred to one thousand inches. The opening for the river is still narrower. The quiet stream in this narrow dell, with rocks wildly arranged to the height of three hundred to four hundred feet, the absence of sunshine, the hemlock and pine, with their "music of a thousand harps," lead us to thoughts of nature's wonders. Above this range of bluffs, the basin of the Baraboo River is in unison with the country previously described, with the exception of some variations in soil. The great physical features of the Upper Baraboo country are the prairies dotting the heavily timbered districts. The area of these prairies is from one acre to several hundred. Some of the largest have names—such as Narrows, Ball's, Blakeslie's, Hubbell's, Kerstetter's, Stead's, Ribock's, etc. Narrows Creek Valley is quite equally divided between timber, marsh and prairie. It has a large basin of country, containing from forty-five to fifty square miles, and is a rich valley of land.

Passing from Narrows Creek over a divide capped in several places with limestone, we come into the valley and basin of Babb's Creek, which is the largest of the timber-inclosed prairies above described, and lies thirty to fifty feet above the creek. The arms of the prairie extend in several directions into the heavy timber, and upon the main body there are several "timber islands," making the whole aspect a very pleasant one. Upon its east side is the Baraboo River, and here, in early days, was an Indian ford, the bottom of the river for a short distance being rock. Now upon this rock bottom the river is dammed, and near by is the village of Reedsburg.

Seven or eight miles further up, we come to the beautiful valley of the Little Baraboo, containing nearly forty square miles, one-fourth of which is in Richland County. The Little Baraboo River furnishes, at its mouth, probably 12,000 inches of water, and is a very permanent stream. Further on is the valley of the main river, which, upon the southwest side, is rather rolling, but not rough, the soil being very rich. Next come the Kerstetter, Stead and Ribock Prairies, and then we find ourselves in the Plum Valley, which is about one-third the size of the Little Baraboo, with similar characteristics. Across the river, on the northeast side, are the remains of the famous "Old Pinery," whence came so many "drives" of logs in the early

history of this wonderful valley. The town of Lavalley, and especially the Ox and Big Creek Valleys, is not inviting to the lover of prairie land. Turning southward into the town of Winfield, we enter the narrow valley of Twin Creek, surrounded by rich-soiled table-lands, which lie from seventy-five to one hundred feet above the creek bottom, and are well timbered with oak. In the eastern part of Winfield, there is an excellent country, in the edge of the Irish settlement formerly called Sligo. Nearer Reedsburg, in the Copper Creek Valley, the soil is light and sandy. Not far from the mouth of Copper Creek is a copper mine, which at one time created considerable excitement. The ore was rich, and several tons were taken out, but it seemed to run out and was abandoned. In sinking shafts or making excavations anywhere in this region, a sheet of clay is found strongly impregnated with verdigris.

Dell Creek enters the Wisconsin River near the foot of the Little Dells, and furnishes about one thousand inches of water. The area of this basin is sixty-five square miles. This is very large for the size of the stream, owing, probably, to there being but few hills or elevated lands, which always furnish an abundance of water. With the exception of some country in the neighborhood of the Dells, and a few isolated mounds, such as Hay Rick, Rattlesnake Bluff, Haystack and Prospect Hill, the basin is an unbroken level. The lower part of the basin is of a light, sandy soil, with black-oak openings and pine groves. There are, however, places in this region, equal to about a third part of it, that have a stiff clay soil, with white-oak openings. Interspersed through this light soil are occasional marshes. In the upper part of the valley, and lying at the foot of the ridge that divides it from the Baraboo Valley, is a strip of country equal to about half a township, which is second to none in the county in productiveness. The soil is a deep, rich clay loam, lying on a shelf about fifty feet higher than the rest of the valley. This vicinity is well supplied with timber.

In the southern portion of the county the aspect changes. Leaving Harrisburg and passing in a southwesterly direction, the traveler finds himself in the little valley of Wilson's Creek, so called in honor of John Wilson, a Scotchman, who settled there in 1840. In passing down the Wisconsin River, about four miles from Wilson's, the bluffs recede from the river at Sauk, and for the first two or three miles the basin is timbered with white and burr oak openings, and has a very fair soil. From this we pass to a prairie dotted with patches of sand. About three miles from Spring Green and five miles from Lone Rock, Big Hollow opens out upon the prairie. This hollow, or canyon, is about three miles long, and its soil is an excellent clay loam.

Honey Creek empties into the Wisconsin River some two and a half miles below Sauk City, and is nearly forty feet wide. It flows along the south end of Sauk Prairie four or five miles, above which it has the appearance of being lost among the bluffs, or rather coming abruptly and almost mysteriously out of them. These high and formidable-looking bluffs, presenting in very many places perpendicular faces to the south and capped with red cedars, are mere walls—for their base is as nothing compared with their height—that stand from 100 to 150 feet high, and scarcely thick enough to support themselves. The valley of Honey Creek is from two to three miles wide, and almost level. It is divided up between marsh, prairie, openings, tamarack swamp, thickets, oak brush, etc. It is emphatically a valley of "pockets," varying from ten acres to a section of land in size, nearly inclosed by these high bluff walls. The soil has a clay base and is generally of a durable nature. Excellent quality of building-stone is found in the foot-hills. This locality is somewhat famous for its caves, which, in cold weather, emit steam like furnaces. They are penetrated with considerable difficulty. In one of these caves have been found some very beautiful stalactites.

Bear Creek Valley, with its branches, is properly a grazing country, as there is more meadow or marsh land than grain land. The soil is considered rich, and is well watered by little rivulets coming from the adjacent rocks. There are no bold-faced rocks and picturesque hills here as in Honey Creek Valley, though the bluffs are equally high. The narrow ravines near the heads of the streams wind around in a most singular manner, and those unacquainted with the face of the country thereabouts will do well to take along a guide when they make exploring expeditions.

Taken altogether, the surface features of Sauk County present an interesting study and are the most remarkable in the State.

ELEVATIONS.

The unevenness of the surface of Sauk County has frequently attracted the attention and scientific observation of geologists. Among the most instructive minor characteristics of the topography of the county are the elevations of a number of different points of its surface above the water-level of Lake Michigan. These are given in feet. By adding 589 feet to those of any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean. Following are the highest and lowest topographical points in the various towns mentioned :

Spring Green depot, 144 feet above Lake Michigan ; top of bluff, northwest quarter Section 5, 465 feet.

Town of Troy, northwest corner Section 2, Township 8, Range 4, 130 feet ; top of bluff, northwest quarter Section 14, Township 9, Range 5, 500 feet.

Prairie du Sac, base of bluff at southwest quarter Section 21, Township 9, Range 6, 166 feet ; top of bluff in Section 17, 490 feet.

Town of Franklin, Section 2, Township 9, Range 9, 195 feet ; Section 19, 490 feet.

Honey Creek, Section 31, Township 10, Range 5, 200 feet ; Section 2, 610 feet.

Town of Sumter, Section 15, Township 10, Range 6, 230 feet ; road-bed on Section 26, Township 11, Range 6, 625 feet.

Town of Merrimack, Section 28, 260 feet ; Section 23, 580 feet.

Town of Westfield, Logansville, Section 17, 330 feet ; Section 11, 660 feet.

Town of Freedom, bridge on east half of Section 2, 268 feet ; Sections 23 and 26, 830 feet.

Town of Baraboo, depot grounds, Section 2, 280 feet ; cliff-top on middle west line of Section 24, 850 feet.

Town of Greenfield, road-bed on Section 26, Township 12, Range 7, 215 feet ; point near the middle west line of Section 15, Township 11, Range 7, 900* feet.

Town of Reedsburg, surface of creek, Section 35, 280 feet ; highest points on Sections 29 and 30, 580 feet.

Town of Excelsior, middle north half of Section 2, 290 feet ; bluff-top in east half of Section 5, 575 feet.

Town of Fairfield, bridge, center Section 23, 225 feet ; bluff-top, southeast quarter Section 22, 590 feet.

Town of Winfield, southeast corner Section 27, 280 feet ; southeast corner Section 24, 468 feet.

Town of Dellona, Section 5, 300 feet ; Section 19, 390 feet.

THE BARABOO QUARTZITE RANGES.

It will be interesting to consider those isolated areas of Archæan rocks which are found protruding through the surrounding horizontal Silurian strata, at points widely scattered over the Central part of the State. Besides doubtful isolated areas, which may be somewhere connected with the main Archæan region without intervening horizontal strata, there are many others which occur as much as fifty or one hundred miles within the region of the Lower Silurian rocks. All of the scattered patches are but points of the universal Archæan basement, upon which all the later strata are built, having earned their especial immunity from complete burial by virtue of the resistant nature of their materials. They are, properly, buried mountains, and were high islands and reef-ledges in the early Paleozoic seas. All the areas, except the one, or rather the group, including the Baraboo ranges in Sauk County, are of small size, generally occupying much less than a square mile of area. With the same exception, they are all mound-like in form, rising, usually, somewhat abruptly from the surrounding country, which is frequently level, and

*Highest point in the county

showing, always, considerable rock exposures on the flanks and summits, being often almost all bare rock. They reach heights of from 50 to 250 feet, but are usually lower than the surrounding outlying bluffs of the horizontal strata. The Baraboo group, unlike the others, constitutes a series of bold ridges, one of which reaches elevations of 800 and 900 feet above Lake Michigan, and a length of over twenty miles. The nature of the rocks composing the several areas is not always the same. The large areas in Sauk County, and a few others, are chiefly of quartzite; a number are of quartz porphyry; still others of granite, which is different in different cases; and yet others, occurring in Jackson County, and close to the main Archæan area, are of ferruginous quartz schist. Except in the cases of the granitic areas, these rocks are generally quite distinctly bedded, and are usually tilted at high angles.

The Baraboo quartzite ranges occupy much the largest extent of territory, and are at the same time much the most striking and most important as influencing the topography of the State of any of the isolated Archæan areas that occur within the region of the Silurian rocks. Their bold character, and the dissimilarity between their rocks and those of the country around, have drawn to them the attention of the State Geologists as well as of other scientific men. Percival regarded the quartzites composing the ranges as resulting from a metamorphism of the Potsdam sandstone of the surrounding region. Hall refers them, correctly, to the Archæan, making them Huronian, but his detailed examinations were not published. Alexander Winchell calls them "Lower Potsdam," on the evidence of some fossils belonging to the Middle Potsdam, and found in the sandstone lying against the quartzite. This he regards as proving the "Lower Potsdam" age of the quartzite, losing sight of the fact that the latter is unconformable with the sandstone, and projects upward into the horizon, not only of the Middle Potsdam, but even far above, into that of the St. Peter's. The Archæan age of the quartzite was first definitely proved by the State Geologist in 1872, and this conclusion has since been abundantly confirmed by the work of other geologists, and also by his own further researches in the region.

The Baraboo Bluffs constitute two east-and-west ranges, extending some twenty-five miles in length through the towns of Caledonia, in Columbia County, and Greenfield, Merrimack, Sumter, Baraboo, Honey Creek, Freedom, Excelsior and Westfield, in Sauk County. The southern one of the ranges is much the bolder and more continuous, and the two are not exactly parallel, but diverge as they are traced westward. At their eastern ends, in Columbia County, they unite in a bold point, rising abruptly from the low ground of the Wisconsin River, at the easternmost point of the great bend which the quartzite ranges compel it to take. Tracing them westward, we find the two ridges, about midway in their lengths, some four miles apart, and at their western ends a mile or so more than this. Here a bold, nearly north-and-south cross-ridge, also with a quartzite core, unites the two, thus finishing an entire cordon of bluffs around a depressed interior. All around the outside of this circuit of hills, except beyond the western cross-ridge, the country is comparatively low, and often quite level, so that the ridges rise very boldly, forming, for a non-mountainous country, quite a striking feature of the landscape.

The southern quartzite range is broken down in only one place, the gorge in which lies the Devil's Lake, and, as seen from the low ground of the Wisconsin River on the south, presents a continuous wavy crest, often with large areas of bare rock, and with elevations of from 500 to 700 feet above the river, and of 700 to 900 feet above Lake Michigan. Its higher portions have a width of from one to four miles, the outline being quite irregular on account of the deep and very anciently eroded valleys that indent its sides. The great antiquity of these valleys is evinced by their showing, on their sides and bottoms, layers of horizontal sandstone, clinging to the underlying quartzite. The sandstone has evidently been deposited in valleys which were originally formed long before its deposition, and have been carved out anew in the same places, on account of its friable and non-resistant nature. The country on top of the range is heavily timbered, presenting, in this regard, as also in its almost universal heavy clay soil, a marked contrast with the lower country around. This clay soil has caused the making of many excellent farms on top of the range. It occurs alike on the quartzite and the high-level sandstone. In the eastern extension of the Bluffs, it might be regarded as of glacial origin, but to the

westward, the glacial drift-limit is reached about midway in the length of the range, and some other origin must be sought.

The northern range is much less pronounced than the southern. For about seven miles west from the junction of the two, in Columbia County, it forms a continuous ridge some 300 or 400 feet in height, but generally much less than a mile in width. Further west, its height lessens for long distances, the Archaean rocks forming its core, at the same time becoming covered by the overlying horizontal sandstones, through which they appear here and there in small outcrops. Further west still, this range rises again, and where it joins the cross ridge at its western extremity has become again bold, with a height of 200 to 300 feet. Although thus indefinite in its middle portions, the higher ground never entirely disappears along the line of the range, except at the three points where the Baraboo River and one of its tributaries cut through in deep gorges.

The depressed area within the circuit of quartzite bluffs is, for the most part, somewhat higher than the surrounding outside country, and toward its eastern and western extremities rises rather rapidly up to the inclosing ridges. In Columbia County, much of the area between the ranges is as high as the northern range itself, and is underlaid by a great thickness of sandstone, which fills in the canoe-shaped trough of the uniting quartzite belts. At one time, the rest of the valley between the ranges was filled in a similar manner, and has since been partially recarved in the friable sandstone which still forms its bottom. This valley is now traversed longitudinally by the Baraboo River, which enters and leaves it, by deep gorges, through the northern ridge, having a fall between the gorges of about seventy feet.

The rock constituting the great body of the Baraboo ranges is a quartzite of a non-granular (usually flaky) texture, and of a color from nearly white, through gray, pink and amethyst, to purplish-red and even brick-red, the gray and deep red being the most common, the white the least so. Very rarely a distinct granular texture is seen. The quartzite is frequently very distinctly laminated, the lines of lamination being contorted in a remarkable manner, and marked by alternating light-colored and dark-colored lines. There is never any cleavage parallel to the lamination lines. Next in abundance to the regular quartzite, and merging into it, are heavy beds of a fine metamorphic conglomerate, usually of a grayish to amethystine color, in which the matrix and pebbles are alike quartzite, and not always very well defined from one another. Forming thin layers between the thick layers of quartzite, is in many places to be seen a peculiar greasy surfaced quartz schist, the laminae of which are composed of quartzite like that of the regular quartzite layers, seamed and covered on the surface with a soft, lilac to white, talc-like mineral. This slate or schist usually exhibits the true slaty or transverse cleavage. The soft mineral pervading it is suspected to be always, as it certainly is sometimes, aluminous rather than magnesian. It occurs occasionally, forming slaty layers with but little quartz admixture, and, in small seams, even entirely pure. It then has rather the physical characteristics of a compacted clay, and this appearance is borne out by the analyses given beyond, which show that the pure clay like kinds are probably not distinct minerals, but rather a mixture of a clayey substance with fine silica. In both physical properties and chemical composition, this material is closely allied to the pipestone of Southwest Minnesota, from which it differs only in color. Other quartz schists of quite a different character have been observed forming the lowest layers of the north quartzite range, both at the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo and at the Upper Narrows of the same stream. These are white to straw-colored, distinctly granular in texture, the quartz grains being of translucent, glassy quartz. The whole rock is more or less pervaded by a soft, clayey material, and splits out in large thin sheets. On the northernmost portions of the north range, at the Lower Narrows, and also for a short distance to the westward, a great thickness of quartz porphyry is also to be observed. This porphyry resembles that of the several small porphyry areas of the adjoining portions of Columbia, Marquette and Green Lake Counties, and proves at once that we must regard these areas as part of the same formation that appears in the Baraboo ranges.

In the quartzite, milk-white veins and nests are frequently to be seen. In some places, as at the Upper Narrows, the white quartz veins show, frequently, geodic cavities lined with quartz

crystals of great clearness and beauty, and not unfrequently of very large size, though usually small. In the veins at the Upper Narrows, such crystal-lined cavities are exceedingly numerous. Along with the crystals, sometimes compacted over them, sometimes loose in the cavities, and again in thin seams by itself, is to be seen a soft, white mineral. This is often pulverulent, at times gritty, at others a nearly impalpable powder, and is shown by analysis to be essentially a silicate of alumina. With the white quartz, in nests of some size, is often to be observed brilliant specular iron in large crystalline surfaces. It occurs also in some of the layers of quartzite in fine scales. Titanic iron is also reported. These, with the peculiar aluminous silicate alluded to in connection with the quartz schists, are the only minerals known to occur in the Baraboo rocks.

The quartzites and associated rocks are quite distinctly bedded, though the bedding is not unfrequently obscured by cross-jointing, which is often to be observed on a grand scale. The dip, wherever observed, is toward the north through the whole extent of both ranges, but varies much in amount. In the southern range it is usually quite low, as low sometimes as 15° in the middle and broadest portions. In the northern range, the dips are always much higher, running from 55° to 90° . The rocks of the two ranges appear, however, to be parts of a continuous series, the quartz porphyry beds of the northern range constituting the uppermost layers.

Beginning the detailed descriptions at the best known, and at the same time one of the most remarkable, points about the quartzite ranges, we note, first, the occurrences in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, in Township 11, Ranges 6 and 7. Here the southern range is cut entirely through by a deep quartzite walled valley or gorge, 500 feet in depth, and three-fourths of a mile in width. In its northern portion, this valley trends due north and south for about a mile; turning then abruptly at right angles, it extends eastward two miles and a half. In the north and south part lies Devil's Lake, with a length of something more than a mile, and a width one-fourth less than this, its surface being about one hundred feet above the valley surface at the eastern end of the gorge, more than one hundred feet above the Baraboo River at Baraboo, and more than two hundred above the Wisconsin at Merrimack. It is held in this elevated position by two immense morainic heaps of glacial drift lying at either end of the lake, and rising more than one hundred feet above its level. The lake has a nearly level sandy bottom, except near the shores, and is, over most of its area, some thirty feet in depth. It has no outlet and but one small stream running into it. It is thus, probably, fed chiefly by springs, and maintains its level by evaporation and by filtering through the heaps of gravel and sand which hold it in place. Near the northwest corner a small stream, running into the Baraboo, passes within a few rods of the lake, and, possibly, carries with it some of the lake water. On its west and south sides, the lake washes the bases of the bounding cliffs of the gorge. Both east and west cliffs are highest near their southern ends, toward which they rise gradually from the north, following, roughly, the dip-planes, which also rise southward, and the edges of which can be seen, quite well marked, on either wall of the gorge. By aneroid measurement, the highest point of the west bluff is 475 feet above the lake level, or 800 feet above Lake Michigan, and the southern portion of the east bluff but little lower. In their upper portions, the cliffs are vertical, sometimes for as much as two hundred feet or more, but their lower parts are clothed with a heavy talus or "ankle," composed of great blocks of the quartzite that have fallen from the cliffs above. These masses are often as much as twenty feet on a side, with a somewhat regular shape imparted by the powerful joints that everywhere traverse the quartzite, and cut it into blocks only needing to be slightly dislodged in order to fall down the cliff. For the greater portion of their lengths both east and west bluffs are quite narrow, being backed by deep ravines opening northward. The northern end of the east bluff, especially, is a mere crest, having behind it one of the ancient, sandstone-lined ravines that have before been mentioned.

In its east and west extension, the valley preserves the same characters as above described, the cliff on the north side being the highest and boldest, and retaining for a long distance the height it attains at the corner where the valley bends. Along the face of this cliff, the heavy quartzite beds are seen on the strike, and present, therefore, an appearance of horizontality when

viewed from the valley below. At the mouth of the valley (southeast quarter Section 20, Township 11, Range 7 east), the northern cliff is of horizontal sandstone, behind which the quartzite passes, while the south cliff terminates in a sharp, rocky point, known as the Devil's Nose. Doubling the Nose, we are on the south side of the range, with Sauk Prairie in front, and the high bluff with its *roches-montones* surfaces of quartzite behind. These surfaces rise in rude steps, which are due to the gradual northern dip.

Near the top of the sides of the ravine, on the southwest corner of the lake, horizontal sandstone and coarse conglomerate occur, the pebbles of the conglomerate coming from the quartzite against which it lies. Nowhere else along the sides of the valley, until we reach its eastern end, are there any indications of its ever having been filled with sandstone, and, consequently, of its equally great antiquity with other ravines about the quartzite ranges. This occurrence itself is not, necessarily, any such indication, for the sandstone is found only at a high level, and may, therefore, have been introduced from the northward, quite independently of the valley of Devil's Lake, which, we are thus led to believe, is of more recent origin than the Potsdam period.

This valley has evidently been, at some time, the passage of a large stream. We cannot suppose that it has been produced by any other process than that of erosion, and such an erosion as could only be effected by the agency of running water. Confirming this view, we find, high up on the cliff sides, within 150 feet of the summit, remnants of large pot-holes, several feet in diameter, presenting smoothed surfaces, and having about them many small pebbles and smoothed bowlders, which may have been engaged in the work of their formation. The large size of the valley suggests that it may have been the passage of the Wisconsin River, which, at the close of the Glacial period, found its ancient channel obstructed by the great drift-heaps that are now to be seen in it, and was forced to find its way eastward to the valley of the great river that for long ages before the Glacial period drained the whole basin of the Wolf and Upper Fox, through the valley of the Lower Wisconsin to the Mississippi. This valley, which the deflected river reached at Portage, and which it subsequently appropriated as its own, passes altogether to the eastward of the eastern extremity of the quartzite ranges. If this is a correct view, the river must have had a passage through the northern range also, and this passage would be found in the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo, a much wider channel than is needed by that small stream. This explanation of the origin of the Devil's Lake Valley is offered as a suggestion only. The Baraboo may be a stream to which the work should be allotted, but, if so, we must imagine it to have been a much larger and more powerful stream than now. Only ten miles above on its course, the gorge through which it passes the northern range presents no such proportions as seen about the Devil's Lake Valley.

The rock in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, omitting reference now to the Silurian conglomerate and sandstone, is nearly altogether the typical quartzite of the region, as above described. It generally shows some shade of red. On the weathered surface of some of the large fallen masses in the edge of the lake, a distinct tendency to a granular texture is perceptible, while a fresh surface shows generally no traces of it. Fine lines of lamination are nearly everywhere to be seen, and are generally quite strikingly marked, but there is never any structure parallel to them. They are nearly always bent into sharp angles, or curved and contorted, presenting often the irregularities seen in the bedding of sandstone. While many of the bendings in these lines may be due to original irregularities of deposition, or to contortion at the time of disturbance and alteration, there are surfaces where they present such a peculiar knotty and concentric appearance as strongly to suggest a concretionary origin. The lines are alternately light and dark red. In a few places white quartz veins with geodic quartz crystals are seen, but these do not characterize any considerable portion of the rock. All about the Devil's Lake Valley the bedding of the quartzite is quite distinct, and is made apparent by the existence of large dip surfaces, often beautifully ripple-marked. At the northern ends of both east and west bluffs of the lake many such surfaces occur. Others are seen on the sides of the railroad track about midway the length of the lake. These all give an inclination to the north of 15° to 25° , the higher figure being seldom reached, and a strike of north 80° east. The quartzite layers are

many feet in thickness, showing no internal structure whatever parallel to the general dip direction, but being affected everywhere by the curved and bent lamination alluded to. Between the quartzite beds occur layers of greasy quartz slate, usually but a few inches in width. Such a layer is well exposed on the side of the railroad track on the east side of the lake, the laminae dipping north 37° , or transverse to the bedding planes. The slate is quartzite, like that of the surrounding beds, but is penetrated by a soft, greasy mineral, and affected by slaty cleavage. As the cleavage planes of the slate approach the surface of the adjoining quartzite, they curve toward and penetrate it to a short distance. Large surfaces of quartzite, which have had one of these slaty layers removed from above them, show a peculiar ridgy appearance, evidently due to the passage into them of the slaty cleavage planes.

At the summit of the east bluff, near its southern end, indications of a somewhat lower dip than elsewhere are seen, while at Devil's Nose, surfaces occur slanting as much as 29° northward. At the latter place, many cross joints obscure the bedding, nearly all of the planes, however, sloping northward. Some very large ones were noted, with as high an angle as 82° , covered with a shining, soft, greasy film. In seams and nests in the quartzite, in this vicinity, occurs a compact, but soft, clay-like substance of a lilac color, which is penetrated by fine white strings, and contains: Silica, 62.16; alumina, 29.67; iron oxide, 4.17; lime, 0.16; water, 2.50—99.36. This substance appears to be the same as that which pervades and gives character to the quartz schists of the region, and is closely allied to the red "pipestone," that occurs with the quartzite of Barron County, and again in southwest Minnesota.

On the summits and sides of all the cliffs about the lake and valley, two sets of very marked vertical cross-joints are to be seen, the more prominent and persistent set trending north 45° west. These joints have produced, on the upper portions of the cliffs, a striking columnar appearance, the separate columns of quartzite, twenty to forty feet in height, often standing entirely detached by joint cracks from the main cliff. In some cases, intervening masses of quartzite have fallen, and left entirely isolated needles at a distance from the cliff face.

As in the ravine at the southwest corner of the lake, so also in many other places on the north bank of the ridge, horizontal ledges of sandstone and very coarse conglomerate occur, abutting against, and unconformably overlying, the quartzite. At the northern point of the east bluff, the contact of the two formations is beautifully exposed. Here the ends of columnar, joint-detached masses of the quartzite are surrounded and filled between by the horizontal sandstone, the whole capped with a heavy layer of a conglomerate composed of angular, subangular, and rounded masses of quartzite, embedded in a coarse, friable, sandy matrix, which is occasionally cemented by the brown oxide of iron, and is not unfrequently almost altogether excluded by the included boulders. The quartzite of the boulders and pebbles is the same as that of the ledges further up the bluff. Places also occur where the sand and quartzite pebbles are wedged down into the joint-cracks of the quartzite.

Eastward from the mouth of Devil's Lake Valley, in Section 29, Town 11, Range 7, the southern face of the quartzite range continues high and bold on the right hand, as far as Section 25, Town 12, Range 8, in Columbia County. On Mr. Fitzsimmon's place on Section 22, Town 11, Range 7, Sauk County, near Parphrey's Glen, and only a short distance from the south slope of the ridge, one of the highest points on the whole range of bluffs occurs, the elevation being nearly one hundred feet greater than that of the Devil's Lake bluffs. The point is in use by the United States Coast Survey, as a Signal Station. North from the Signal Station, the quartzite range has a width on top of nearly three miles. As far as Section 3, Town 11, Range 8, Columbia County, the south face of the range, except at the higher levels, where large surfaces of bare quartzite occur, is composed of sandstone, with some coarse conglomerate, which flanks the quartzite in horizontal layers. These flanking sandstones are well exposed at the mouth of the Devil's Lake gorge; in Parphrey's Glen, on the line between Sections 23 and 22, Town 11, Range 7, and again in Dorward's, or St. Mary's Glen, on the line of Sections 18 and 7, Town 11, Range 8, Columbia County. In all these places, the sandstone layers appear to possess a small dip, about 5° away from the quartzite core. At Dorward's Glen, the quartzite

is to be seen at the north end of the gorge, and lying upon and against it sixty feet of horizontal sandstone and boulder conglomerate. These are exposed on the wall of the gorge, the conglomerate forming the base of the cliff and the stream-bed, with a thickness seen of four feet. The boulders of the conglomerate are largely irregular, angular masses, reaching up to eight inches in size, and are almost entirely without surrounding matrix. The quartzite at the head of the glen is non-granular, pinkish-gray to red, and without plain bedding. East of Section 3, Town 11, Range 8, as far as the end of the range, the flanking sandstone appears to be wanting, outcrops of quartzite in places extending from summit to base of the southern face of the range. Such a place occurs on the northern side of Section 3, and southern side of Section 34, Town 12, Range 8, near Mr. Fleming's house. Here the quartzite bluff rises immediately from the north side of the Portage road, showing for the first steep ascent of 250 feet, large loose masses and rough exposures of a metamorphic conglomerate, in which matrix and pebbles are both of quartzite; the pebbles being very small, and in no way different from the matrix. From the top of this slope, a gradually rising wooded steep is crossed for about a third of a mile to a second nearly precipitous rise of over a hundred feet. The summit is of bare rock, and is a mere crest, others similar to it occurring east and west along the range. The bedding of the quartzite is distinct, the strike being north 63° east, and dip 60° north.

On Sections 34, 35, 26 and 27, Town 12, Range 8, numerous other large quartzite exposures occur. On the southeast quarter of Section 27, large outcrops on the road-side show pinkish-gray opaque quartzite with very fine greenish-black streaks (mica?).

The eastern end of the quartzite range is on Section 25, Town 12, Range 8, where the two ranges unite in the bold point that has been heretofore alluded to. On the north side of the point, the horizontal sandstone begins again to flank the quartzite. On the northwest quarter of Section 25, the road ascending the bluff shows sandstone, with a slight slant eastward, nearly to the top. Near by, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, are large rounded exposures (*roches-montonees*) of quartzite, showing on the top glacial furrows and scratches, and also several large smoothed pot-holes, the largest two feet wide and one foot deep, with connecting furrows. Occurring where no stream could now possibly run, these pot-holes are of interest, as showing the great erosion the quartzite must have undergone since their formation.

Along the northern side of the north range and westward from the eastern extremity, the flanking sandstone continues nearly to the county line. On the south side of Section 23, well up on the bluff, a steep ravine has laid bare the sandstone and quartzite nearly in contact. The quartzite here is a fine metamorphic conglomerate, in which the matrix of pinkish-white quartz embraces darker-hued pebbles one-sixteenth inch to one-quarter inch in diameter. The pebbles are very firmly attached to the matrix, and are not always well defined from it. Nests and veins of white quartz occur in this rock.

On the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 8, a deep ravine shows a great thickness of sandstone, with a bed of boulder conglomerate, dipping northward, or away from the quartzite. Further westward, along the road from Portage to Baraboo, which follows the foot of the bluff, sandstone is seen in numerous places. On the northwest quarter of Section 21, high up on the bluff, a well goes through ten feet of sandstone and then into quartzite. It is quite probable that the quartzite core is in places along here entirely covered by sandstone. The core does not extend, however, beyond the southern line of Sections 19, 20 and 21, for here wells pass through over 170 feet of sandstone. After passing the county line, the north slope of the quartzite is again free from its sandstone mask, and is to be seen in small outcrops dipping north 60° .

On Sections 23 and 26, Township 12, Range 7, the Baraboo River passes the north quartzite range in a gorge known as the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo. The passage is nearly half a mile in width, the level bottom extending to the foot of the cliffs on either side. The cliffs rise 100 feet above the river, and show finely the great beds of quartzite and associated strata. The gorge is much wider than needed by the small stream that now occupies it, and

may, as already suggested, have been at one time used by the Wisconsin, as the valley of Devil's Lake seems to have been. It is unlike the latter valley, in having been in part, at least, formed first before the Potsdam period, as indicated by the way in which horizontal sandstone and conglomerate ledges occur around the heads of steep ravines that extend down the cliff toward the main gorge. It is a combination of a paced section made along the west line of Sections 23 and 26, and of another not so carefully measured, made about forty rods further west. The first follows closely the edge of the cliff, where the quartzite beds are exposed, to the southern edge of the ridge; the other runs a little west of north from the Garrison place, in the northeast quarter of Section 27, and passes for a long distance over horizontal sandstone and conglomerate layers filling an old ravine in the quartzite.

Beginning with the north end of the section, we find, forming the north face of the range, in bold, northward-sloping ledges, quartz porphyry about 600 feet in width. This porphyry is for the most part dull red to pinkish on the weathered surface, which is a good deal altered, often iron-stained, and has generally a whitish undercrust. The least-altered specimens show a brownish-pink matrix, through which are scattered, very thickly, large facets, up to an eighth of an inch in diameter, of bright-red cleavable feldspar, and, more sparsely, minute facets of a white kind. In nearly all specimens a few small greenish-black blotches, apparently composed of fine mica scales, occur, as also small iron-stained cavities, which often show linings of minute quartz crystals. The porphyry is very distinctly bedded, showing an east-west strike, and a dip of 58° to 60° north. Toward its lowest portions, and higher up on the bluff, it becomes gradually more slaty in character, the feldspar facets, though very numerous, becoming at the same time less well defined, and the surface of the laminæ becoming covered with a soft, greasy mineral. This finally changes to a distinct schist, about eighty feet wide, containing a large proportion of the soft mineral, and allied to the greasy quartz schists occurring at Devil's Lake, but without transverse cleavage. Continuing the ascent of the bluff southward, quartzite is seen lying immediately underneath the schist, and forming the body of the ridge to the foot of its southern slope. At first this quartzite is much veined and seamed with reticulating veins of white quartz, in which fine specular iron is occasionally to be seen. At the summit of the hill, this character is less marked, and the rock is a dark reddish-purple quartzite, with a distinct tendency to a granular texture, the individual grains being vitreous and translucent, but the rock as a whole having a dull, opaque appearance. The bedding of the quartzite is not everywhere very plain. Toward the north the layers appear to conform to the directions noticed in the overlying porphyry, but further southward the inclination is much steeper, and on the south slope, near the end of the ridge, beautifully ripple-marked vertical surfaces are seen. Interstratified with the quartzite in places are some greasy-surfaced schistose layers. At the foot of the hill, near the Garrison place, the lowest member of the series is seen in a peculiar white to straw-colored quartz schist or slate. This slate occurs in regular smooth-faced, brown-tinted layers, one-sixteenth inch to three or four inches in thickness, and has a fine granular texture, the grains being of more or less angular quartz. Surrounding the grains and pervading the mass is a fine white pulverulent matrix, which renders the rock soft, and has a highly argillaceous odor when breathed upon. Only about fifteen to twenty feet are exposed. The northward dip is very plain, the edges of the layers in places being much bent out of the true inclination, which, as seen in the old shaft near by, is as much as 60° to 70° . The whole thickness of the metamorphic rocks represented in this section is not far short of 5,000 feet.

A short distance westward, and a few feet above the quartz schist just described, horizontal sandstone is quarried. Further up the bluff, this is succeeded by a great thickness, probably a hundred feet, of a horizontally bedded, coarse boulder conglomerate, the boulders chiefly of red quartzite from the rocks near by, and the matrix usually a loose, friable sand. The conglomerate rises nearly, or quite, to the summit of the ridge.

The east bluff of the Narrows does not present so fine a section as the one just described; the exposures are, however, very large. At the south point of the cliff, the elevation is 310 feet above the Baraboo, and the rock a very compact, red-tinged, slightly vitreous quartzite.

Near the middle of the cliff, a very steep ravine indents its face. On the south side, and around the head of the ravine, are horizontal ledges of a conglomerate of quartzite pebbles up to six inches in diameter, for the most part without matrix. What matrix is present appears in many places to be almost as much of a quartzite as the pebbles themselves, though in others it is sandy and friable. On the north side of the ravine, semi-translucent, amethystine quartzite is seen, unconcealed by conglomerate. Further northward, the steep north 70° -dip of the quartzite is very plain, the dip surface being often laid bare for a great distance, and giving a very steep slope to the north side of the ridge. The east cliff of the Narrows does not extend so far north as that on the west.

West from the Narrows, for about two miles, the north face of the range trends north of west, continuing to show all along beds of quartz porphyry. Since the strike throughout is east-west, the existence of a very much broader belt of porphyry than shown in the Narrows section is indicated. On the south side of the southeast quarter of Section 16, the porphyry reaches its northernmost point, showing in a bold, rocky projection. The rock here presents a dull, brownish appearance on a weathered surface, and is much fissured by weathering, the surfaces of the fissures showing generally a brownish iron stain. A schistose structure is apparent in places, and the bedding is plain, with an east-west strike, and dip of 55° north. A fresh fracture shows a compact, flaky matrix, of dark-brown to nearly black, sometimes grayish, color, the last being characteristic of altered portions. The color is not quite uniform, but is mottled with fine strings and specks of whitish or pinkish color, and of indefinite outline. This matrix fuses easily to a black glass. In altered specimens it is easily scratched by the knife; in unaltered ones the knife makes almost no impression. Sparsely scattered through it are minute white and pink feldspar facets, and still fewer large brick-red ones. In this regard the rock is quite different from that of the Narrows section.

About one eighth to one-fourth of a mile eastward from this rocky point, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, the porphyry is seen again in a large exposure, showing the same weathered appearance and bedding structure. Specimens from this place resemble the rock last described, having somewhat more numerous feldspar facets, and containing—silica, 71.24; alumina, 12.20; iron peroxide, 1.71; iron protoxide, 5.44; lime, 0.98; magnesia, 0.13; manganese oxide, 0.97; potash, 1.86; soda, 4.29; water, 0.81—99.63. The large content of soda, as compared with potash, is noteworthy.

The quartz porphyries have thus been traced along the north flank of the range from the Baraboo Narrows, in Section 23, to the south side of Section 16. Judging from the bedding directions, their whole width cannot be less than three-fourths of a mile, nor their actual thickness short of 3,200 feet. They are found nowhere else in the Baraboo region. From the description and analysis given, it will be seen that these rocks have a matrix too silicious to be purely feldspathic, through which are scattered crystals of orthoclase, possibly also of a soda feldspar, the porphyritic quartz crystal generally characteristic of quartz porphyry being absent. They are evidently nearer to true quartz porphyry, however, than to the non-silicious porphyrites.

Further west again, and until we reach the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo, in the town of Excelsior, the quartzite exposures along the north range are only occasional, as on the low ridge north of Baraboo, and on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 6.

On Sections 28 and 29, Township 12, Range 5, in the town of Excelsior, the Baraboo River breaks southward through the north quartzite range in a narrow gorge, 200 feet in depth and something more than half a mile in length, known as the Upper Narrows of the Baraboo. For most of its length the ravine is just wide enough to admit of the passage of the river, railroad and a wagon-road. Here the quartzite core of the north range is finely shown, flanked on either side, and even overtopped by the horizontal sandstone and conglomerate.

At the southern end of the section—the jaws of the Narrows—horizontal sandstone layers, alternately hard and quartzitic, and soft and friable, are seen abutting against and overlying heavy beds of northward-sloping, pinkish-gray, dark-gray and purple, vitreous quartzite. The

exact contact of the two formations is finely exposed, the sandstone filling the cracks between the layers of quartzite and including large detached masses of the latter rock. A short distance northward, along the wall of the gorge, this quartzite is terminated by a steep ravine, on the north side of which comes in the veined quartzite that forms the body of the ridge. This curiously veined rock may be described as a light to dark-reddish, sometimes purple, usually somewhat vitreous quartzite, which has been shattered throughout into small, sharply angular fragments, and these cemented together again by milky-white vein quartz, the numerous cavities in which are lined with small, brilliant, and very perfect quartz crystals. The extensive fissuring to which this rock has been subjected is indicated not only in the interlacing veins of white quartz, which often make up half the mass, but also in the frequent juxtaposition of different-looking fragments of the quartzite. Certain portions of the rock are more fissured than other neighboring portions, and then appear like wide veins into which numerous fragments of the wall rock have fallen. In some of the crystal-lined cavities, a soft white coating is noticed in the crystals. The same material is seen sometimes lying loose in the cavities, and again filling cracks in a more compact condition. According to Prof. Daniels' analysis, it contains silica, 53.15 per cent, and alumina, 45.09 per cent, the balance being water. The bedding of the veined quartzite is indistinct. It appears to stand at a high angle to the northward.

North of and overlying the veined rock is another belt of quartzite without veins, of a pinkish color, and containing much of the greasy, talc-like mineral, which, in places, imparts a highly schistose character to the rock, sometimes predominating over the quartz. In these cases, the slaty laminæ incline westward 15° , while the whole rock is intersected by east and west planes, standing at nearly 90° . The schistose layers are only in the upper portion of the belt which further south is purer quartzite, with an evident northward dip. The quartzite is overtopped for nearly the whole length of the section by horizontal sandstone and conglomerate layers. The conglomerate capping the bluff in its highest portions, and overlying the veined quartzite, shows a mass of pebbles and small boulders of the veined rock, compacted together without matrix, or with one that is very hard and quartzite-like, and of a brownish color. A fine exposure of this conglomerate is to be seen at the top of the cliff, at a point just east of the southernmost of the two railroad bridges within the Narrows, and on the south side of the bend which both gorge and river here make to the eastward. At the top of the cliff, on the north side of the bow, 140 feet above the railroad track, sandstone, partly hard and brownish, with a vitrified appearance, and partly friable, is underlaid by horizontal ledges of conglomerate, having a hard quartzite matrix, and including red quartzite pebbles and boulders of all sizes. Twenty-five feet below the top of the cliff, the junction of the conglomerate with the underlying vertically bedded quartzite is seen. As viewed from the track below, the unconformability is very striking. The conglomerate extends northward from this point, and down the side of the ravine next north of the bend of the river, to within thirty feet of the railroad track. Its lower portions show a loose, friable, brownish matrix of coarse sand, the quartzite pebbles running up to a foot in diameter, but being usually smaller than this. Below the conglomerate, and abutting directly upon the railroad track, is a cliff, twenty to thirty feet high, of coarse, brownish, friable sandstone, without pebbles, showing cross-lamination on a grand scale. North of the ravine, a low sandstone ridge is capped by the lower layers of boulder conglomerate.

On Section 31, of the town of Excelsior, is another gorge, known as the narrows of the Narrows Creek. In its structure and rock occurrences, this gorge is similar to the narrows of the Baraboo, the veined quartzite, however, being less developed than at the latter place. Between the two gorges the summit of the range is quite level.

Westward from the passage of Narrows Creek the north quartzite range curves southward to meet the north-and-south ridge that connects it with the southern or main range; in the road, near the center of Section 36, Town 12, Range 4; Reedsburg, well up on the ridge, quartzite is exposed with an east-and-west strike and dip of north 70° . This is its northern limit, and the western end of the range, for just west of the road a rocky ravine, over one hundred feet in depth, shows the quartzite flanked on the north by heavy beds of coarse conglomerate and friable

sandstone, the quartzite occurring only on the eastern wall of the ravine, the western side being altogether of sandstone.

South from the center of Section 36, along the connecting ridge, the ground rises steadily for several miles. For the first mile, horizontal sandstone ledges are seen rising to an elevation of 520 feet. In the north part of Section 13, Town 11, Range 4, Westfield, elevations of over 600 feet are reached. In this vicinity, and over a considerable area in Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24, low outcrops of quartzite occur, the area including them being all very high, and constituting a rounded swell above the general level. A long, low outcrop, near the Lutheran Church, in the southwest quarter of Section 13, shows dark, purplish red, flaky-textured quartzite, which is plainly bedded and laminated, and dips 57° northwest, the strike being north 47° east.

Southward from the quartzite outcrops, the elevation continues to be between 500 and 600 feet in Sections 23 and 26, but the only rock to be seen is horizontal sandstone. Westward from these sections the elevation remains about the same, and one passes insensibly on to the Lower Magnesian limestone. Eastward, in Sections 24 and 25, the descent of 200 feet to the headwaters of Seeley Creek is very rapidly made, and sandstone is exposed through nearly the whole vertical distance.

On Section 35, a large exposure of reddish glassy quartzite occurs in a ravine at an elevation much below that of the country occupied by sandstone to the northward. A few rods up the ravine sandstone ledges occur at a higher level. Taken together with the construction of the high country all through the east side of the town of Westfield, this outcrop is believed to indicate the existence throughout of a quartzite core only slightly covered with sandstone layers.

The outcrop just referred to is on the slope downward toward the valley of the Wisconsin, and is really the western end of the southern quartzite range. From here eastward to Devil's Lake, we find this range as bold and wide as it is east of the lake, and characterized by the same heavy timber and clay soil. In Town 10, Range 5, Honey Creek, the southern slope of the range is in the northern row of sections. On the south side of Town 11, Range 5, Freedom, are very high-rounded swells, some of which are among the highest points on the range. On the northern slope, in this town, the streams flowing north into the Baraboo set back into the ridge in deep ravines, about which sandstone sometimes occurs at high levels. On the northwest quarter of Section 22 the quartzite shows in two bluffs, 150 feet high on either side of the creek, with a distance between of about one-eighth of a mile. The rock here is for the most part closely like that at Devil's Lake, but portions are unusually light-colored, showing a light brown weathered surface, and a nearly white, slightly granular fresh fracture. Regularly interbedded is a soft, light gray, greasy, finely laminated clay slate, containing, according to analysis by A. C. Prescott, silica, 59.84; alumina and iron oxide, 35.39; magnesia, 0.10; water, 4.67—100, the iron oxide being in a very small amount only. Both quartzite and slate are plainly bedded, the strike being north 23° west, the dip 16° north.

On the road extending southward from Bloom's Station across the range into Honey Creek, horizontal sandstone ledges are seen, as far as the northwest quarter of Section 23, at an elevation of 530 feet. In the southern part of the same section, quartzite is exposed at an elevation of 700 feet, and along the east side of Section 26 an elevation of 830 feet is reached.

In the southern row of sections of Town 11, Range 6, Sumter, the south slope of the range is very bold and prominent, owing to the low ground of Sauk Prairie, which stretches from the foot of the bluffs for eight or nine miles to the southward. All along the slope toward the prairie are large rough exposures—as, for instance, on the west: Sauk road, on Section 34; in the ravine on Section 27; on the east Sauk road, in Section 35, and all along the range eastward from here to the Devil's Nose. On the north slope of the range in the northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 11, Range 6, dark-grayish, somewhat granular quartzite shows in a large exposure, with a dip of 26° north.

Within the circuit of the quartzite ranges are a few isolated points of quartzite and schistose rocks, which rise through the sandstone that forms the basement of the valley. One of these on the south line of Section 29, Town 12, Range 7, on Peck's Prairie, is a low, rounded

ridge seventy-five feet high. The rock here is a light pinkish-gray metamorphic conglomerate, composed of small rounded pebbles of quartzite 1-16th to 1-8th of an inch in diameter, imbedded in a finer-grained matrix of similar character. An obscure north 70°-dip is to be seen at a few points, and veins of milky quartz occur, carrying nests of large-surfaced, brilliant specular iron. One of these veins is seventy-five feet long and two feet wide, with nests and seams of specular iron, one to three inches wide. A few rods west of the quartzite, at the center of the north line of the northwest quarter of Section 32, horizontal sandstone ledges are seen.

Other areas showing quartzite and slate occur on Section 5, Town 11, Range 6; Section 4, Town 11, Range 5; and Section 2, Town 11, Range 5. The two former are high, rocky points, the latter a low outcrop on the river side. Still another occurs on the southeast quarter of Section 33, Town 12, Range 5, near Ableman's. Here a railway cutting passes through the point of a ridge, near the north bank of the Baraboo River. At the west end of the cutting, coarse white sandstone, in horizontal ledges, lies against a craggy cliff of light-colored quartz schist, resembling that at the south side of the section at the Lower Narrows of the Baraboo, but less regularly slaty. At the junction of the two rocks, large boulders of quartzite are included in the sandstone, which itself fills in the cracks between the layers of schist. One hundred and thirty feet from the west end of the cutting, the light-colored schist gives place to a gray or greenish clayey rock. Some of the layers are bright green in color, and marked with very fine lines of lamination. These layers are apparently quite silicious. Seventy feet further, pinkish granular quartzite is indefinitely exposed. The exposures throughout the cutting, though in places forty feet high, are very much jointed and confused. The position near the end of the ridge has caused much weathering and alteration. There is evidently a high dip, apparently to the north.

Geologically, the quartzite ranges passing through Sauk County are the most important and most interesting formations of the kind in all the Northwest.

WISCONSIN'S AMAZON.

Much the most important stream in what geologists have been pleased to term the Central Wisconsin District, is the Wisconsin River, which, with its valleys, constitutes the main topographical feature of the region comprising the greater part of eight counties. As this river washes the eastern border of Sauk County, a scientific description of it will be interesting. The total length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is about 500 miles. Rising in Lac Vieux Desert, on the summit of the Archaean water-shed, at an elevation of 951 feet above Lake Michigan, it pursues a general southerly course for 300 miles over the crystalline rocks, and then, passing on to the sandstones which form its bed for the remainder of its course, continues to the southward for some eighty miles more. Turning then westward, it reaches the Mississippi within forty miles of the south line of the State, at an elevation of only thirty feet above Lake Michigan. Like all the other streams which run to the south, southeast and southwest from the crystalline rocks, it has its quite distinct upper or crystalline rock portion. In the case of the Wisconsin, however, we may conveniently regard the river as having three distinct sections: The first including all that part from the source to the last appearance of crystalline rocks in the bed of the stream, in the southern part of Wood County; the second, that part from this point to the Dells, on the south line of Adams and Juneau Counties; and the third that portion from the Dells to the mouth of the stream. The first of these divisions is broken constantly by rapids and falls, caused by the descent south of the surface of the Archaean area, and by the obstructions produced by the inclined ledges of rocks which cross the stream. The second and third sections are alike in being almost entirely without rapids or falls, and in the nature of the bed rock, but are separated by the contracted gorge known as the Dells, which, acting in a measure as a dam, prevents any considerable rise in the river below, the water above not unfrequently rising as much as fifty feet in flood seasons, while below the extreme fluctuation does not exceed ten feet. The total lengths of the Archaean, upper sandstone and lower sandstone sections of the Wisconsin are, respectively, 300.62 and 130 miles, the distance through the Dells being about seven miles.

For a description of the course of the river more in detail, we begin with its entrance into the district in the northern part of Marathon County. From here, where the width, according to the Land Office plats, is from 300 to 500 feet, the river pursues a general southerly course through Towns 29, 28, 27, 26, 25 and 24, of Range 7 east, and Towns 24 and 23, of Range 8 east, in the southern part of Portage County. In this part of its course, the Wisconsin flows through a densely timbered country, and has, except where it makes rapids, or passes through rock gorges, a narrow bottom land, which varies in width, is usually raised but a few feet above water level, and is wider on one side than the other. Above this bottom, terraces can often be made out, with surfaces in some cases one or two miles in width. Above, again, the country surface rises steadily to the dividing ridges on each side, never showing the bluff edges so characteristic of the lower reaches of the river. Heavy rapids and falls are made at Wausau (Big Bull Falls), Mosinee (Little Bull Falls), Stevens Point, and on Section 8, Town 23, Range 8 (Conant's Rapids). All but the last named of these are increased in height by artificial dams. Two miles below the foot of Conant's Rapids, just after receiving the Plover River on the east, the Wisconsin turns a right angle to the west, and enters upon the sparsely timbered sand plains, through which it flows for a hundred miles. At the bend, the river is quiet, with high banks of sand and a few low outcrops of gneiss at the water's edge. From the bend, the course is westward for about nine miles; then, after curving southward again, the long series of rapids soon begins, which, with intervening stretches of still water, extend about fifteen miles along the river to the last rapid, at Point Bass, in southern Wood County. East of the river line, between the city of Grand Rapids and Point Bass, the country rises gradually, reaching altitudes of 100 feet above the river at points ten or fifteen miles distant. On the west, the surface is an almost level plain, descending gradually as the river is receded from. At Point Bass, the gneissic rocks disappear beneath the sandstones, which for some miles have formed the upper portions of the river banks, and now become in turn the bed-rock, and the first division of the river's course ends. The main tributaries which it receives down to this point are, on the left bank, the Big Eau Claire, three miles below Wausau; the Little Eau Claire, on the north side of Section 3, Township 25, Range 7 east, just south of the north line of Portage County; and the Big Plover, on Section 9, Township 28, Range 5 east, just at the foot of Conant's Rapids. On the right bank, the Placota, or Big Rib, about two miles below Wausau; the She-she-ga-ma-isk, or Big Eau Pleine, on Section 19, Township 26, Range 7 east, Marathon County; and the Little Eau Pleine, on Section 9, Township 25, Range 7, in Portage County. All of these streams are of considerable size and drain large areas. They all make much southing in their courses, so that their lengths are much greater than the actual distances from the sources to the Wisconsin at the nearest points, and all of them have a very considerable descent, making many rapids and falls over the tilted edges of schistose and gneissic rocks, even down to within short distances of their junctions with the main river. The streams on the west side head on the high country along the line of the Fourth Principal Meridian, about forty miles west of the Wisconsin, and at elevations from 200 to 300 feet above their mouths. Those on the east, head on the divide between the Wisconsin and Wolf, about twenty miles east, at elevations not very much less. Reaching back, as these streams do, into a country largely timbered with pine, and having so large a descent, they are of great value for logging and milling purposes.

The second section of the Wisconsin River begins at Point Bass, with a width of from 700 to 900 feet. The next sixty miles of its course, to the head of the Dells, is a southerly stretch, with a wide bow to the westward, through sand plains here and there timbered with dwarf oaks and interspersed with marshes. These plains stretch away to the east and west for twenty miles from the river bottom, gradually rising in both directions. Scattered over them, at intervals of one to ten miles, are erosion peaks of sandstone from 50 to 300 feet in height, rising precipitously from the level ground. Some of these are near and on the bank of the river, which is also, in places, bordered by low mural exposures of the same sandstone. The river itself is constantly obstructed by shifting sand-bars, resulting from the ancient disintegration of the sandstone, which in the vicinity everywhere forms the basement rock, but its course is not obstructed by rock rap-

ids. As it nears the southern line of Adams and Juneau Counties, the high ground that limits the sand plain on the west, curving southeastward, finally reaches the edge of the stream, which, by its southeasterly course for the last twenty miles, has itself approached the high ground on the east. The two ridges thus closing in upon the river have caused it to cut for itself the deep and narrow gorge known as the Dells. In the second section of its course, the Wisconsin receives several important tributaries. Of those on the east, the principal ones are Duck Creek and Ten Mile Creek in the southern part of Wood County, and the Little and Big Roche a Cris Creeks, both in Adams County. The two former head in a large marsh twenty-five miles east of, and over one hundred feet above, the main stream. The two latter head on the high dividing ridge on the west line of Waushara County, at elevations between 150 and 200 feet above their mouths. These streams do not pass through a timbered country, but have very valuable water-powers. Of those on the west, two are large and important—the Yellow and Lemonweir Rivers. Yellow River heads in Township 25, in the adjoining corners of Wood, Jackson and Clark Counties, and runs a general southerly course nearly parallel to the Wisconsin for over seventy miles, the two gradually approaching one another, and joining in Township 17, Range 4 east. The Yellow has its Archæan and sandstone sections, the former exceedingly rocky and much broken by rapids and falls, the latter comparatively sluggish and without rock-rapids. The upper portions of the river extend into the pine regions, and much logging is done in times of high water. The water-powers are of great value. The Lemonweir is also a large stream. Heading in a timbered region in the southeast corner of Jackson County, it flows southward for some distance through Monroe, and, entering Juneau on the middle of its west side, crosses it in a southeasterly direction, reaching the Wisconsin in Section 24, Township 15, Range 5 east, having descended, in its length of some seventy miles, about two hundred feet.

The Dells of the Wisconsin, as already said, is a narrow passage cut by the river through the high grounds which, after bounding its valley on both sides for many miles, have now gradually approached and joined. The total length of the gorge is about seven and one-half miles. At the upper end, about two miles north of the south line of Juneau County, the river narrows suddenly from a width of over one-third of a mile to one of not more than 200 feet. Throughout the whole length of the passage the width does not much exceed this, while in one place it is only fifty feet. The water in the gorge is very deep, although immediately above it there are broad sand flats, with scarcely enough water at low stages to float a canoe. The perpendicular sandstone walls are from fifteen to eighty feet in height, the country immediately on top of them being about one hundred feet above the river. From this level, about midway in the passage, there is a rapid rise in both directions to the summit of the high country on each side. In several places, branch gorges deviate from the main gorge, returning again to it. These are, evidently, old river channels, and are now closed by sand. The streams entering the river in this portion of its course make similar canyons on a smaller scale.

At the foot of the Dells, the Wisconsin enters upon the last section of its course, and also upon the most remarkable bend in its whole length. From a nearly southerly course, it now turns almost due east, in which direction it continues, with one or two subordinate turns, southward for about seventeen miles, through low sand-banks, as far as Portage. Here it bends abruptly south again, and, reaching its easternmost point at the mouth of the Baraboo, soon swerves around into the final southwestward stretch to the Mississippi. The cause of this long detour to the east is sufficiently evident. As the river leaves the Dells, it finds, lying directly athwart its course, the two bold quartzite ranges which extend east and west through Sauk County for upward of twenty miles, and, crossing into Columbia, finally unite about eight miles east of the county line, in a sharp and bold, eastward-projecting point, which rises 400 feet above the river bottom. Above Portage, where the Wisconsin forms the southern line of the town of Lewiston, the ground immediately north is lower than the water in the river, the heads of Neenah Creek, a tributary of the Fox, rising within a short distance of its banks. In times of high water, the Wisconsin overflows into these streams, and thus contributes much to a totally different river system. At Portage, the Fox, after flowing south of west for twenty

miles, approaches the Wisconsin, coming from the opposite direction. Where the two streams are nearest, they are but two miles apart, and are separated by a low, sandy plain, the water in the Fox being five feet below that of the Wisconsin at ordinary stages. The greater part of this low ground is overflowed by the latter stream in times of high water, and to this is chiefly due the spring rise in the Fox. After doubling the eastern end of the quartzite ranges, as already said, the Wisconsin turns again to the west, being forced to this by impinging on the north side of a high belt of limestone country, which, after trending southwest across the eastern part of Columbia County, veers gradually to a westerly direction, lying to the south of the river along the rest of its course. Soon after striking this limestone region, the river valley assumes an altogether new character, which it retains to the mouth, having now a nearly level, and, for the most part, treeless bottom, from three to six miles in width, ten to thirty feet in height, usually more on one side than on the other, and bounded on both sides by bold and often precipitous bluffs, 100 to 350 feet in height, of sandstone capped with limestone. Immediately along the water's edge, is usually a narrow timbered strip, rising two to four feet above the river, which is overflowed at high water. The line of bluffs along the south side of the valley is the northern edge of the high limestone belt just mentioned, which reaches its greatest elevations ten to fifteen miles south of this edge. In front of the main bluff face, especially in its eastern extension, are frequently to be seen bold and high isolated outliers of the limestone country. On the north bank of the bluffs are at first the edges of similar large outlying masses, but further down they become more continuous, the river crossing over the northwestward trending outcrop line of the Lower Magnesian limestone.

In this last section of its course, the Wisconsin is much obstructed by bars of shifting sand, derived originally from the erosion of the great sandstone formation which underlies the whole region, and to whose existence the unusual amount of obstruction of this kind in the river is due. The peculiar instability of these sand-bars, and their liability to form and disappear within a few hours, renders their control very difficult. In view of the enormous quantities of this already disintegrated sand in the region drained by the river and its tributaries, many of which have their entire course through sand districts, the construction of a continuous canal along the Wisconsin River, from Portage to its mouth, would appear to be the only way to utilize the natural highway from the lakes to the Mississippi, which is offered by this and the Fox Rivers. In the last section of its course, the Wisconsin receives within the limits of our district only one stream of importance, the Baraboo, which enters the river near the easternmost point of its great bend. Heading in the adjacent corners of Monroe, Vernon and Juneau Counties, at an elevation of about 400 feet above its mouth, the Baraboo runs southeastward into Sauk County, where it breaks into the valley between the two east-and-west quartzite ranges already alluded to, through a narrow gorge in the northern range. Turning then eastward, it runs along the middle of the valley between the two ranges for about fifteen miles, and then, breaking again northward through the north range, follows its northern side east to the Wisconsin. The Baraboo is a stream of very considerable size, and yields a number of excellent water-powers in the valley between the quartzite ranges, having a fall on this portion of its course of seventy feet. The tributaries on the south side of the Wisconsin, in this section of its course, are of little importance, owing to the nearness of the limestone divide. The most noteworthy is Duck Creek, which, with its branches, drains a considerable area in the towns of Pacific, Springvale and Courtland, in Columbia County, cutting a long way back into the divide.

FLORA AND FAUNA.*

On a bright July morning, of the year 1841, a keelboat, freighted with furs, floated down the Wisconsin River from Fort Winnebago.

Besides its crew, it harbored two passengers, Mr. J. Grapel, the brother-in-law of Mr. E. Rendturf, and my person, both intending to land on the western bank of the river, at a point

* Early Journalists of P. G. T. Emmons.



Philip Hoefler.

SAUK CITY.

styled Sauk Prairie. About noon the same day, the craft cast anchor at the coast of Prairie du Sac, in shallow water. The obliging boatmen, being French Canadians, voluntarily carried our persons on their backs through the surf, and soon after we received the welcome of Messrs. Rendturff and a few other persons, who had noticed the arrival of two new-comers.

My object at that time was not to settle in the Wisconsin Valley, but to study the flora and fauna and make general observations connected with natural sciences. Forty years ago, all the country west of the Wisconsin River up to the Rocky Mountains was left blank on the maps, and styled Wisconsin Territorium. Therefore, on of the first proceedings I engaged in was to determine by astronomical observation the point of landing. This was near the present Sauk City bridge, in latitude 43 degrees and 15 minutes north, and about 89 degrees 38 minutes west longitude from Greenwich. After knowing where I was, the counting-up of the houses near the river bank in the village of Westfield, the present Sauk City, was easily performed. The footings of all the streets added together amounted to one frame building occupied, one frame school and meeting house, one two-story frame building in progress of finishing, and a few log cabins. A mile north of Westfield, near the river bank also, the present village of Prairie du Sac, another settlement, was located, the buildings of which did not outnumber those of the lower town. The settlement west from the river had extended to a distance of three miles, and amounted to about four families. To the northwest, in the present town of Sumter, near the Baraboo Bluffs, a settlement of about six families had located. And last, further north, on the Baraboo, a saw-mill was in operation.

After having been introduced into almost every log cabin, and having shaken hands with the polite and obliging pioneers, we may be permitted to direct our attention for a short time to the scenery that surrounds us, near and distant, and strive to catch a slight impression of the contours of the landscape.

Nature had then entered the zenith of the summer season. To the north, about six miles distant, rising abruptly from the prairie, extending east and west, lay the Baraboo Bluffs, densely clothed by a luxurious growth of timber; to the west, the outline was indented with outlyers of bluffs, which served in a great measure to relieve the monotony, while the southern margin of the prairie was girded by a belt of oak openings that divided in a marked line the prairie from the lowlands of the south. At a distance of about fourteen miles could be seen the Blue Mounds, the highest landmarks of the Northwestern plains, while on the east the Wisconsin River coursed, its banks garnished by a narrow belt of timber, and the stream itself being interspersed by a series of islands, which sustained a most luxuriant vegetation of mixed forest trees; and now last, but not least, a beautiful green prairie carpet, dotted with innumerable flowers of great variety, lay beneath our feet, and stretched away beyond the verge of the horizon. Suffice it to say, the landscape of Sauk Prairie, in its uncultivated aspect, was appropriate to leave a very favorable impression on every mind susceptible to Nature's charms. Therefore, it is not surprising that a spot on the earth, where nature offered so many inducements for home-seeking men, was not passed over by the pioneer without accepting the invitation to stop and build up a home. The latter remarks apply to some extent to myself, for extensive journeys afterward over the Western Continent, and by sea and land in both hemispheres of the globe, did not expunge the impression left by the lovely spot above considered.

But there was much else to be considered that contributed to the rapid settlement and prosperity of Sauk County, the productivity of the soil ranking foremost. The topography of the county sustains the suggestion that the soil of the area covered by the county is of very diverse composition and of variable chemical combinations, and is therefore adapted to furnish the various ingredients of life necessary for a great variety of agricultural plants. If we study the flora of the twin range of the Baraboo Bluffs somewhat close, and compare the result of our investigation with the variety of trees and shrubs that are indigenous to the whole State of Wisconsin, we gain the information that a relatively large percentage of the inhabitants of the forests and fields of the State are represented in Sauk County. The majority of vegetables foreign to Sauk County favor either particular localities or else the border of the great lakes.

The range of the Baraboo Bluffs is for a great extent covered by glacial drift, the progressive disintegration of which furnishes a soil that contains an abundance of food for plants in general. The dissolution of the magnesian limestone formation generates a productive soil for all cereals, but where the deposits of the Potsdam sandstone predominate, the soil is of inferior quality. Yet this, in its natural state, furnishes nourishment for some shrubs and herbaceous plants. Luckily the greater part of Sauk County is not desolated to any extent with the last-mentioned unproductive soil.

In connection with the cultural development of the county of Sauk, we return once more more to Sauk Prairie, as the principal treeless area of the county is termed, which is occupied by the town of Prairie du Sac and by the greater part of the towns of Sumter and Merrimack. Sauk Prairie is the cultivated starting-point of Sauk County. What the nursery is to the orchard, that has Sauk Prairie been to the county.

The people here, favored by an area of productive land where scarcely a single root obstructed the plow on sixty and more square miles, and where timber for log cabins and all farm purposes lies close at hand in every direction, were enabled in a few years to supply the new-comers with the necessities indispensable to starting new farms. The basin of Sauk Prairie, now closely dotted by neat farmhouses and barns, was in ancient times intersected by rambling water-courses, for in some sections the subsoil reveals a layer of clay of equal composition for many square miles overlying pebbles and gravel. Granitic and gneissoidic boulders of three feet in diameter, lying near the surface, are sometimes met with from four to seven miles distant from the bluffs and several miles west of the present river bed, and a sandy ridge, the backbone of the prairie, strikes from east to west to the length of six miles. Not unfrequently we meet, by penetrating several feet deep, within the square of a few acres, the evidences of a stream bed covered by brick clay. All these prehistoric evidences prove that the ultimate condition of the prairie basin depended on the diminution of water flowing from north to south.

Now, having related a few facts concerning the variable condition of the subsoil of Sauk Prairie, it may be easier to account for the great variety of plants in some sections of the country; whilst another tract of land, having the same surface soil, produces a relatively small variety of indigenous plants. The topography of a country largely influences the climate; and this is in a limited degree the case in the area of 800 square miles, which is covered by Sauk County. On the northern slopes of the Baraboo Bluffs, crops may be grown to advantage that would not yield a remunerating harvest on the prairie, and yet the soil in both locations may be the same. Favored by the configuration of the ground occupied by the county, and also aided by a productive soil, the flora of Sauk County is exceptionally numerous in variety.

Of the prominent forest trees, we mention only the oak in six and more varieties, the maples (soft and sugar), the ash, elm, poplar, birch, linden, hickory, butternut, cherry, mountain ash, crab apple, tamarack, and a variety of trees secondary in value. Trees of the pine order present themselves occasionally, but in small groves only. Of indigenous plants, collected by my youngest son Herman (who inherited from his father the inclination to study natural objects) in the town of Prairie du Sac, the variety of species numbers nearly six hundred. Of these, ninety-five species belong to the grass and sedge tribe; seventeen species are ferns; twelve species are orchids; the remaining varieties of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants are shared by different species. But the above number falls far short of representing the variety growing forty years ago in this section, before the plow invaded the prairie and oak openings.

I herewith submit the result of my observations on the rain-fall in Sauk County, taken since 1859. I have in that time made observations on the weather and aurora borealis phenomena six times a day, and will soon publish a work of 500 pages on the subject: 1860, 32.09 inches; 1861, 40.89; 1862, 45.52; 1863, 32.37; 1864, 28.36; 1865, 30.88; 1866, 24.50; 1867, 31.28; 1868, 19.36; 1869, 35.80; 1870, 25.21; 1871, 30.47; 1872, 19.05; 1873, 26.77; 1874, 21.67; 1875, 24.55; 1876, 27.63; 1877, 28.22; 1878, 38.56; 1879, 27.47.

CHAPTER IX.

BARABOO.

FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO—ADVENT OF THE PIONEERS—THE FIRST VILLAGE SURVEYS—BARABOO IN 1847—THE BARABOO CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION—SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE RAILROAD AND ITS BENEFICENT RESULTS—THE BUSY BARABOO—THE POST OFFICE—GOVERNMENT—ORGANIZED AS A VILLAGE—THE BARABOO WHISKY WAR—THE RIVER ON A RAMPAGE—ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BARABOO"—AN IMMORTAL BROTHERHOOD—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BARABOO—BANKS—A PRESIDENT IN BARABOO—EDUCATIONAL—RELIGIOUS—HOTELS—THE TOM PAINE ANNIVERSARY—SECRET SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE—ÆSTHETIC AND SOCIAL LIFE—THE CARDIFF GIANT—THE HOME OF THE DEAD—OLLA-PODRIDA—LYONS—MANCHESTER.

FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Wisconsin having been organized as a Territory in April, 1836, its first Governor, Henry Dodge, after perfecting the arrangements for its government, took the initial steps toward securing a cession to the United States of the remainder of the Winnebago territory. By treaties held with this Indian tribe, in 1829-1832, all their lands south and east of the Wisconsin River had been acquired by the General Government. A large area of territory west of that stream, including the whole of the present county of Sauk, still belonged to them. In the summer of 1837, Gov. Dodge, having consulted with the principal Winnebago chiefs and ascertained their views, proceeded to the national capital to perfect arrangements for a second treaty. In this he was successful. Even at that early date, a large number of adventurous individuals, anxious to lay claim to the fertile lands of the Winnebagoes when they could legally do so, impatiently awaited the result of Gov. Dodge's negotiations.

Henry Dodge, Jr., a son of the Governor, was then located at Mineral Point, at that time a scene of much activity in consequence of the recently discovered lead mines. Being in communication with his father in Washington, he occupied an important position as one naturally calculated to receive the first information relative to the success or failure of the negotiations then pending. Among the few individuals enjoying the confidence of young Dodge were two Milesian miners—Archibald Barker and Andrew Dunn—names not unfamiliar in the subsequent history of Sauk and Columbia Counties. When, in November, 1837, the last treaty with the Winnebago Indians had been signed, ceding to the United States Government all their lands east of the Mississippi River, Gov. Dodge at once conveyed the intelligence to his son in advance of its public announcement. Messrs. Barker and Dunn were not disappointed in their anticipated receipt of information upon the subject; but the sequel illustrates the proverb that "haste makes waste."

Taking their departure from Mineral Point, they proceeded northward in the direction of the Baraboo Valley, of which they had already heard favorable reports from roving Indians. They reached the Wisconsin River at a point a few miles south of the present site of Sauk City, constructed a light raft and were soon across the stream. They passed over the sand plains of Lower Sauk Prairie, and pushed on through the more inviting region further north. A deep-worn Indian trail led them through the dark and lonesome ravines and over the grand old hills east of Devil's Lake, and, finally, to the banks of a considerable body of water, which, from its sluggish appearance, they supposed to be a bayou belonging to "the sand-island stream," the Wisconsin. Following the trail toward the West, in search of a convenient crossing (Mr. Barker says he then believed the *end* of the bayou could not be far away, and that they would soon pass *around* it) they discovered that the water moved, almost imperceptibly, in the opposite direction

to that which they were traveling. Soon they came to a place where the water was more shallow, and they saw that it was a living, moving stream, and, for the first time, discovered that they were on a *river*, of considerable width and volume. It was the Baraboo, the stream that threads the center of the valley of which they were in search. A low, rumbling sound, which became more and more distinct to their expectant ears as they pursued their journey, told of rushing waters, and sped them on in eager anticipation of new disclosures. The winding trail soon brought them again to the water's edge; and here they beheld the famous Baraboo Rapids, now so dextrously harnessed to turbine wheels. Near by, they found a rude log bridge, partially the work of man, but chiefly the result of floods, which had carried the drift-wood from above and lodged it upon the rocks, over which the translucent waters of the Baraboo leaped in apparent ecstasy. Crossing to the opposite shore of the stream, the adventurous explorers again struck the Indian trail and continued their westward course, passing over ground now included in the village limits of Baraboo. Rounding a heavily wooded hill and turning slightly to the north, the trail led them to a large open space almost surrounded by forest trees and undergrowth. It proved to be an abandoned Indian corn-field, and, to the agricultural mind, was like an oasis in a desert; for here were several acres of land almost ready for the plowshare. The merits of the stream for water-power purposes having previously been discussed by the claim hunters, they resolved to go no farther, and at once made preparations to camp for the night; for the shades of evening had overtaken them, and the chilly November atmosphere was a sufficient admonition that nature's shelter must be sought. Here, beneath the protecting branches of a stalwart oak, the weary men were soon lost in sleep, dreaming, mayhap, of happy homes and plenty; for, although they were in a new and strange region, far away from friends, their hopes were bright, their slumbers golden-visions.

The next morning, the two hardy miners set about the task of building a cabin, having brought with them the necessary tools. During the following day, while Barker and Dunn were busily engaged at work, having reared the walls of their prospective shanty to a height of five or six feet, their progress was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a band of Indians, who, in angry tones and with threatening manners, interposed their objection to further proceedings, and demanded that the new-comers leave the premises immediately. The irate natives emphasised their expressed disapprobation by tearing down the unfinished cabin. The two white men—and on that occasion they were unusually white—attempted to explain matters, telling the Indians of the recently matured negotiations between their leading chiefs and the "Great Father," but all to no purpose. The information was not official. The great chiefs had not yet notified their people of the fact that a treaty had been made, and, until such notification came from the proper authorities, no pale-faced pre-emptor of Indian corn-fields would be permitted to live upon the west side of the Wisconsin River, unless at the peril of his life. Such was the import of the red man's wish, clearly expressed in his repeated ejaculation, *putekachee*, and the two white men knew too much of the Indian character to disobey.

Gathering their little stock of provisions, their blankets and axes, they quietly withdrew, leaving the Indians in possession. Following the Baraboo River along its north bank, they reached the Wisconsin and camped for the night. The next morning they pushed on up that stream until they came to a point opposite "the Portage." Crossing to the opposite shore, they visited Fort Winnebago, where they remained a few days, undetermined as to future movements. During their stay at the Fort, Hugh McFarlane, with whom they were acquainted, came up from Mineral Point. He, too, had been favored with special information concerning the treaty with the Winnebagoes, and was in search of a claim. McFarlane said he had good reason to believe a city would some day be built near the "carrying-place" (the Portage). Aside from the Fort buildings, there were then less than half a dozen houses within a radius of fifty miles, but there were indications that the interest then centering about Fort Winnebago would result in a large permanent settlement in that vicinity. Procuring a stock of provisions, Barker, Dunn and McFarlane crossed the Wisconsin River and made a joint claim of the land opposite the west end of the portage, in the belief that this would prove to be the most favorable point for the loca-

tion of the prospective city. Here they constructed a cabin of logs, chinking the cracks between with a composition of mud and grass; but, soon after its completion, the grass took fire in the middle of the night, and the entire structure was destroyed, together with the effects of the occupants, including their boots, hats and coats, the occupants themselves barely escaping with their lives. In this sad plight the three men crossed the river on the ice and reached the Fort early the next morning, their feet sore and bleeding, having walked nearly two miles over the frozen earth. As soon as convenient, they returned to Mineral Point, making the trip on foot, wrapped in blankets, their pedal extremities encased in Indian moccasins.

Barker returned to Baraboo Valley in 1841, and, with a party of loggers, proceeded to the head-waters of the Baraboo River, where he superintended the cutting of the first "run" of logs that ever passed down this stream. The logs were sawed at the mill of Wood & Rowan, and Mr. Barker floated the lumber down the Baraboo and Wisconsin Rivers to Dekorra, in Columbia County. In the winter of 1842-43, he again went up the river with a crew of six men and four teams, for the purpose of cutting and launching another "run" of logs. The snow was two feet deep on the mountain, and the party were nine days traveling thirty miles, being compelled to cut roads and to blaze the streams along the entire route. Mr. Barker declares that to have been the coldest winter he has ever experienced in Wisconsin. Before reaching the pines his feet were so badly frozen that it became necessary for him to have medical attendance. Being unable to walk, he proceeded to Fort Winnebago in a wagon and remained there under treatment until early in the spring, having suffered the loss of all the toes of his right foot. Returning to the pines as soon as he was able to travel, he succeeded in getting together a large number of logs, and when the river opened in March, ran them to Wood & Rowan's mill. Here they lay until the sharp tooth of the saw until June, 1843, when, during the great freshet of that spring, they went over the dam, and, together with the saw-mill, were carried to the Gulf of Mexico. After this calamity, which also worked untold ruin to many others, Mr. Barker, in casting up accounts, found that he had but five toes and one horse—"a very sorry nag." The loggers soon abandoned the fear of accidents, obtaining therefor the land he now lives upon in Sec. 29, town of Lexington. Since then his experience has been varied. The first winter he raised his head to Homol's mill, near Dodgeville, Iowa County, giving half of his crop to have the other half ground into flour, and paying cash for ferriage over the Wisconsin River. And yet he was more fortunate than most of his neighbors, who, having neither money nor teams, were compelled to grind their grain in coffee-mills.

ADVENT OF THE PIONEERS.

The first settlement at the Baraboo Rapids resulting in permanent location commenced in 1839, with the coming of Eben Peck, Wallace Rowan, Abram Wood and James Van Slyke. Mr. Peck was probably the first of these to make a claim to any portion of the territory in this region. Messrs. Rowan and Wood came about the same time, or very shortly after. The particulars of the settlement of these parties will be found in a subsequent article of this chapter, devoted to the different water-powers. Wallace Rowan is accredited with having been the first settler in Columbia County. He lived near the present site of Poynette, and kept a sort of half-way house between Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago, where he numbered among his guests many persons whose names have since become eminently connected with the history of Wisconsin. He came to Sauk County in company with Abram Wood in 1839. The two made a claim of the land and water-site at the "Upper Ox-bow" of the Baraboo River, and built a saw-mill thereon, the first mill on this stream. Rowan had a large family; he lived with them near the Upper Ox-bow. Wood was also a man of family, his wife being a squaw, the daughter of the Indian chief Dekorra. She is represented as having been a superior woman, considering this fact, while Wood is remembered as the terror of the country. He was a very large man, of dauntless energy, fearless and daring; a hard drinker, rough and profane, and most terrible when angered, if under the influence of liquor. A few anecdotes may serve to illustrate the character of the man. He was peaceable enough when sober, but when tipsy he went prowling

around the country in a lawless way, helping himself to anything he desired, and taking vengeance on those whom he did not like. One night he entered the cabin of one of his neighbors and deliberately carried off a keg of beer. He was discovered in that act by the lady of the house, who grabbed him in the back by his shirt, he being coatless, and demanded that he should relinquish the beer. This he showed no disposition of doing, and, her grip being a firm one, he dragged her a considerable distance, bawling out the while at the top of his voice, "Keep fast hold, madam, and I'll take you straight to h—l!" His taking of a Mississippi River steamboat at an early day is quite amusing, and shows the fearlessness of the man's nature. He and three others who styled themselves the "Baraboo Rushers," took passage on a steamboat for Saint Louis. On the way, one of the boatmen took ill with the cholera, which was raging at the time. The idea of the cholera on board caused much consternation, and it was decided to leave the sick man on shore. But none of the crew would venture near him, so great was their fear of the disease. Then up spoke Abe: "Give us a blanket, and we, the Baraboo Rushers, will take him ashore. We ain't afereed of man or devil, much less a gripe in the stomach." A blanket was furnished, and at the next landing the four men took the victim off, carrying him straight to the hotel. "We want a bed for a sick man," said Abe to the landlord. "Beds all full," was the reply. "Show me one, I'll empty it d—d quick," retorted Abe. But the landlord was not disposed to do so. Meanwhile, the captain, considering that the "Baraboo Rushers" were exposed to the infection, concluded that then was his time to get rid of them; and without a touch of the bell put the boat out from the landing and continued the journey. The "Rushers," seeing the state of affairs, dropped the sick man on the hotel porch, and started after the boat. They were all good swimmers, and in a very short time they "overhauled her." To say they were angry does not half express what their feelings were. As soon as he touched the deck, Abe began to swear, and such swearing even those boatmen had never heard. He cursed all of the crew from the highest to lowest, up and down and every other way. At last, the captain threatened to put him ashore. This was the signal for a row. The "Rushers" were armed after the manner of backwoodsmen, with tomahawks, knives and revolvers. Flourishing these, they sprang forward for a battle. The suddenness of the attack and the daring of the men, so surprised the captain and crew that they surrendered without a struggle. When he had them completely at his mercy, Abe flourished his tomahawk over the captain's head and cried: "We don't want your d—d old rickety boat, but we intend to teach you that the Baraboo Rushers are not to be trifled with. This craft never lands again until we say so, nor starts till we get ready. If that don't suit you, we will run her to h—l in spite of you." The captain was very willing to agree to the terms, and for the remainder of the trip the "Rushers" had things their own way.

Some years later Abe Wood was killed, not far from Baraboo, by being pitched backward in a wagon, and thus having his neck broken.

Rosaline Peck* was the first white woman who ever looked on Baraboo Valley. She came here with her husband, Eben Peck, and his brother Luther, in the fall of 1839. They made the trip from Madison to Sauk Prairie in a carriage. From thence they were obliged to travel on horseback, following an Indian trail to the Baraboo River. The water was very high, and Mr. Peck advised his wife not to cross the river, but she was determined to see the claim made by Mr. Peck a few months previous, and so swam her horse across at the expense of a thorough wetting.

Capt. Levi Moore* looked in on this part of the world in 1840. He at first thought that he could not live in so wild a country, and was about turning his face in another direction, when he accidentally met Mrs. Peck. Her bright, hopeful face caused a re-action of feeling. If a little woman like her could endure the hardships, he certainly could. So he remained.

What is known as the middle mill-power was claimed in June, 1844, by George W. Brown, a resident of Whitewater. The land was pre-empted in 1846, at the land sale, by William Brown,† a brother of George, who deeded it for the claimant. George W. Brown, upon his

* Now residing in Baraboo.

† Now a lawyer of Baraboo.

arrival in 1844, immediately set about improving the power, and, in August of the same year, Marvin Blake, a brother-in-law of the Browns, George Grant and several workmen made their advent here, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a saw-mill at that point. While excavating for the mill, the workmen found the remains of a mammoth, some eight feet from the surface. The position of the bones showed the animal to have been some thirty-six feet long. The bones, though apparently well-kept, on being taken from their resting place, gradually air-slacked and became dust. The mill was in running order the next spring, but, in 1847, it proving insufficient for the amount of work to be done, a better and larger mill was erected on the same power. A few months previous to the erection of the saw-mill, its proprietors had built a grist-mill on the opposite or north side of the river, and this was the first grist-mill on the Baraboo. It began work with one run of stone.

W. H. Canfield came to this part of the country in 1842. He found his way hither from Madison by means of marked trees, the road having been surveyed, but not improved. He took up some land near Skillet Falls, some three miles from Baraboo. Himself and wife lived in a dry-goods box for six weeks, and until the erection of a log house was effected. Hiram Webster, now a blacksmith on Third street, was also one of the comers of 1842.

The building of the mills of course brought many new-comers, and as early as 1845, quite a village had sprung up. Previous to this, times had been hard for the settlers. People pounded the wheat and corn they used for bread, or ground it in hand-mills. Capt. Moore had a hand-mill which for a time served the whole country. Money was not to be had, and people had great trouble in securing their lands from parties who went about "jumping claims," the settlers, in many cases, not being able to make the necessary improvements to hold them, and having no means to defend their rights. Even when the land came into market, in 1846, few if any were prepared to attend the sale. But at or near that time, Maxwell purchased from the Government the mill claim held by Eben Peck, and in 1848 moved here with his family. The Pecks had previously let a portion of their claim pass into the hands of Auguston Haraszthy, and he had erected a small frame house near the dam, and had opened a store there. This building the Maxwells purchased in order to obtain an undisputed title. They then built, on what is now the east side of the square, the first frame building on the north side of the river. This was for a long time known as the "corner store." The same year, 1847, the Western Hotel was erected by Col. Sumner. D. K. Noyes† came to town the same year, and found the Western in process of building on his arrival. This hotel was kept for a time by Col. Sumner, and later was many years under the supervision of William Wallace.

In 1845, Lewis Hayes, Delando Pratt and Josiah Hayes bought a portion of the middle power and erected a shingle and lath mill, and a chair-factory. Philarmon Pratt,* in 1847, bought the saw-mill and a half-interest in the water-power. The next year he settled with his family at this place.

The first physician in Baraboo was Dr. Charles Cowles. He came from Ohio to Milwaukee in 1846. Milwaukee at that time had less than two dozen houses in it. Leaving his wife and child in the Milwaukee woods, he went to Baraboo, or rather to the residence of his father, Judge Lauren Cowles, a short distance below Baraboo. The Judge started immediately after his son's wife and child, but, owing to the bad state of the roads, it took two weeks to make the trip. The Doctor began to practice at once in this part of the country. But that was up-hill work in those days. In January, 1847, he showed, on one occasion, a most remarkable endurance—going after supper to see a patient a distance of sixty-four miles, facing a keen north wind, and stopping for neither rest nor refreshments of any kind. The next year, the Doctor came to Baraboo and purchased the two lots where his residence now is. The total cost of the lots was \$7. He still continues to practice here.

David, Samuel and Simeon Crandall, brothers, in company with Ira Angle and G. W. Knapp, came to Baraboo in 1846, and the five and their families moved into the log schoolhouse on the south side, where they remained until buildings could be erected.

* Now residing in Baraboo.

Another arrival of 1846 was the Walbridges, Elisha and Eleazer, brothers. The former died in the army. Eleazer Walbridge is a real estate and insurance agent, still residing here. Mr. Herschinger came to town the same year.

THE FIRST VILLAGE SURVEYS.

At the land sale which took place in 1846, one of the County Commissioners, Prescott Brigham, purchased the quarter-section of land now included in Baraboo proper, with his own money, for the county. The Commissioners platted a village, having the court house square in the center, and named it Adams, at the suggestion of Mr. Brigham, who held the Adams family, of Massachusetts, in great esteem. This was done in April, 1847. The village of Adams is described as follows in the field-notes of Charles O. Baxter, the surveyor: "Commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 12, Range 6; thence east forty chains to the quarter-post between Sections 35 and 36; thence south thirty-nine chains sixty-four links to the section corner on the town line; thence west on said line thirty-one chains fifty links to the Baraboo River; thence north forty-one and west four chains; thence north seventy-eight and west six and eight one hundredths chains to an open line through Section 35; thence north thirty-five chains fifty-five links to the place of beginning—the plat covering the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 6, except a small fraction on the south side of the river."

About the same time, George Brown caused a survey to be made of his property, the greater portion of which lay south of the river. He called his plat Baraboo. From the field-notes of the surveyor, we find the boundaries of the plat to have been as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 2, Town 11, Range 6; from thence south six chains thirty links to the Baraboo River (eight chains fifty-eight links to the south bank of the river); thence south twenty-two chains seventy-five links; thence west twenty chains; thence north thirteen chains; thence east twenty chains to the east line, one chain seventeen links south of the river—the plat covering forty acres, a strip equal to about thirty lots lying along the south side of the river, being "reserved for private use" by Mr. Brown for mill and other purposes. The plat extended north of the river to the extent of thirty-four lots, 62x132 feet in size.

On the 14th of January, 1849, the Board of County Commissioners ordered that the name of the village plats of Adams and Baraboo, as they then (and do now, in fact) appeared upon record in the Register's office, be changed and known by the name of Brooklyn. The villages continued to be separate, however, until the village charter, which was obtained in May, 1866, united them under the name the place now bears. At the suggestion of the postal authorities in Washington, in 1852, the name of Adams was dropped. The post office was thereafter known as Baraboo. The following additions have been made to the original plats: Mrs. Peck's First Addition, June 15, 1849; Wallace's Addition, August 9, 1849; Mrs. Peck's Second Addition, July, 1855; English's Addition, November, 1856; Moore & Drown's Addition, April, 1860; Thomas' Addition, May, 1873; Camp's Addition, September, 1873; Brown's Addition, October, 1873; Langdon's Addition, July, 1874. In July, 1855, R. G. Camp laid out an addition east of Mrs. Peck's Addition, which he called the village of Litchfield—a favorite name with the Judge, he having been born in Litchfield, Conn.—and his son Arthur made an addition to the village of Litchfield in September, 1873. These two last additions are not incorporated with the village.

BARABOO IN 1847.*

In the spring of the year 1847, I arrived with my wife and family at the village of St. Charles, in the State of Illinois, where my wife's sister, with her husband, John Lock, and family, had taken up their residence. The fever and ague prevailed everywhere in the West that season. To a new-comer it was discouraging. Mr. Lock had gone to Baraboo with his son Lafayette, and his wife (now Widow Nelson), who with his daughter still reside in Baraboo, was waiting the result of his exploration. I was introduced to Mr. Eber Crandall, who had been to

*By Charles Armstrong.

Baraboo, and had entered lands upon which he intended to locate as soon as possible. His three brothers (David, Samuel and Simeon) and two sisters, with their husbands and families, had already taken up their abode at Baraboo. Seeing that the ague prevailed in St. Charles, and, as far as I could learn, everywhere throughout Illinois, I concluded to start for Baraboo, where Eber Crandall assured me that the disease did not prevail. I accompanied a man from Canada, whose name I cannot recall, he having a team and covered wagon. At that time, corn was one shilling and oats 10 cents per bushel; hence our supplies did not cost much. We went by the way of Sun Prairie, my fellow-traveler having a desire to visit an acquaintance who had the previous year taken up his residence on that prairie. We stopped at Waterloo overnight and in the morning struck Sun Prairie, which at that time included all the prairie between Waterloo and Mineral Point. We drove all day and met only one person, from whom we could get no information. Fearful of getting lost and night coming on, we struck for the timber, and, fortunately, right to the shanty of my comrade's friends, where we stayed all night. We started early in the morning for Dekorra, on the Wisconsin River, at which place we found a deserted blacksmith shop and other marks of an abandoned settlement. We perceived a ferry-boat on the other side of the river, and by waving our handkerchiefs, at length persuaded the boatman to come over, and we were landed safe on the west side of the Wisconsin River. We then drove over the bluffs, on the summit of which there was here and there a settler. I remember one, named Lewis, an Irishman, who had served in the United States Army and received his discharge at Fort Winnebago. Descending the bluffs to the Baraboo River, we found no habitation in sight, but discovered a rope fast to a tree and extended across the river, and on the opposite bank was a ferry-boat. We yelled and halloosed, and, at length, discovered a tin horn suspended on a small burr oak tree. Finally, after repeated blowings by first one and then the other, we perceived a woman running, who jumped into the boat, took hold of the rope and pulled the boat across to us. There was quite a rapid current in the river, and in her efforts to get the boat across the woman blistered her hands. Imagine our surprise on finding her a most intelligent lady. She informed us that her husband, Andrew Garrison, had gone over to their former home on Sauk Prairie, and that the hired help was with William Eiky, at the limekiln. Mrs. Garrison (afterward Mrs. Dr. Taylor) directed us where to find feed for the horses, and prepared for us an excellent dinner; and, after partaking heartily, we started for the county seat. As we passed up the Baraboo Prairie, we saw here and there a breaking-team turning over the virgin soil. We passed Mrs. Peck's place. She was at that time engaged in having a house built, while she and her family occupied a shanty in the rear of her present residence. Opposite here, Frederick Stanley had erected a shanty, which he and his family occupied. I expected to see something of a town, but on we drove, and just as the sun was setting we came up to a log house, over the door of which was a buck's horn. I jumped out of the wagon, and, the door being open, entered. The house consisted of one large room, in the middle of which, seated around a table, were some half-dozen men in red shirts, playing cards. Finding I was not observed, I started back to the wagon, feeling alarmed for our ladies. At a short distance, I perceived a tall, stout-built man, and, stepping up to him, I said, "Sir, is there no other place that a stranger could get accommodations over night, only there?" pointing to the buck's horn. I discovered in his features an open, manly expression, and intuitively felt that we were safe. He opened his broad, frank mouth, and said, "Yes, if you will take up with such accommodations as I have in my little house, you are welcome," at the same time starting with me toward the house. On entering, I found a house unsurpassed for cleanliness—in fact, one of the cleanest I ever had my foot in. This was the home of Alexander Crawford. Here he lived with his wife and his son John. Although the couple were somewhat advanced in years, they seemed to be perfectly happy. Here I met my brother-in-law, John Lock, who was boarding with them. He had located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and sent his son back to St. Charles after cattle, intending to break up and improve the land, and move up his family as soon as possible; but when his son Lafayette arrived at St. Charles, he found a recruiting rendezvous bidding up for volunteers for the Mexican war, and he enlisted. His love for army life never forsook him. He

was among the first to enlist in the three-months service of the late war, and soon after being discharged, on the expiration of the time of his enlistment, he re-enlisted, and was Orderly Sergeant of Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry. So he was in the first and in the last battle of the rebellion. Mr. Remington, then a young attorney, was boarding at Crawford's, and acting agent for the County Commissioners in disposing of lots at the county seat, then called the village of Adams. I bought some three or four, not intending that I would ever settle on them. I looked around for a day or two, but it was such a wilderness of a country that I could see no prospect of making my business at all profitable. I could not see where customers were to be found that would sustain a tailoring establishment. I started back for St. Charles, stopping on the way at Madison, Janesville, Beloit and other villages, in all of which business was dull and aque prevailing. I returned to St. Charles, not knowing or having determined where I would locate. Eber Crandall assured me that in a very short time Baraboo would be a large town. I finally hired teams, and, with wife and two children, started thitherward. The last day of our journey we reached the foot of the bluffs about sunset, and put up at the Hoover tavern. It was kept by Mr. Hoover's son-in-law, Job Barstow. Mr. Barstow piloted us in the morning over the bluffs. On the way, we met people who were returning from the Fourth of July celebration, which, I learned, had been held at the house of Mrs. Peck, at Baraboo. We passed over what was called the west road, and crossed the river near Wood & Moore's mill. We passed near the house occupied by Abraham Wood and the saw-mill known as Moore's & Wood's mill. The village of Lyons had the same year, or previously, been laid out, but, owing to the enterprise of George and William Brown, who had that season selected the quarter-section of land adjoining for a county seat, the few settlers at Lyons felt somewhat jealous at the superior prospects and advancement of Baraboo. We drove on down to Brown's mill and crossed a rude bridge which spanned the river near where the present bridge stands. Erastus Langdon had built a house (i. e., had an inclosed frame). He kindly proffered us shelter, and his kind lady prepared for us a good dinner.

Dr. S. P. Angle at that time occupied a shanty near where John Loy's shop now stands. He introduced me to Col. Maxwell, who was then engaged in the framing of a building which was afterward known as Maxwell's store, and stood on the corner where the Burrington Brothers afterward built a better one. I was greatly discouraged, but the old Colonel, who most of his life had pioneered it, gave me every encouragement possible. He told me that Col. Sumner had gone east to Ohio after his family, and would build a good hotel. He introduced me to old Mr. Canfield, who was a generous, good, kind-hearted man, who proffered me house room free of expense till such time as I could build. My family, in the meantime, was at the house of Erastus Langdon, who kindly proffered to shelter us until we should conclude what we would do. Daniel Kelsey, then a young man, was boarding with them. I finally purchased Mr. Langdon's house, and he moved out and into a shed. Marvin Blake, a brother-in-law of Mr. Langdon's, lived in a shanty near where his present residence stands. The house which I bought from Mr. Langdon was neither lathed nor plastered, and it had a shake roof. Jephtha Jackson occupied a small house which stood in the street near where the American House now stands, owned at present by Mr. Peck. George and William Brown had, some two years previous, made claims to the land embracing the water-power, and which at that time constituted the village of Baraboo proper; William had sold his interest to George, and George soon sold a portion of the water-power to Philarmen Pratt, with the saw-mill. George intended fully to improve the north-side grist-mill. In raising an addition to it, a timber fell on his head and killed him. Delando Pratt had some two years previous purchased from the Browns a portion of the water power, and commenced the manufacture of laths and bedsteads. Owing to the sudden death of George W. Brown, business became somewhat suspended. His father, Chauncey Brown, was his legal heir, and he with his son William, administered on the estate. They proceeded to complete the mill. Philarmen Pratt and the Browns became involved in law, and for years they kept up the fight, so that every term of the court Pratt vs. Brown and Brown vs. Pratt filled the calendar. Delando Pratt sold the portion of the water-power he owned to John Seaburn, and joined his father-in-

law, Mr. Schermerhorn, in the tanning business. Both of those establishments in a short time were destroyed by fire. The Browns had completed the mill, and afterward that was burned. Such were the circumstances that myself and a few others were fully satisfied in our own minds that it was the work of an incendiary, and we believed we knew who he was. The dam went out, and for a long time Baraboo proper was at a stand-still, no business being done. Finally, Joseph F. Sanford and Patrick A. Bassett bought it and built the present mill, now owned by R. H. Strong.

Lyman Clark came to Baraboo in the spring of 1847 and pre-empted forty acres directly southeast of the original village of Baraboo. But, anxious to build a hotel, he disposed of it to Judge Camp for a mere trifle. Lyman built the Baraboo House. He never turned any one away, money or no money, and frequently would apply to me to lodge some of his guests, and he would often consult with me as to the best means to help some new arrival. I remember one morning he came to my house and said that there was a family, consisting of a man and wife, with two children, that had been stopping at his house for some days, and were out of money; that the man was sick, and the woman was a tailoress and willing to work; that he had a span of young horses and a wagon. The day previous, Clark said he had killed his only cow for meat, and had not feed for this man's horses. I went over and found the family greatly discouraged. I owned a shanty and lot near where Mr. Patrick Dougherty now resides. On consulting with him, they concluded to move into it. Soon the man recovered his health, and in a short time he purchased land north of Baraboo and the Wisconsin River, where, I believe, he still resides. His family are grown up, and I understand all are in comfortable circumstances. His name is Gardiner Myers. After he had become prosperous, I joked him relative to his feeling so discouraged on his first arrival.

Col. D. K. Noyes, then a young man, came the same year, and, I think, taught school one quarter. He then engaged in land agency, pre-empting and entering for settlers. As there was no room in the tavern in which to transact business, he would run over to my house, which consisted of one room with a shed in the rear. In that room I carried on tailoring, had my work-bench, the cooking-stove, table, etc. Sometimes a half-dozen of neighbors, besides him, would come over with two or three new arrivals and make out their pre-emption papers or contract to enter lands for them. It was fun for us men, but pretty trying for the women, who at times were greatly bothered to get along with the housework. It soon became evident that David's mind was not settled. He hurried up, the next season, a little house near where Daniel Kelsey lives, and then started for Vermont. In a few weeks, he returned with his better half and went to housekeeping.

The first political meeting I attended in the West was held at Widow Peck's house. She had built her house that year. The upper part was a hall, where Harris Searl, who was Justice of the Peace, and resided with Mrs. Peck, held his court. Being the only large room in the vicinity, it was used for public meetings, balls, etc. In the fall of 1847, Col. Batkin, then a lawyer, who, by the way, was a great practical joker, residing at Madison, was a candidate for member of the Territorial Council. The Colonel was a Whig, and his competitor, whose name I have forgotten, resided in Marquette County. It was agreed that they would jointly canvass the district; hence, they were to hold a joint discussion at Baraboo. Public notice having been given, nearly all the inhabitants turned out, so that Mrs. Peck's hall was well filled. By agreement, it was Col. Batkin's privilege to open the discussion. He commenced by complimenting the intelligence of his auditors, whom he flattered up to the highest notch, and in eloquent and glowing terms, eulogized the beautiful valley of the Baraboo, dwelling on its magnificent advantages, its water-power, its great manufacturing privileges, its romantic scenery, its productive soil. Then he paused, and at length exclaimed: "One thing you especially need, and you are justly entitled to it; and that is, a good road over the bluffs. How can you procure it? How can that most desirable end be attained? I will tell you how! If, through your sufferance, I have the honor to represent you in the Territorial Council, send me your petition to organize a company for the purpose of macadamizing the highway over the bluffs. You don't desire to subject

the inhabitants of Sauk Prairie to pay toll on the way to your mills, nor persons coming to transact business at the county seat. Hence, I shall endeavor to get an appropriation from the Territorial treasury to macadamize that road." Of course, cheers rolled up for Col. Batkin. His competitor hemmed and hawed, and assured them if they voted for him, he would do all for them that Col. Batkin could do or had promised to do. The meeting closed with a speech from Hon. William Welsh, of Madison. Then Jim Badger struck up the violin, many joined in the dance, and did not go home till morning. The next discussion between these two gentlemen was at Prairie du Sac. The Colonel's competitor led off; so he thought he would take all the wind out of the Colonel's sails. He started in, deprecating their condition, being shut out from communication with the beautiful valley of the Baraboo, and having to pass over such a miserable, dangerous road. If he should be elected, he would put a bill through the Legislature appropriating a sum toward macadamizing the bluffs. At that time, Prairie du Sac was smarting under the removal of the county seat, and hoped to get it back again; hence, anything that would contribute to the advancement of Baraboo, Prairie du Sac was decidedly opposed to. The Colonel rejoined: "Fellow citizens: I am astonished at the diabolical proposition made by the gentleman. What is that he proposes? Why, that you shall be taxed to build up a town in a barren, worthless, rocky, stone-bound region, where there is no town, nor never ought to be one! When I look upon your beautiful, rich prairie, your magnificent river, the trade and business which must necessarily center here, I think with indignation of the proposition made by my opponent, that you should be taxed to help build up a competing town, where neither God nor sensible man ever intended there should be one." The Colonel was overwhelmingly elected. He carried both sides of the bluffs.

The following year, George Hiles built a rough building, directly west of the Baraboo House, for a store. He procured some whisky and a few groceries. Soon after, William Hoxie came from MaHenry County, Ill. He brought with him a remnant of an old stock of goods, and went into partnership with Hiles. In a short time Samuel Hiles came. Mr. Hoxie was elected Justice of the Peace. W. H. Clarke, known as "Mayor Clarke," also as the "Lion of Sauk," at that time resided at Sauk City, but soon after removed to Baraboo. He was considered the best counselor at law the county afforded. Among the first cases which were tried before Esquire Hoxie, a motion was made to dismiss. It was argued pro and con. The court seemed perplexed—hesitated. Samuel Hiles was present; he watched earnestly the countenance of the Justice. His sympathies evidently prompted him to assist the court. At length he exclaimed: "Squash the d——d thing, Bill; squash it!"

In 1843, Rev. Warren Cochran came. He was a man of very decided, positive character. He thought his mission demanded that everything should move under his dictation, and yet, I presume, he was sincere. He was opposed to every kind of amusement. He had great powers of invective. I remember once hearing him preach, in which he denounced and ridiculed dancing. "Some," said he, "hold that it teaches them to be graceful in their movements, and really teaches them gentility." "Well," said he, "in this locality, they have a quadruped to teach them manners." James Badger was the fiddler. On the day following this sermon, William Dunlap, who was then Sheriff of the county, met Badger and told him that Cochran had outrageously abused him. "Why, he called you the worst name that could possibly be applied to any one, a quadruped!" "What is that?" says Badger. "Why, it is the worst name that could be given any person. I would prosecute him! Right out before the whole congregation he called you a quadruped." Neither Dunlap nor Badger knew what the term meant, and Badger was for some days in dead earnest in his threats to prosecute Cochran for slander.

Judge Camp came, I think, in 1848—it may have been 1849. There were several from Litchfield County, Conn., who came about the same time, among whom were Mr. Tuttle, now in the nursery business, and who was for a time partner with David Munson in the mercantile business; Deacon Clark and family and others; Lodge Brier came from Indiana, but was a brother-in-law of Judge Clark and also of James Maxwell Brier, was a millwright and built the mills known as the Maxwell Mills.

Warren Cochran sought to make Baraboo just what a quiet New England village was, not considering that our population was cosmopolitan, and could not all be alike. But such was his organization that every one must submit to what he deemed right. However, he saw the necessity of combining as many of the religious elements in one body as possible. Being himself a Congregationalist, he sought to unite the Presbyterian element with the Congregational. For a time it seemed to progress favorably, but there was Deacon Lodge Brier, a Hoosier possessed of all the rigid prejudices of the old Scotch-Irish character; Judge Camp and Deacon Clark also, who had come from Litchfield County, Conn. Then, there was Dr. Cowles, who taught the choir. The discordant elements, of course, could not long remain united. Disagreement and difference of views sprang up. Elder Cochran would not yield a hair's breadth. Judge Camp was the leader of the opposition; Deacon Brier sided with the Judge; Deacon Marvin Blake stood in the breach, trying to conciliate both sides. They had a very angry discussion at a church meeting held on a certain Saturday afternoon. Dr. Cowles, laughing in his sleeve at the whole performance, sided with the Elder. Elder Cochran preached the next day, and took for his subject "Prejudice." He eloquently portrayed the various manifestations of prejudice, and finally exclaimed: "There are those in the congregation who, if they were transferred to heaven in their present condition, would walk the gold-beaten streets of the New Jerusalem, and gaze on its pearly walls—yes, they would walk up to those walls and pick those pearls, and deliberately turn around and say: 'We have got as good an article as these in Litchfield!'" That was the hair that broke the camel's back. No more union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Baraboo. The Elder next attacked secret societies, Masonry and Odd Fellowship. Well, we had neither then at Baraboo, but the boys had a society known as the "One Thousand and Ones." It was a burlesque on all secret organizations. But the Elder, in his sermon, after denouncing Masonry and Odd Fellowship, said: "I don't know what that order is, but I believe it consists of one thousand rascals to one decent man."

We organized a lyceum and debating club, and invited some of the ablest lecturers of the times, among whom was Ichabod Coddington. Mr. Coddington was pleased with the liberal sentiment of Baraboo. He did much to elevate the standard of free thought, and divested orthodoxy of some of its more odious features. The result of his labors was the organization of the Unitarian or Liberal Christian Church, and the erection of their meeting house. But there was still a more liberal element prevailing in that community—a class who demanded the reasons, the why and wherefore, of every doctrine. But the war commenced and absorbed every consideration. Hardly a regiment left the State for the seat of war that had not a representative of Sauk County in its ranks. Sauk County was patriotic.

THE BARABOO CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Great excitement existed in the Baraboo Valley at the time of the Government land sale, and for some time afterward, regarding the claims of early settlers. The people, unable to hold their lands by law, banded together for mutual support until such a time as they could get the money to make their payments. The Baraboo Claimants' Association was organized September 7, 1846, as a means of protection of the rights of first settlers, Alexander Crawford being appointed chairman of the meeting held at that time. An extract from the constitution will show the purpose of the organization.

"Whereas, Congress has from time to time passed pre-emption laws for the purpose of encouraging the settlement of the public domains and securing to settlers the benefit of their improvements, and, whereas, under a full belief in the protection afforded by these laws, many enterprising, industrious and worthy citizens have embarked their all, and been induced to settle on Government land in this section of the country, thereby spending labor and means, and undergoing all the privations incident to the settlement of a new country; and whereas, Government has recently proclaimed these lands for sale on the 20th of November next, without giving the usual notice of six months, as has always been done, thereby depriving the settlers of timely notice, and placing it out of their power to procure means to purchase their lands at the public

sale; therefore, for the purpose of securing to ourselves our just rights, and to protect our improvements, it is unanimously resolved that we will be in readiness to protect each other in our respective claims to the utmost of our power; and that a claim shall consist of not more than 320 acres, in two legal subdivisions, for the purpose of farms or settlement only, and not for speculation."

The officers of the Association were: Harvey Canfield, President; Abe Wood, Vice President, and John B. Crawford, Secretary. The resolutions were signed by fifty-six persons, residents of the precinct of Baraboo. The following were within the limits of what is now the town of Baraboo, and will show who some of the early settlers were: Harvey Canfield, Ralph Cowles, Andrew Garrison, Andrew Washburn, Job Barstow, Jr., Nathan Dennison, Hiram Webster, J. T. Clements, G. Willard, Andrew Paulson, Chester Matson, E. G. Williams, James Christie, Alexander Crawford, John B. Crawford, Dr. C. Cowles, Luther Peck, A. F. Washburn, Marvin Blake, J. H. Jackson, Job Barstow, Chauncey Brown, J. Lamar, W. B. Clement, Edward Johnson, W. H. Canfield, Erastus Gilson, James Waddle, Levi Moore, Abe Wood and H. P. Van Valkenburgh.

Notwithstanding the organization of this society, the lands were in some cases entered from under the settlers. From the *Madison Express*, of August 24, 1847, something more respecting the society and its work is learned: "Previously, Eben Peck had started for California, and had probably been massacred by the Indians, as nothing was ever heard of him afterward, and nearly all of his party are known to have suffered such a fate. This left Mrs. Peck to fight her battles alone, and to support herself and her two little children. A meeting of the Claimant Society was held August 10, 1847, with James Waddle in the chair. Count Haraszthy, an Hungarian, addressed the meeting, and pictured out their wrongs in glowing terms. A committee of five was then appointed to draft new resolutions, the substance of which was as follows:

"Whereas, certain persons not residing in the county, unjustly and in defiance of the rights of early settlers of the county, have entered the claims of those, who, from unseen and unfortunate circumstances, have been unable to protect themselves, and as Chauncey Brown has chosen to seize upon, and enter lands, embracing all the improvements of Widow Peck; it is resolved that we will defend and protect each other; that we will prevent any and all persons from taking possession of the lands thus entered by Chauncey Brown, Jr., one Esterbrook and Simeon Crandall, and use our best endeavors to punish any person or agent of such person who shall attempt to take possession of or improve such claims."

The fourth of July had been celebrated for the first time that year, and the table was still standing in the grove. After the resolutions had been drafted, a meeting was held at that place, and it was resolved that Simeon Crandall should listen to the reading thereof. He refusing to come peaceably, they carried him to the spot and laid him out on the table. But as soon as an opportunity occurred he made an attempt to escape, and would have done so had not an enthusiastic dog, that had the rights of old settlers at heart, seized and detained him until his captors could again get possession of him. He was therefore obliged to listen to the reading of the resolutions; and he afterward made a satisfactory settlement with the claimants of the land. But Chauncey Brown, Jr., held on to his newly acquired property, refusing even to sell it. The enraged settlers followed him finally to Sauk, where he had taken refuge, taking him from his bed one stormy night, and forcing him to begin with them, on foot, a return journey to Baraboo. On the way, after repeated threats of hanging, they rolled him in a mud-puddle, and that brought him to terms. He agreed for a certain amount of money to deed the land to Mrs. Peck. To consummate this all parties went back to Sauk, where the deed was made out and the money paid into his hands. The money he gave for safe-keeping to the official by whom the business was transacted. But the matter did not end here. The deed, having been obtained by force, would not stand in law, and by taking the matter into the courts Brown won the case. The land suit was in law five years, and cost Mrs. Peck several hundreds of dollars. Besides all this, not being able to prove her husband's death, she did not have the same advantages in entering lands

as the others had. In order to secure herself a home, she borrowed money at 50 per cent interest, and purchased an 80-acre piece, upon a part of which she now resides.

There were other similar cases in which the association participated as the defenders of old settlers' rights; the foregoing, however, will suffice to show the character of them.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The growth of Baraboo has been of the cautious character, and what it is to-day is the result of mere necessity. This speaks well for the frugality and bank accounts of its citizens, though in the past five or six years there has been a more general unloosing of purse-strings. Let us review the various stages of its growth. In April, 1856, a local correspondent wrote: "The village and vicinity are rapidly increasing in population. In the village there are six churches organized; three of them have good houses built, and stated preaching. Baraboo has a population of about 2,000, and is the most healthy, as it is the most beautiful, village in the State. We have a first-class female seminary, and it is in a very prosperous condition. Baraboo has a water-power superior to any within a hundred miles of her. On what is known as the Baraboo Rapids, within a distance of less than two miles, four dams have been built, and there is a chance for another. At the lower mills, known as Manchester, there is a large flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a carding and cloth-dressing establishment. At the next dam above, which is situated centrally in the village of Baraboo, there is a large grist-mill—built the past season—a saw-mill, a lath, picket and shingle machine, an extensive cabinet and planing establishment, and other machinery. At the next dam above is a saw-mill; and at the next above that is another saw-mill, doing the best business of any mill on the river; also an extensive machine and cabinet-ware establishment, which gives employment to a large number of hands."

A year later, the editor of one of the local papers set forth the advantages of the place in the following terms: "We have one bank, one banking-house, eight dry-goods stores, five grocery stores, three hardware and stove stores, three drug stores, two flouring-mills, three saw-mills, one carding-mill, one tannery, two furniture factories, one sash factory, one pottery, one jewelry store, one book store, five hotels, a livery stable and two markets. We have besides half a dozen physicians, as many lawyers, the same number of clergymen, two dentists, two daguerreans, five or six painters, as many shoemakers, half a dozen blacksmiths, five cabinet and wagon makers, two gunsmiths, and as many harness-makers."

In 1862, the institutions were thus reckoned up: One bank, three boot and shoe stores, one bakery and confectionery, six blacksmith-shops, two cabinet warerooms, three cooper-shops, five dry-goods stores, two drug stores, two dentists' rooms, one daguerrean gallery, two flouring-mills, three grocery stores, one gunsmith shop, two hardware stores, four hotels, one harness-shop, one hub-factory, one jewelry store, one millinery and book store, one music store, two meat markets, one mill for grinding corn, one pump factory, one sash and blind factory, three saw-mills, two tailor-shops, three wagon-shops, one woolen-factory, one college and one female seminary.

"It is a perfect New England town," says a writer of 1863, "transplanted to a new country, with its wide streets, shaded by beech, locust, elm and maple trees, its clean, fresh-looking white-painted homes, embowered in shrubbery, roses and trailing vines; its gardens, fruit orchards, pleasant walks and that general air of refinement denoting a population intelligent, cultivated and independent. Baraboo, although the shire town of Sauk, one of the oldest and richest farming counties in the State, is more especially noted for its manufactures, to the development of which it has brought a genuine Yankee skill and perseverance. The beautiful Baraboo River, gracefully winding through the valley about a stone's throw from the court house square, is the archimedean lever that turns numberless mill-wheels, and offers a cheap, immense and inexhaustible motive power to future mills and factories that must sooner or later arise upon its banks. The beauty of the scenery in the vicinity, differing from that of other parts of the State in its larger variety, is the universal remark of travelers and tourists. The residents themselves pay but little attention to it and frequently go abroad for "a change of scenery." The somewhat renowned Baraboo Bluffs lie but two miles distant, in view of nearly every part

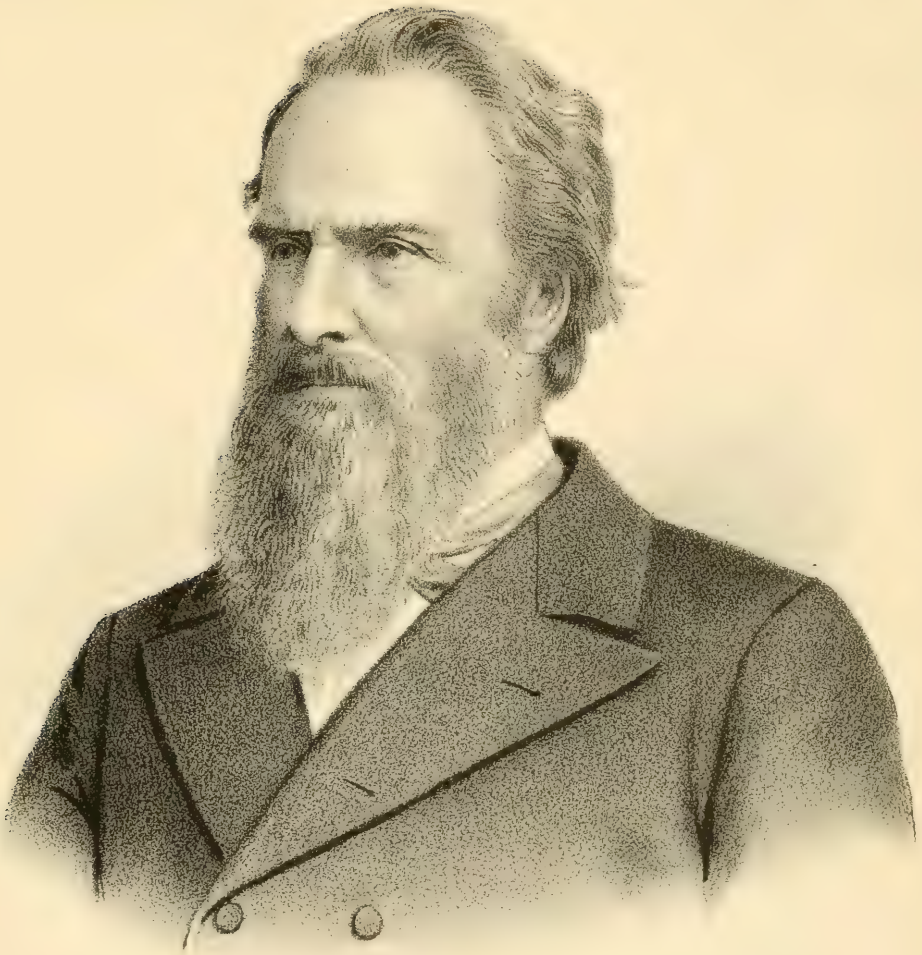
of the village; and the steep declivities of the "lake gorge" are likewise visible. Overhanging the north side, is a beautiful hill known as Mount Mercy. The village itself is adorned with many fine oaks of open forest growth, and the surrounding knolls and valley-dimpled plains are covered with handsome groves and shrubbery."

THE RAILROAD AND ITS BENEFICENT RESULTS.

When the Chicago & North-Western Railroad had been completed to Baraboo, the company very wisely selected this place as the grand central distribution point for what is known as the Madison Division, and temporary workshops, roundhouses, etc., were erected with all the speed consistent with the uninterrupted progress of the road westward. The effect upon the business interests of Baraboo was immediately perceptible. There was a general revival in trade, and a noticeable activity in real estate. South Baraboo, especially, became the scene of renewed enterprise. There seems to have been an awakening of the progressive spirit that predominated in pioneer days, when mills and dwellings, schoolhouses and churches, were completed in a fortnight. Building lots were in greater demand at advanced prices; likewise, brick, lumber and stone. Mechanics and common laborers were less plentiful than formerly; there was no longer any excuse for idleness. Handsome brick stores and hotels and neatly finished dwellings was the result. Baraboo long since took on the airs of a city, and the gradual and substantial increase in population during the past ten years entitles her to recognition as such.

In 1879, the railroad company enlarged their shops and increased the capacity of their roundhouse to twenty-five stalls. The total amount expended in improvements of this character was from \$40,000 to \$50,000. A large portion of this was paid to residents of Baraboo for material and labor. The average number of men employed in connection with the company's shops at this point is about one hundred. The estimated disbursements on the division will reach nearly \$60,000 per month, or \$720,000 per annum. Of course, this amount is not all disbursed in Baraboo. For instance, the aggregate of the monthly salaries paid to agents, telegraph operators and clerks distributed along the line of the division will reach about \$4,000. It is estimated that \$12,000 per month is paid out to "train men" (conductors and brakemen), \$4,500 to section men, and at least, \$10,000 for extra men employed in connection with the construction department. The monthly salaries of engineers and firemen approximate \$8,000; \$5,000 per month, is considered a fair estimate of the average amount expended in the construction and the repair of bridges, and a like amount is disbursed every month among the employes of the company who are stationed permanently in Baraboo. Supplies and ordinary repairs cost \$10,000 per month on an average. Here we have nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for operating expenses alone, expended annually on the division running from Belvidere to Winona, a distance of 219 miles. Baraboo, being located midway between the two points, and being the division headquarters, necessarily reaps vast benefits from the road, other than the advantages arising from its favorable situation. It is claimed that about \$200,000 of this amount is expended in Baraboo. This may be a slight exaggeration; it is considered, however, a very fair estimate, speaking in round numbers.

There is no denying the fact that the permanent location of the division headquarters at this point, combined with the ordinary advantages of the road, has placed Baraboo in the front rank of interior cities in Wisconsin. A few years ago, the place was scarcely known outside a radius of fifty miles; now it has become renowned, wherever civilization has penetrated the Western Hemisphere. This very desirable condition of things has been brought about chiefly through the energy of its own citizens in striving to secure an outlet by rail. A great many earnest efforts were made in this direction at an early day, but the citizens were deceived in the promises made them by the managers of Milwaukee's railway interests. It was not until they "put their own shoulders to the wheel" that outside capital saw a safe investment in the construction of a road through the Baraboo Valley. The road completed, Baraboo's advantages as a business place, as a permanent home, and as a summer resort, became known.



D. K. Hayes

BARABOO.

THE BUSY BARABOO.

The hum of a thousand wheels now greets the ear, where, forty years ago, no sound of progress was heard. The Baraboo River has been made the patient servant of commerce, and the torrent, sublimed to man's service to drive the complicated machinery invented by his ingenuity, has been taught to leap forth in the morning to its toil, and to glide away at evening to its rest. The bark canoe of the savage no longer ruffles its glassy surface; the voice of the savage has been hushed, and his canoe turned adrift. Civilization now casts its resplendent rays athwart this ancient stream. Science and industry have measured and utilized its powers. Let us see to what extent and to what purpose.

The Middle or Island Wooden Mill Power.—In the fall of 1839, Abram Wood and Wallace Rowan, while penetrating the wild Baraboo Valley from the east, in search of a water site, made a claim of the land on the river where now is situated the Island Wooden Mill. Rowan soon returned to his home, near the present site of Poyntette, in Columbia County, where he kept a hotel. Wood remained and engaged in making improvements, building a dam—the first on the Baraboo River—and getting out mill timbers. The erection of the mill was commenced the following spring, but very little progress was made that year. The next fall, Levi Moore came to the place and made a claim of half a section of land near Skiller Falls. The Captain, as he is generally called, built himself a hewn log house on his claim, and when this was finished he was employed by Wood & Rowan to work upon their mill, he being a mechanic and the possessor of a kit of edged tools. The mill was soon finished and put in working order. In 1843, Capt. Moore purchased the half interest of Rowan. Wood selling about the same time to Henry Perry and Moses Nuff. In the spring of 1844 the dam and mill were swept away by a freshet. This calamity was as unexpected as it was serious. It had been the intention of the hardy pioneers to manufacture a large amount of lumber that year. Numerous raft of pine logs lay above the dam, awaiting the sharp tooth of the saw; but now all was lost. The torrents had carried almost every vestige of the results of the millmen's labors. The misfortune bore so heavily upon Perry and Nuff that they relinquished all interest in the claim. But the Captain, though disheartened, went bravely to work, and Abe Wood having come into possession of one half of it, through the action of Perry and Nuff, joined him in the herculean task of putting up another building not far from the site of the one that had been carried away. A four foot dam was constructed across the west arm of the "oxbow," and a race about five hundred feet long cut through the narrow neck of land, thus securing to them a good fall of water. The mill was soon finished, and the trade of the good upland down saw" was again heard in the land. It is worthy of remark that, though Wood was acknowledged to be a fair specimen of the genus belonging to the family of "hard cases," the Captain avers that such a thing as a harsh word never passed between them during their six years partnership. In 1848 or 1849, Wood, becoming involved, was succeeded in the business by J. B. Clement. In 1851 the mill was closed, and it remained idle until 1858, when M. J. Drown became the owner of a half interest in it. The other half was soon afterward purchased by George H. Stewart, of Beaver Dam. The purpose of this partnership was the building of an extensive wooden mill. But before the project was entered upon Mr. Stewart disposed of his interest to Mr. Drown, who immediately set about carrying out the original design. Work was commenced early in 1859, and, in just one hundred and ten days from the date of the hammer's first stroke, the machinery was in operation. In 1865, Mr. Drown disposed of an interest to William Andrews and D. S. Vittum, and soon afterward Messrs. Drown & Vittum bought Andrews out. They ran it until 1867, when it was turned into a joint stock company, the stockholders being Messrs. Vittum, Drown, Andrews and Henry Tich. Two or three years later, Andrews' stock was purchased by Alfred Avery, who, in 1873, together with Mr. Drown sold out to Messrs. Rich & Vittum. The concern then ceased to be a stock company. On the 10th of May, 1875, J. A. McFetridge, an experienced manufacturer of Beaver Dam, purchased of Mr. Vittum a one fourth interest in the establishment, and in January, 1876, Mr.

Rich and his brother, Willis B. Rich, bought Mr. Vittum's remaining interest, the firm becoming Rich, McFetridge & Rich. In the fall of 1879, Henry Rich purchased his brother's interest. Messrs. Rich & McFetridge are now carrying on the business under the name of the Island Woolen Company. Their goods, mostly fancy cassimeres, are manufactured from the fine-blood wools of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. The annual product of their looms is between ninety thousand and one hundred thousand yards, and they give employment to about thirty-six hands. Sales are made throughout the Northwest.

In 1867, M. J. Drown and others organized the Baraboo Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of \$35,000. The company had for its purpose the building of an extensive furniture factory on the Island Woolen-Mill dam. The project was soon perfected, and the factory put into successful operation. In 1876, the personal property of the company passed to the First National Bank of Baraboo, and the real estate to William Andrews. The concern was subsequently transferred to the Island Agricultural Works, whose managers recently turned their attention to the manufacture of Maj. A. McNaught's "Challenger Threshing Machine," ten of which were turned out and put in use during the season of 1879. The Agricultural Works Company now have a contract with Minnesota manufacturers to put in use in that State a number of "Challengers" equal to any other machine of a similar character.

The Lower Water Power.—In the summer of 1839, Eben Peck and James Alban crossed the bluffs from Sauk Prairie, for the purpose of exploring the Baraboo Valley, a glimpse of which Mr. Alban had but recently seen from the high bluffs east of the Devil's Lake. They struck the Baraboo River at a point since known as the Lower Ox-bow, about one mile below the present village of Baraboo. Crossing over the stream, they came upon two small Indian villages, the inhabitants of which met them with frowns of disfavor. The two white explorers, regarding discretion as the better part of valor, recrossed the river as if to return over the bluffs; but, instead of doing so, they camped for the night near the stream, upon the land that Mr. Peck had pre-determined should be his claim. Returning to Madison, Mr. Peck's home, he gave a glowing description of the region he had visited, and he announced his purpose soon to make a home at the foot of the noble rapids. In the fall, he, in company with his wife, Rose-line, and brother Luther, again visited the spot, crossing the bluffs on horseback, Mrs. Peck riding upon a man's saddle. They met with no opposition from the Indians, and, while passing through the fertile precincts of what is now known as Peck's Prairie, they met Wallace Rowan and Abram Wood, who were on their way to examine the Baraboo Rapids. The Pecks returned to Madison, and Wood and Rowan soon afterward made a claim further up the river.

A month later, James Van Slyke and Chester Matson visited the Baraboo Rapids, and, after a careful inspection, concluded to locate on the Lower Ox-bow. It is not quite certain whether they knew at that time that the land had been previously claimed; at any rate, they commenced work upon it, and, being short of money, they acquainted James Maxwell, then of Walworth County, and Berry Haney, of Dane County, with the facts concerning the advantages of the location, and from them obtained means to improve their power. Upon this subject Mr. Maxwell says: "Van Slyke returned to Walworth County in the early part of the following winter (1840) and induced me to take a half-interest with him in building a saw-mill, he to do the work, I to furnish the means. Hence, in the early spring of 1840, I let him have two yoke of oxen, chains and wagon, loaded them with a set of saw-mill irons, pork, flour and beans, and he set out for the Baraboo Valley with four or five hired men."

At what date they commenced work upon the dam is not positively known; it is the opinion of a few old settlers that Wood and Rowan preceded them in making the first improvements on the Baraboo River. Work progressed rapidly, however, until Van Slyke & Co. were summoned to Madison to prove their title to the property. This they failed to do.

"The suit with Peck," continues Mr. Maxwell, "dampened Van Slyke's ardor, and, the June floods sweeping away what improvements had been made, he sold the mill-irons to Wood & Rowan, disposed of the provisions, and drove the train back to me, I think some time in July, 1840."

In the fall of 1840, Mr. Peck moved his family from Madison and took up his abode on his claim. But he, like other pioneers of a new country, was kept busily engaged earning the necessities of life for his family, and had no time to devote to improvements. In 1846, when the land was ready for market, Van Slyke again put in an appearance and entered the land under the pre-emption act of June, 1840. Mr. Maxwell furnished the means to enter it, for a half-interest, and afterward purchased the remaining half. Van Slyke executed the deed to Maxwell August 14, 1846, but did not himself receive a deed from the Government until 1848.

In the winter of 1846-47, Col. Maxwell, his son James and a man named Esterbrook came hither and ran the lines of the Van Slyke claim. They found Count Haraszthy upon the premises with a stock of goods, and found also that they should require another "forty" to cover the entire water-power. Esterbrook, by agreement, went to Mineral Point and entered the requisite "forty." This he deeded over to the Maxwells November 17, 1848. In the spring of 1848, the dam and race having been completed, work was commenced upon the saw-mill.

The subsequent transfers of the present grist-mill property, as they appear from a recent deed made of it, are as follows: July 18, 1849, Col. Maxwell sold to his son James, and Benjamin L. Briar; in November, Benjamin McVickar purchased a quarter-interest, and, about the same date, James T. Flanders purchased another quarter; September 25, 1850, Maxwell and Briar deeded the remainder to McVickar & Flanders; April 1, 1854, McVickar sold to Mr. Flanders; January 27, 1857, Mr. Flanders deeded to Sarah Jane Cook; September 25, 1857, John and S. J. Cook to John Woodruff; October 21, 1859, the Sheriff, under foreclosure, to Walter P. Flanders and Ebenezer Lane; Lane immediately sold to Flanders, who in October got a deed of the Sheriff; December 22, 1866, W. P. Flanders to Charles H. Wheeler and Olivet W. Gunnison; August 19, 1870, they conveyed it to W. S. Grubb; October 5, 1874, Mr. Grubb to B. M. Jarvis and J. C. Spencer; a year later, Jarvis sold his interest to R. H. Spencer.

Of the improvements which have been made upon this water-power, a great deal might be written. The old Maxwell grist-mill (now the woolen-mill) was built under the supervision of B. L. Brier, now of Jamestown, Tenn., and, the saw-mill having burned down, a new one was erected upon the ruins of the old, in 1857, by the Cooks, whose names appear in the foregoing as purchasers from Mr. Flanders. They also built a tannery, and purchased of L. Brier a carding machine, and from other sources obtained one set of woolen-mill machinery, and put it into operation in the saw-mill building. This property having passed back to Mr. Flanders, he rented it in 1858 to John Dean, who added new looms, and, assisted by his brothers, James and William Dean, carried on the business until about 1865. In the meantime, the Maxwell grist-mill, which had been doing good service, was leased by the proprietors of the Baraboo Flouring Mill, on the "Central" dam, and closed down. The machinery was subsequently purchased and placed in the Honey Creek Mill, now the property of Koenig & Fagel. The empty mill building and the water-power were then purchased by Mr. Dean, and utilized by the removal of his woolen machinery thereto. Andrew Andrews and Henry Rich becoming the partners of Mr. Dean, the institution was conducted for a time under the firm name of John Dean & Co. It then passed to the hands of Joseph Ellis, Ira L. Humphrey and G. H. Bacon. The latter sold his interest in 1873 to M. J. Drown. Under this management, operations were suspended in the fall of 1874. Levi Crouch subsequently became the purchaser of the Ellis interest. During the early part of the summer of 1880, Edmund Brewster purchased the property, and is now engaged in erecting extensive buildings for a paper-mill. The old woolen-mill will be devoted to the manufacture of yarn.

For the past six years, the old saw-mill building has been run as a grist-mill, having been fitted up for that purpose by Spencer Brothers. The mill has two runs of stones, with a combined capacity of forty barrels per day.

The Central Mill Privilege.—In 1844, George W. and William Brown came to Baraboo from Whitewater, the former in June and the latter in July, for the purpose of locating permanently. They laid claim to the land upon which South Baraboo now stands, including the water site now known as the "Central Mill Privilege," and commenced building a dam across the

stream. The dam completed, a saw-mill was erected and put in operation. In 1847, William Brown sold his interest to his brother, George, and the latter soon afterward disposed of half the property to Bullarton Pratt. About this time, Deland Pratt, brother of the preceding, having purchased 200 inches of the water, built a mill on the same dam and fitted it with machinery for sawing lath and shingles. It was used for this purpose only two or three years, when it was sold to John and Thomas Seaborn. From that time the building was known as the "cabinet-shop." The Seaborn brothers put into it machinery for the manufacture of beds, staves, chairs and cabinet furniture, and continued to occupy it for that purpose for fifteen years, when it was consumed by fire. Previous to this unfortunate occurrence, J. N. Savage had become a partner in the business, and was a large sharer in the loss, as was also M. Harbridge, who was at the time conducting exclusively the chair department. A part of this building, together with an addition built for the purpose, was at one time occupied as a foundry and machine shop, and considerable in this line was accomplished. Among other works, a steam engine was constructed which was set up and run at Prairie du Sac. The enterprise was finally abandoned. A short distance east of the old cabinet-shop, a building erected by D. Sebermerborn and P. Pratt was occupied for a time as a tannery. Mr. Pratt afterward used the shop as a hub-factory. The structure with the cabinet-shop ended in smoke. A lath-mill was also built by Mr. Pratt in connection with his saw-mill, and the upper story was used as a sash and blind factory.

The building was afterward occupied by Mr. P. A. Bassett, who did an extensive business in the manufacture of staves and headings for flour barrels. The building fell prey to the devouring element, involving a heavy loss to Mr. Bassett and also to Mr. Heyman, who was at the time engaged in the sash and blind business in the upper story. The stove-mill was immediately rebuilt and put in operation by its founder, Mr. Bassett, who ran it until about 1862, when his son, William P. Bassett, having obtained control of it, moved the machinery to a point five miles west of Baraboo and there continued the business until 1875. Returning to Baraboo with his apparatus, he re-established himself on the north side of the river, two blocks east of the "Central Mill Privilege," where he has since continued the manufacture of staves and headings, which are shipped to principal points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. Mr. Bassett also manufactures flour barrels for the local market. During the busy season, the institution requires the services of a fifty-horse-power engine and about twenty men.

Baraboo Flouring Mills.—In 1846, a grist-mill was erected by George W. Brown on the north side of the river, upon the site now occupied by the Baraboo Flouring Mill. It was furnished with two runs of stone and did the custom work for the then sparse population inhabiting an area of some forty or fifty miles radius. During the construction of an addition to this mill, December 15, 1847, Mr. Brown was instantly killed by a falling timber. The property then reverted to Chauncey and Carissa Brown, father and mother of the deceased.

In 1852, this mill shared the fate of the three across the river, being destroyed by fire. In 1855, P. A. Bassett and J. F. Sanford purchased a half-interest in the water-power and the north-side mill site, and erected a four-story building, about 40 x 90 feet in size. Four runs of stone were put into this mill and were kept busy day and night to supply the demand. The next year, Mr. Bassett, having bought out his partner, erected a separate mill for custom grinding, converting the original one into a strictly merchant mill. Finding a want of room for the storage of wheat and flour, Mr. Bassett, the same year, erected another building of the same size and height as the first, filling the space between the two mills and thus connecting them. Thus matters progressed until 1862, when the property passed to the hands of R. H. Strong and J. H. Kellogg, commission merchants of Milwaukee. Mr. Strong soon afterward became the sole proprietor, and has ever since carried on the concern. There are eight runs of stone in the merchant mill, with a combined capacity of 125 barrels per day; the custom mill has two runs. The machinery of both is entirely new. An excellent brand of flour is made, which finds ready sale in all the leading markets, shipments being made to Norfolk, Va., New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, Portland, Me., and the lumbering stations of the Lake Michigan shore.

The Upper Water Power.—In 1844, George and Edward Willard came to the Baraboo Valley and made a claim on the river about two miles above the present city of Baraboo. A dam and saw mill were constructed and put into successful operation. The proprietary interests of the Messrs. Willard soon passed to Oliver & Conkey, who, a year or two later, sold to Metcalf & Crossman. In 1850, Nathan Padlock and Martin Waterman purchased Mr. Crossman's interest, and for thirteen years the firm remained unchanged. But sharp competition, aided by the depressing effects of the war, resulted in financial embarrassments which led the creditors to take measures that would secure them from loss. In 1863, Capt. Levi Moore took charge of the property as legal creditor. The firm had previously built a second structure, and placed in it the necessary machinery for the manufacture of furniture, which was rented and operated by Ryan & Hottelbeck. In 1866, Thomas, Claude & Thomas purchased the entire property, and established, in the furniture department, a hub and spoke factory, the furniture machinery being removed to the shops of the Baraboo Manufacturing Company on the island. In 1874, a Mr. McDonald, of Chicago, purchased the institution. By him it was sold in 1875 to Jacob Tresselt, of Oshkosh, Oshkosh, and, in 1878, M. J. Brown became and is now the owner. This dam furnishes seven feet head of water, which sets back over thirteen miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Baraboo Foundry.—In 1867, Nathan Starks purchased 200 inches of the "Central Power" water, and established on the south bank of the river, an iron foundry, engaging largely in the manufacture of hop-stoves, an article in great demand at that date. The hop panic which followed soon afterwards seriously involved Mr. Starks, and he was compelled to suspend operations. The property then passed to Gen. Starks, brother of Nathan, who rented the establishment to William E. Kitzinger. Upon the death of Gen. Starks, the property was inherited by his daughter. She rented it to W. H. Wacker, who in 1879, purchased and now conducts it.

Hub and Barrel Factory.—In 1877, Langdon Bros. commenced the manufacture of barrels, tubs, churns, etc., on the lake road, south of Baraboo. In 1879, they removed to the village and established themselves on the north side of the river, opposite the railroad workshops. Here they manufacture by steam almost all kinds of cooper's ware, such as pork and pickle barrels, making a specialty of butter and pork packages. They also make the body of a patent churn, sold largely in Ohio by the patentees, and manufacture churns of their own design.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.—George Reul & Sons have been engaged in the manufacture of these and other articles used by builders since 1876. Their machinery is propelled by a thirty-five-horse-power engine. Besides supplying a large demand in Sauk County, they make shipments to different parts of the Northwest.

Breweries.—The manufacture of beer in Baraboo has grown to be quite an industry. The first brewery in the place was located on the north side of the river, and was burned down, with other property, at an early day.

In 1866, George Reul established a small brewery on the south side of the river. The capacity of the concern has been increased from time to time to accommodate local custom.

In 1867, George Bender and Frank Miller embarked in a similar enterprise, just east of Reul's brewery. Miller soon withdrew from the firm, and Bender conducted it alone until his death a few years ago. The business is now carried on by his widow, who, in 1876, added to it a two-story brick hotel.

An old brewery was established by Parrish Brothers, also in 1867, on the north side. In 1868, L. Parrish sold to E. R. Bow, and, in 1870, business was suspended.

Tanneries.—In 1850, Squire Schermernhorn established a tannery in a building put up by Mr. Pratt on the south side of the river. In 1856, Baldwin & Denmore built a tannery on the lower water-power. Both enterprises were unsuccessful, and the business was abandoned after a short time.

The Baraboo Tannery was founded in the early part of 1866, by D. H. Daniels & Co.; D. Munson being the silent partner. In 1867, W. S. Grubb became associated with the original

founders, and the firm name was then changed to Daniels, Munson & Co. The late Andrew Andrews succeeded to the management of the institution, which finally proved unprofitable, and business was suspended. The buildings were located on the river, about one block below the main bridge, and covered some 450 square feet.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first settlers of Baraboo had but little time to devote to letter-writing, and, correspondence between them and their friends in far-off Eastern homes being limited, a post office was not among the first requirements. It was not until the winter of 1846-47 that serious thoughts of having a post office in the then embryo village were entertained. Prior to that time, the pioneer citizens had received their mail matter from Prairie du Sac, and it is needless to say that, the country being naturally in a wild state with few roads, there must have been considerable irregularity. A post office was finally established, early in 1847, Dr. Seth P. Angle being the first Postmaster. Prescott Brigham, having loaned money to the county with which to purchase the land for a county seat, insisted upon his right to give the place a name, and, out of his great admiration for the abilities of certain members of a renowned Massachusetts family, he chose to call it Adams, and it was so recorded in the Post Office Department at Washington. The multitude of post offices in the United States similarly named, however, soon convinced Government officials that the name must be changed, and the citizens were officially notified of the fact. The next question was, What shall we call it? And, as is usual in cases of this kind, there was a division of opinion. An effort was made to call it Brooklyn, the name of the town in which the village was located; but opposition to this proposition soon became so violent that the Brooklynites were compelled to abandon the ground they had taken in favor of it. Finally, in 1852, the name Baraboo having been substituted for Brooklyn, as it applied to the town, the villagers agreed upon the adoption of the same name, and the momentous question was settled, once, and doubtless, for all time to come.

When the post office was first established, Mr. Brigham, who lived on the road leading north from Prairie du Sac, contracted to carry the mail. During fair weather, he made regular weekly trips; but in the fall, winter and spring, the seasons of bad roads, he rarely came through oftener than once every fortnight. A remedy for inconveniences of this character finally came in the form of better roads, and, at a memorable period in the later history of the county, the iron horse came snorting through the great Baraboo Valley, distributing epistolary favors and the great dailies, fresh from the lightning printing presses, to all classes.

The office was first located "under the hill," on the north side, near the present site of Mr. Kelsey's residence. Dr. Angle soon afterward built the house now occupied as a parsonage in connection with the Catholic Church, and moved the post office thereto. In the spring of 1848, Eber W. Crandall was appointed to succeed Dr. Angle, and the new incumbent removed the office to the real-estate office of D. K. Noyes, "under the hill," where it remained until Mr. Noyes wearied of the duties thus imposed upon him in the absence of the Postmaster. The Colonel still has the twelve pigeon-holes which, over thirty years ago, accommodated all the mail matter that came to Baraboo. Before the expiration of Postmaster Crandall's term, he located the office in Tuttle & Munson's store, which stood near the present site of Fisher's drug store. Here it remained until B. L. Purdy became Postmaster, who removed it to the corner of Second and Ash streets, within a few feet of the spot where now stands the residence of J. C. Spencer. Mrs. Lucy F. Perkins, now of Sioux Falls, Iowa, was the successor of Mr. Purdy. She removed the office to the present residence of H. N. Souther, just east of the high school building. There it remained until 1857, when James Buchanan, in pursuance of the Democratic doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," appointed James H. Wells to the office. Mr. Wells was or had been the editor of the *Sauk County Democrat*, and, being one of the "victors of 1856," was thus rewarded. He located the office in a small building opposite the present office of the *Sauk County Republican*. In 1859, T. J. Wood succeeded Mr. Wells, and he remained in the position until 1861. In the grand distribution of places that occurred early

in this memorable year, the Baraboo Post Office prize was drawn by Samuel Hartley. It was he who erected the frame building that now serves as an office for the *Republican*, and fitted it up for a post office, placing therein 472 boxes and seventy-six drawers. In May, 1867, Col. D. K. Noyes succeeded to the position and has held it continuously to the present time. The Colonel has been assured by his Democratic friends that, as a reward for his faithful services, he will be permitted to enjoy an extended vacation after March 4, 1881. When Col. Noyes took charge of the affairs of the office, he purchased the building erected by Mr. Hartley, and remained in it until January, 1872, when, having previously built a substantial brick on the corner of Ash and Third streets, he removed the office thereto. The office has all the modern conveniences, including 200 Yale lock boxes, 392 glass boxes and eighty-three large drawers.

The office became a money-order office in 1867, the first order being issued to A. Lory, of Baraboo, in favor of Otis T. Garey, of Biddeford, Me., for \$1, on the 9th of September of that year. The first week's business amounted to \$130.25. Upward of 27,000 orders have been issued to date. D. W. K. Noyes has filled the position of Assistant Postmaster for the past five or six years.

GOVERNMENT.

The original town of Baraboo did not include the present village of Baraboo, but comprised the territory now embraced in the towns of Lavalley, Winfield and Dellona, and the north half of the towns of Ironton, Reedsburg and Excelsior. The first election in the town thus bounded and described, occurred April 3, 1849, at the house of D. C. Reed, situated in what is now the village of Reedsburg. The town was subsequently divided, from time to time, until the name Baraboo was dropped entirely, so far as it related to the territory mentioned.

The village of Baraboo, until the winter of 1852, was located in the town of Brooklyn, which originally embraced within its limits the territory now comprising the towns of Delton, Fairfield, Greenfield, Baraboo, and parts of Freedom, Excelsior and Dellona, or about one-fifth the entire area of the county.

The first town meeting for the town of Brooklyn was held at the court house in the village of Baraboo on the 3d of April, 1849. F. C. Webster, William Babb and David Vanalstein were the Judges of Election, while D. K. Noyes and F. G. Stanley acted as Clerks. The ticket chosen was as follows: Supervisors, John B. Crawford (Chairman), Lyman Clark and Solomon Soule; Town Clerk, D. K. Noyes; Town Treasurer, William Griffith; Assessor, A. A. Noyes; Justices of the Peace, D. Vanalstein, R. H. Davis, W. H. Canfield and D. K. Noyes; Superintendent of Common Schools, Harvey Canfield; Constables, E. W. Piper, F. C. Webster and C. A. Clark. The town having been divided into thirteen road districts, the board at its first meeting appointed a Road Overseer for each district and apportioned the taxes of the town, which amounted to \$473.30.

The next town meeting was held on the 2d of April, 1850, town officers being chosen as follows: Supervisors, Lyman Clark (Chairman), John Metcalf and Leonard Thompson; Clerk, D. K. Noyes; Treasurer, Peter Folsom; School Superintendent, John D. Perkins; Justices, W. H. Canfield and John D. Perkins; Constables, C. A. Clark, James S. Badger and Joshua Delap; Sealer of Weights and Measures, D. Munson. The new board came together on the day of their election and voted to raise \$400 taxes to defray the expenses of the town for the ensuing year.

The following was the result of the spring election in 1851: Supervisors, James B. Avery (Chairman), Harvey Canfield and Isaac Palmer; Clerk, Joseph H. Waggoner; Treasurer, J. D. Perkins; Assessor, James A. Maxwell; Superintendent, Josiah Dart; Justices, R. H. Davis and Peter Cooper; Constables, Royal C. Gould, L. Parrish and Samuel Hartley; Sealer, W. Andrews.

In 1852, the officers were: Supervisors, Bela Warner (Chairman), John Monroe and Jabish T. Clement; Clerk, Mark Shepard; Assessor, M. C. Waite; Treasurer, J. H. Pratt; Superintendent, Peter Conrad; Justices, Isaac Palmer and A. B. Dearborn; Constables, C. H. McLaughlin, J. G. Wheeler, G. W. Tucker and R. T. Tinkham; Sealer, James Dykins.

In December, 1852, the County Board voted to change the name of the town of Brooklyn to that of Baraboo; and at the spring election of 1853 the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, R. H. Davis (Chairman), A. P. Dearborn and H. D. Evans; Clerk, E. L. Walbridge; Treasurer, J. H. Pratt; Assessor, M. C. Waite; Superintendent, D. S. Wittum; Justices, D. Schermerhorn, C. Armstrong, W. H. Canfield and R. M. Forsythe; Constables, L. Parrish, C. H. McLaughlin, E. Hart and R. C. Gould; Sealer, James Dykens.

1854—Supervisors, Charles Armstrong (Chairman), R. C. Gould and H. H. Webster; Clerk, E. L. Walbridge; Assessor, M. C. Waite; Treasurer, J. H. Pratt; Superintendent, J. B. Avery; Justices, William Brown and Martin Waterman; Constables, John Miller, Daniel Smith, R. T. Pindham and Hiram Langdon; Sealer, R. Parrish.

The record of the election for 1855 is incomplete, and only shows that James A. Maxwell, Charles J. H. Haines and B. B. Brier were chosen Supervisors, and L. F. Cook, Town Clerk.

In 1856, the result of the election appears to have been as follows: Supervisors, C. C. Remington (Chairman), C. A. Clark and S. M. Burdick; Clerk, N. W. Wheeler; Assessor, R. G. Camp; Treasurer, B. L. Purdy; Superintendent, Warren Cochran; Justices, Lyman Clark and G. B. Crawford; Constables, Lyman Messenger, Daniel Smith and P. Burdick; Sealer, R. Parrish.

1857—Supervisors, E. Martin (Chairman), C. C. Barnhaus and D. D. T. Perry; Clerk, N. W. Wheeler; Assessor, R. R. Remington; Treasurer, B. L. Purdy; Superintendent, Warren Cochran; Justices, E. W. Olin, E. Martin, R. R. Remington and B. B. Brier; Constables, D. Smith, H. H. Webster and D. Chamberlain; Sealer, R. Parrish.

1858—Supervisors, E. Martin (Chairman), D. D. T. Perry and A. Christie; Clerk, N. W. Wheeler; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Assessors, R. G. Camp and R. R. Remington; Superintendent, H. A. Peck; Justices, D. K. Noyes, W. H. Thompson, A. Christie and C. Armstrong; Constables, D. Smith, E. L. Walbridge and John Miller; Sealer, R. Jones.

1859—Supervisors, Charles Armstrong (Chairman), Daniel Brown and George Holah; Clerk, A. L. Slye; Treasurer, W. H. Thompson; Assessors, R. G. Camp and J. B. Avery; Superintendent, H. A. Peck; Justices, A. Christie and Charles Armstrong; Constables, G. Gibbons, E. Martin and C. Messenger; Sealer, R. Jones.

1860—Supervisors, D. K. Noyes (Chairman), F. G. Stanley and A. Allen; Clerk, B. L. Purdy; Superintendent, H. A. Peck; Treasurer, C. A. Clark; Assessors, R. G. Camp and A. Christie; Justices, George Mertens and F. K. Jenkins; Constables, G. Gibbons and W. W. Walcott; Sealer, G. Gibbons.

1861—Supervisors, E. Sumner (Chairman), E. Walbridge and A. Allen; Clerk, D. D. Doane; Treasurer, C. A. Clark; Assessor, R. G. Camp; Superintendent, H. A. Peck; Justices, D. K. Noyes and A. Christie; Constables, J. C. Dockham, W. B. Boutwell and A. Wilder; Sealer, G. Gibbons.

1862—Supervisors, E. Walbridge (Chairman), A. Allen and F. G. Stanley; Clerk, D. D. Doane; Treasurer, Bela Warner; Assessor, R. G. Camp; Justices, B. L. Purdy, George Mertens and E. Walbridge; Constables, J. C. Dockham, Joseph Scott and Henry Holah; Sealer, William Brown.

1863—Supervisors, F. G. Stanley (Chairman), A. Christie and A. B. Case; Clerk, D. D. Doane; Treasurer, C. A. Clark; Assessors, R. G. Camp and E. Kimble; Justices, A. Christie and J. S. A. Bartley; Constables, J. C. Dockham, John Miller and Robert Lott; Sealer, B. L. Brier; Poundmaster, P. Pratt.

1864—Supervisors, R. G. Camp (Chairman), William Andrews and A. B. Case; Clerk, D. D. Doane; Treasurer, George Holah; Assessor, R. G. Camp; Justices, G. Mertens and B. L. Purdy; Constables, J. C. Dockham, Peter P. Cuthoun and Orrin Hayek; Sealer, B. L. Brier.

1865—Supervisors, F. G. Stanley (Chairman), George Hall and David Manson; Clerk, A. G. Tuttle; Treasurer, D. D. Doane; Assessors, R. G. Camp and E. Kimble; Justices, J. S. A. Bartley and A. Christie; Constables, J. C. Dockham, Robert Lott and H. Calkins; Sealer, John Caldwell; Poundmaster, P. Pratt.

1866—Supervisors, George Mertens (Chairman), David Munson and J. H. Harris; Clerk, Mair Binton; Treasurer, D. D. Doane; Assessor, E. G. Stanley; Justices, B. L. Purdy, D. K. Noyes and J. J. Guttiker; Constables, J. C. Dockham, Charles Pfannstiel and George Caldwell.

A full complement of town officers has been elected each year, but since the spring of 1867 they have exercised no authority in the management of municipal affairs in Bardoo.

ORGANIZED AS A VILLAGE.

The Legislature of 1865-66 passed an act incorporating Bardoo as a village. Section 1 of the incorporating act provided for the boundaries of the village as follows: The southeast quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 36, in Township 12 north, Range 6 east, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 1, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, in Township 11 north, Range 6 east, in Sauk County, shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of the village of Bardoo.

Section 2 provided that the management of the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the village should be vested in a President and six Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Constable (who shall be ex officio Marshal), one Attorney, one Surveyor, and such other officers as the Trustees might see fit to appoint.

Section 51 of the charter related that the first election for officers should be held on the second Monday in April, 1866, "in case this act shall take effect on or previous to that date; and in case this act shall not take effect on or previous to that day, or in case no election shall be held on that day, then such first election of officers may be ordered and appointed by any ten freshhold voters."

The first record, however, of any election held under the provisions of this act is dated April 2, 1867, when the qualified electors residing within the boundaries of the village assembled at the court house and proceeded to cast their ballots for a village President and the required number of Trustees. The record informs us that "the whole number of votes cast for President and Police Justice was 104, of which number S. M. Burdick received 83 and William H. Clark received 21; that the whole number of votes cast for Trustees was 104, of which B. F. Mills received 103, A. Andrews, 101; T. D. Lang, 96; J. R. Hall, 104; B. L. Purdy, 103; C. C. Remington, 80; J. R. Dibble, 2; M. J. Drown, 11; and T. Thomas, James Dykins, William Manrah and D. K. Noyes, 1 vote each. Consequently, Mr. Burdick was elected the first President, and Messrs. Mills, Andrews, Lang, Hall, Purdy and Remington the first Trustees of the village of Bardoo, which, up to the present writing, has been under village government.

The first meeting of the first Board of Trustees was held April 5. The officers elect, with the exception of Mr. Remington, took the oath of office, and the vacancy created by the declination of Mr. Remington to serve was filled by the appointment of C. A. Sumner. The appointive officers were then filled as follows: Clerk, John Barker; Attorney, C. C. Remington; Treasurer, R. M. Strong; Constable, J. C. Dockham; Surveyor, W. H. Canfield; Fire Warden, M. C. Waite. The village attorney was instructed to draft suitable ordinances for the guidance of the board and the government of the village, and the first meeting of the first Board of Trustees was adjourned for ten days.

The second charter election was held March 9, 1868, and resulted in the choice of M. Mould, President and Police Justice, and E. Walbridge, C. T. White, T. D. Lang, James Dykins, William Powers and Andrew Andrews, Trustees. The appointive officers this year were Anton Fischer, Clerk; R. M. Strong, Treasurer; Frank Fletcher, Constable; W. H. Clark, Attorney; W. H. Canfield, Surveyor; M. C. Waite, Fire Warden, and James Goodwin, Poundmaster.

In 1869, J. R. Hall was chosen President; M. C. Waite, Police Justice, and N. W. Wheeler, Frank Avery, W. Burrington, T. T. English, William Moore and B. Frank Brown, Trustees. Officers appointed—Anton Fischer, Clerk; R. M. Strong, Treasurer; C. C.

Remington, Attorney; J. C. Dockham, Constable; W. H. Canfield, Surveyor, and James Goodwin, Poundmaster.

1870—President, J. R. Hall; Police Justice, M. C. Waite; Trustees—N. W. Wheeler, Frank Avery, J. C. Chandler, Thomas Oates, T. T. English and B. F. Brown. Officers appointed—Anton Fischer, Clerk; R. M. Strong, Treasurer; W. H. Clark, Attorney; D. E. Kelsey, Constable; E. Barstow, Street Commissioner; James Goodwin, Poundmaster.

1871—President, J. R. Hall; Police Justice, M. C. Waite; Trustees—J. G. Train, D. Munson, B. F. Brown, A. Andrews, George Mertens and G. W. Merchant; Supervisor, J. G. Train. Officers appointed—Anton Fischer, Clerk; Mair Pointon, Treasurer; C. C. Remington, Attorney; B. J. Paddock, Constable; Daniel Pruyn, Commissioner; Abram Hunt, Poundmaster.

1872—President, James Dykins; Police Justice, M. C. Waite; Trustees—Frank Avery, William Hoxie, T. T. English, M. Mould, J. J. Gattiker, and J. G. Train; Supervisor, J. G. Train. Officers appointed—Philip Cheek, Jr., Clerk; J. J. Gattiker, Treasurer; John Barker, Attorney; A. Andrews, Constable; M. C. Waite, Fire Warden; S. W. Emory Commissioner; Thomas Oates, Poundmaster.

1873—President, Samuel S. Grubb; Trustees—J. M. Haines, F. Barringer, William Hoxie, T. T. English, T. D. Lang and H. H. Webster; Supervisor, William Stanley. Officers appointed—Philip Cheek, Jr., Clerk; T. D. Lang, Treasurer; H. J. Huntington Attorney; A. Wistans, Marshal; George Nelson, Poundmaster.

1874—President, M. Mould; Police Justice, Eli Jones; Trustees—T. T. English, T. D. Lang, James Dykins, John Barker, P. Pratt and A. Andrews; Supervisor, William Stanley. Officers appointed—Philip Cheek, Jr., Clerk; John Barker, Attorney; J. R. Davis, Marshal; Andrew Patrick, Poundmaster.

1875—President, M. Mould; Police Justice, J. W. Blake; Trustees—T. T. English, T. D. Lang, William Hoxie, John Barker, James Dykins and Gustavus Scharnke; Supervisor, W. Stanley; Justice of the Peace, S. Hartley. Officers appointed—Philip Cheek, Jr., Clerk, Fred Johnson, Treasurer; J. R. Davis, Marshal and Commissioner; W. C. Hatch, Poundmaster.

1876—President, Frank Avery; Police Justice, J. W. Blake; Trustees—G. W. Marchant, P. Pratt, G. Scharnke, John Thatcher, W. Stanley, and J. H. Halstead; Justice of the Peace, R. T. Warner; Supervisor, George Mertens; Constable, L. O. Holmes. Officers appointed—Philip Cheek, Jr., Clerk; W. Stanley, Treasurer; Henry Cowles, Marshal; William Hatch, Poundmaster; M. Hoffman, Commissioner.

1877—President, D. S. Vittum; Trustees—W. Stanley, D. E. Welch, Isaac Green, W. Scharnke, W. Hoxie and J. Thatcher; Clerk, Philip Cheek, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry Cowles; Police Justice, R. T. Warner; Constable, L. O. Holmes; Assessor, E. Walbridge; Supervisor, J. J. Gattiker; Attorney (as appointed by board), John Barker; Street Commissioner, (appointed), George Claus.

1878—President, D. S. Vittum; Trustees—William Power, Isaac Green, W. Hoxie, A. Fischer, J. G. Train and E. A. Watkins; Clerk, Philip Cheek, Jr.; Treasurer, L. O. Holmes; Police Justice, R. T. Warner; Supervisor, J. J. Gattiker; Commissioner (appointed), M. Hoffman; Marshal (appointed), L. O. Holmes; Poundmaster, W. Hatch.

1879—President, D. S. Vittum; Trustees—William Hoxie, William Powers, J. G. Train, A. Fischer, W. Schranke; Clerk, Rolla E. Noyes; Treasurer, M. Hoffman; Police Justice, Jasper A. Dibble; Justice of the Peace, T. C. Thomas; Marshal, L. O. Holmes; Constable, J. Prethero; Supervisor, George Mertens; Commissioner (appointed), M. Hoffman; Attorney (appointed), John Barker; Poundmaster (appointed), M. Hatch.

1880—President, William S. Grubb; Trustees—George Nicholson, W. Dower, J. Dykins, W. Stanley, Ira L. Humphrey and Frank Avery; Clerk, R. B. Griggs; Treasurer and Commissioner, E. O. Holden; Police Justice, J. A. Dibble; Justice of the Peace, T. C. Thomas; Supervisor, George Mertens; Poundmaster (appointed), F. N. Ross; Attorney (appointed), John Barker.

Baraboo has about outgrown her village garments, and must necessarily become a city within the next two or three years.

THE BARABOO WHISKY WAR.

"Alas! the depths of sin and shame
That Bacchus' devotees have found;
Their hopes can now but live in name,
Their joy is but an empty sound.
Their manhood has departed hence,
For which they find no recompense.

"Despairing Hope to frenzy driven—
In drunkards' wives and children too—
Has roused the strength to woman given
And urged such deeds as they can do.
Their votes go not in ballot-box,
So more direct they slay the ox.

"With aching hearts, but purpose true,
They make their way to hell's dark door,
From which the flames of wrath do spew;
King Alky feared ne'er thus before—
But with such blows as woman gives
They struck him hard "right where he lives."

"And lest his imps with lawyers bound
Should bring him back again to life,
They put him deep down in the ground
Without the aid of drum or fife.
His mourning friends look sadly on,
While all his foes rejoice 'twas done."

Thus sang the local poet. The cause that inspired his muse will perhaps be better understood if given in prose. It was in the spring of 1854. A resident of Baraboo, a hard drinker, but withal a good citizen, when not "in his cups," became an habitual patron of the "Brick Tavern" bar. His appetite for liquor led him to neglect his family, and finally resulted in his attempting to take the life of his wife. The neighbors of the unfortunate woman, knowing the facts, and very naturally deprecating the cause, had more than once beseeched the proprietor of the rummery to refuse liquor to those of his customers whose thirst for it led them to deeds of violence; but their appeals, being in opposition to the successful pursuit of his nefarious business, were not heeded. The wife, acting under the impulse of her desperate situation, had also sought to arouse the blunted sympathies of the rum-seller by personal interviews in her own behalf; but all to no purpose. Death finally intervened, and the family of the poor inebriate saw the grave close about the form of the husband and father. In the meantime, the dispensation of intoxicating drink went on unmolested in all the ante-rooms of hell then flourishing in Baraboo.

Sympathy for the widow and orphans was very deep throughout the village, and a quiet though earnest determination to put an end to such sad and disgraceful affairs in future seemed to take possession of the better classes of citizens. Especially was this feeling noticeable among the ladies, who were naturally the first to appreciate the situation of their grief-stricken sister. The painful subject furnished an excellent theme for the pulpit, and nearly all the ministers in the place referred to it in their discourses. The Sabbath succeeding the funeral, W. H. Thompson, Pastor of the Methodist Church, became particularly eloquent in denouncing the political system which permitted the sale of liquor, and said he wished "to God the thunderbolts of heaven would shiver the brick tavern and its contents, animate and inanimate." Lawyer Pratt, in private conversation a few days later, said he would like to see all the liquor in the village poured into the streets. In this expressed wish, a large number of the indignant citizens of Baraboo discovered a suggestion for summarily solving a difficult problem. At an impromptu

meeting of a few stalwart lads, the subject was discussed and a line of action quietly determined upon. As the local poet tells us—

"The brandy's threat, the midnight shrike;
The emulating whip, the teatell again—
The fruits of Hum and Rummy's woes—
All plainly show what must be done—
"Destroy the fiend!"
The word, the blow; the task came fast.
"They came with resolution fixed,
Some forty mothers, less or more;
And daughters, too, with earnest looks,
In all perhaps about threescore.
Blessed prospect!
Something now is surely meant."

Mark! There's a sound of devastation—a sudden unloosing of liquid devils. The bar-room of the Brick Tavern is in the process of female invasion. Fumes of liquor infect the air. "Rye," "Bourbon" and "Fine Old Tom" meet a common fate, and are rapidly absorbed by the parched earth in front of the hotel. The whilom dispenser of these evil spirits is wrapped in slumber; for it is early morn, and none but sober victims are abroad. The righteous work of destruction proceeds so quietly that his repose is not disturbed. In disposing of the empty bottles, a corrugated "Schlump" is deposited in an adjacent dry goods box in which a reveler of the previous night has taken lodging. The breaking of the falling bottle does not molest him, but there is a familiar smell about it which brings him to his feet with all the alertness of a toper invited to drink; and he looks out upon the strange scene and weeps.

Across the street a grocer, "who keeps a little to accommodate his customers," has just opened his establishment, after having taken one of his own "eye-openers." Thither the earliest band of women go, but before reaching the place the door is locked. The ladies make the liquor-seller a proposition to buy his stock that they may destroy it, but, while he hesitates to set a price, an entrance is effected from the rear of the house; and the quiet turning of faucets and drawing of stopples is not molested until the "wrath of the vials" has flooded the floor, and the "silent workers" are on the march toward "French Pete's." By this time the news of the revolution has spread to all parts of the village. The populace is alarmed. Rumors of a general uprising are abroad, and the people crowd upon the scene of action only to learn the facts, and calmly watch the result. There are many loud and earnest exclamations of acquiescence in the proceedings; there are also murmurs of disapproval. The report of a gun is heard! The keeper of the bagnio that is now being attacked, after uttering murderous threats against the Amazonian brigade, has discharged his shot-gun in the air, intending to scare them away; but the ruse avails nothing.

"While the earth shakes in the rum
The throng around exclaim, 'Hurray!'
A phantom justice has come;
We are proud of Nature's war."

It is the most vigorous temperance movement ever witnessed by the people of Baraboo—temperance with a vengeance. Elder Cochran is present, his face wreathed in smiles. To him it is a pleasing sight to see the poisonous stuff mingling with the dust. The keeper of the saloon has joined the crusaders and is also emptying the bottles of their contents. He has irrigated his parched throat with the best in the house, to give him courage, and is now hurling beer glasses through mirrors and windows and creating a general havoc. The excitement is intense. Sheriff Manson commands Elder Cochran to *desist*, but the Elder assures that high official that such a thing would be a physical impossibility. Another crash within; the drunken saloon-keeper has fallen through a glass door. Tim Kirk mounts an empty beer barrel, and in supplicating tones beseeches the ladies, in the name of the forefathers and free institutions, to desist. He

*The indignation with which the discussed individual had sought to "charme" his wife.

promises them that within thirty days every ranseller in Baraboo shall be driven from the place. The ladies quietly withdraw and go to their homes; the crowd gradually melts away, and peace once more covers about the scene.

A week or ten days later, warrants of arrest are issued for the ladies who are alleged to have been the ring-leaders in the crusade, and whose husbands are reckoned to be responsible for any damages that may be adjudged against them. They are taken to Lower Sauk for an impartial trial (the officials probably fearing that a Baraboo jury might hang them!) The Tenthic Justice holds them to answer before the Circuit Judge, and remands them to the protecting care of the Sheriff, who returns with them to Baraboo, but does not find it within his heart to lock them up, and they are released on their own recognizance. At the next term of the Circuit Court, Judge Wheeler assesses the total damage at \$150, which is immediately paid. And thus ends the Baraboo whisky war.

THE RIVER ON A RAMPAGE.

On the night of March 14, 1859, the Baraboo River, greatly swollen by the spring rains and melting snows, burst through the north wing of the boom just above Bassett's Pratt's dam, carrying down a large "drive" of logs with great force against the upper dam timbers, which gave way. This increased the flow of water in that direction, and hurried thither hundreds of other logs, which, like so many battering rams, soon beat a large hole in the dam, and, within thirty minutes' time, a torrent of water four feet in depth, poured through the chasm with irresistible force. The immense volume of water, as it poured through the opening, struck the bank just above the flouring mill, and was rapidly undermining it. As pieces after pieces of the dam gave way, the current gained force and volume, and at day light beat so furiously against the bank, which kept dropping into the insatiable flood, as to oblige Mr. Bassett to look to the security of the large quantity of flour then stored in the mill. Several teams were employed to transport the flour to the neighboring buildings. This task, about finished, it occurred to the assembled citizens that something should be done to stem the ravages of the stream and repair the break. Great confusion reigned, some proposing one method, some another, but all agreeing that something must be done. Finally, William Brown took the lead. Parties were sent off to fell trees, and log skidders were dispatched for teams to draw them to the spot. In a very short time the progress of the water was checked. Large trees, secured by cables, were deposited where the current struck the bank head on. Bruah logs and stones were gradually added to the mass to give it weight. It is said there were nearly 500 men engaged in the work. But the current was not wholly checked until some 6,000 cubic yards of earth had been washed away. By this time, one third of the dam was gone. The immense flood of water, passing down broke away some twenty or thirty feet of the lower or Maxwell dam. The excitement had scarcely died away, when, early the following morning, the bells in the village rung for help. A large part of the agricultural bank, made the previous day, had been carried off, and lodged against the bridge. The foundation of the mill was again being attacked by the relentless and obdurate current. A force of men and teams was soon on the ground, and two or three chuns of funne-misting, laborer, were sent off to the threatened danger. The loss on this occasion was estimated at \$2,000, but the citizens considered themselves fortunate in having saved the Bassett-Pratt Mill from destruction, as it was then the largest institution of the kind for many miles around, and about it centered the interest of the entire community.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "BARABOO."**

In introducing the following letter from Prof. Henry, it is due also to the gentleman who have sought to assist me in ascertaining the origin of the name "Baraboo," that I should express to them my thanks. In answer to my own letters of inquiry upon this question I have received letters from Mr. Draper, of the State Historical Society; Mr. Tappan, of the Green Bay

* By William Hill.

Gazette; the Rev. Father in charge of St. Mary's Church at Green Bay at the time of its bi-centennial celebration some years ago; and Gen. Cobb and Hon. J. Allen Barber, Representatives in Congress from this district. I have also conferred with and am indebted to several gentlemen connected with the press of the State and of Chicago, familiar with the early history of Wisconsin, certain of them translators from the French. That these latter gentlemen failed to hit upon the natural solution presented by Prof. Henry, is perhaps due, in part, to the fact that, with the main question, I submitted to them also all the theories which had been advanced in respect to the name, and that these theories had a tendency to mislead them.

Generally it was assumed by those whom I consulted, as it had been assumed in all instances to which their attention was called, that Baraboo was derived from a French surname. Other theories were advanced, but only to be finally rejected by those who made them. Aside from the name of the mythical old Frenchman, "Barabeau," to whom legend assigned a shanty at the mouth of the river in days prior to the settlement of the valley, a number of names of real personages give hints of the name Baraboo. The Barbou family were, perhaps, the most celebrated printers of France from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Jean Louis de la Bruyere Barbeau in 1759 published, under the title of *Mappemonde Historique*, an ingenious map, then entirely new, in which geography, chronology and history were simultaneously presented. Royer P. F. Barbault (pronounced Barbo), a native of St. Domingo, of African descent, took part with his countrymen in the insurrection of 1792, and was honored with a mission to France, where he afterward continued to reside. He was an author, an editor and lawyer of some repute, and held a place of importance in the French Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tapley suggested the name of "Gen. de la Barre, Governor, resident at Montreal, of the French Possessions of the Northwest." There is no mention of a Governor de la Barre in the outline histories of Canada contained in Appleton's Encyclopedia or the Conversations Lexicon, though I find a reference to a Lieutenant General of that name who was in the French service in the latter part of the seventeenth and the commencement of the eighteenth century. There was also a Col. Isaac Barre (descendant of a French refugee) in the English service, a friend of Wolfe, and wounded at the siege of Quebec by the side of his chief, whose death he witnessed. He was one of the many to whom were attributed the letters of Junius, and of him it was said: "His name will always be connected with the history of America." I took no especial pains to assure myself as to the correctness of Mr. Tapley's citation, because, while the idea was in itself plausible enough that some one of the personages thus named—high in the French and English service in the early history of the Northwest, or in the French Bureau of Foreign Affairs, or in the invention of charts of the world, or in printing—should have held such relation to some one of the early explorers as that the name of the former should be bestowed by the latter upon one of his discoveries, still there is an inherent probability that a name thus conferred would have been recorded and perpetuated.

For this reason I was led to favor the theory that the name might have been derived from the name of some American officer of French descent and name, connected with some of the early army expeditions, or with the first garrisons at Fort Winnebago. This suggestion, together with others made in the premises, I made in my letter to Mr. Barber, referred to Prof. Henry. I record them here, realizing how far "out of the way" they are, especially when contrasted with Prof. Henry's solution of the question, as a matter that may be of curiosity to some, and as showing that I have neither overlooked nor ignored any suggestion made to myself.

Recently, in a letter upon this subject, Hon. J. Allen Barber wrote to me: "Mr. Hoar, a gentleman versed in the 'curious in literature,' has expressed the opinion that Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, if any one, can find out the facts in the case." Accordingly, my previous letter to Mr. Barber was referred to Prof. Henry, and the following is his reply, received through Mr. Barber. The letter (copied) is without date or signature, as below appended:

"I have received a communication from Mr. Hill, inquiring as to the origin of the term 'Baraboo' given to the river, town and village in Sauk County, Wis. Of the history of the name

I know nothing. It is not impossible it is, as your correspondent suggests, a corruption of some French or English officer's surname; but it seems to me much more probable that it came either from the French *Barbue*—cat-fish—a not uncommon designation of rivers and creeks by the early *voyageurs*; or from *Barbeau*—carp, or sucker. What is now 'Putnam's Creek' in Essex County, N. Y., running into Lake Champlain from the west, south of Crown Point, was *Riviere a la Barbue* of the French, and is so set down on M. de Levy's map of 1748, and in Pouchet's Memoir of the war of 1755-60. On Russell's map, 1783, *Barbe R.* (*Riviere a la Barbue* of Morse's Gazetteer, 1797), enters the lake from the northeast, 'forty miles W. N. W. from the extremity of Long Point in that lake.' A third *R. a la Barbue* is mentioned in the same gazetteer, and by Alcedo, and is laid down on the maps of the last century, flowing westerly into Lake Michigan—now known, I believe, as the (South) Black River, between Ottawa and Allegan Counties, Mich. 'Catfish River,' the outlet of Four Lakes in Dane Co., Wis., still retains that name. I might add other examples of streams bearing the French or English name of this fish. The transition from *Barbue* to Baraboo is easy, and *Riviere a la Barbue* comes to be Baraboo River, as naturally as *Point aux Baies* to point Abbaye, or *Baie de la Bete grise* to 'Bay Degrees,' or *Baie des Noquets* to 'Bay de Nock.'

"Though the French in America uniformly gave the name of *barbue* to the cat-fish (*Pime-lodus*), all the French-English dictionaries into which I have looked, restrict it to a marine fish of the turbot and flounder family—the 'brill,' 'dab' or 'sandling.' This has occasioned some curious mistakes: For example, in the English translation of Labouton (London, 1703, Vol. I, p. 246), where the great cat-fish of the western rivers are described as 'lake dabs or sandlings.' Occasionally, too, translators confound *barbue* into *barbeau* (carp or sucker). The latter was described by Sagard, in 1631, under its Huron name, *Einchataon*, as somewhat resembling the *Barbeau* of Europe. There are two or three of these 'Carp Rivers' entering Lake Superior from Northern Michigan, and 'Point Barbeau' is named in Foster and Whitney's Report (Part 2, p. 395) as an important fishing station on Lake Michigan. It would be nearly as easy to make Baraboo from *Barbeau* as from *Barbue*—if the river, on examination, proves to be richer in suckers than in catfish."

Referring to French and English dictionaries for the term *Barbeau*, in like manner as Prof. Henry has referred for the term *Barbue*, I find that it is synonymous with *Barbel*, which applies, not only to a particular kind of fish, but (*vide Webster*), to "the small vermiform process appended to the mouths of certain fishes." The *barbel* proper (or *barbeau*) is described as "a large, coarse, fresh-water fish found in European waters, having several barbs or beard-like feelers pendant from its leathery, sucker-like mouth, which give it its name. It grows to the length of three feet, and attains to a weight of from eighteen to twenty pounds." Old Izaak Walton speaks of "the *barbel*, so called by reason of his barbs or wattles." *Barbue* has a like signification. Fish of the turbot family are unlike the cat-fish, in that the former are round, flat, with small heads, while the cat-fish is large-headed, long and tapering. I infer that the terms *barbue* and *barbeau* or *barbel* were applied by the French *voyageurs* to the fishes of American waters, not from any resemblance in their form to the European *barbue* or *barbeau*, but from their having the same head-like feelers pendant from their mouths. It would follow that within this category should be included the sturgeon, our native variety of which, as well in respect to its barbs, its sucker-like mouth, its general form and coarse flesh, bears a resemblance to the *barbeau* or *barbel* proper. The sucker has no wattles. I place the more stress upon this distinction that, while the Baraboo is rich in suckers and cat-fish (the former being the most numerous), we have in a reminiscence of Baraboo's earliest settler, Mr. Archibald Barker, a very remarkable account of a shoal of sturgeons encountered by him in running, in the spring of 1841, the first raft which left the Baraboo. Mr. Barker says:

"In Company with Ed Kingsley, going down [the Lower Baraboo Rapids], each on a crib, I halloed to him to look—that somebody seemed to have made a dam of stones across the river. As we approached we saw it was the backs and tails of fishes. We were soon among them, and found they were sturgeons. I killed three with my handspike. In jumping into the

water to get them. It was knocked down by others running against my legs. For a short distance, the river seemed to be jammed full of them."

I incline to the opinion that "*Rivier aux Barbeaux*" should in the case of the Baraboo be interpreted "Sturgeon River." But, whether we apply the term *Barbeau* to sturgeons or suckers, it gives us a solution which we believe will be accepted as conclusive and satisfactory of the origin of the name Baraboo. It strengthens this conclusion that the Winnebago name of the river, *Asookhery*, signifies "plenty of fish." It is further in favor of the French derivation of the name Baraboo that the French gave to the river the first name under which it appears in any record—that of the *Hillé-Classe*, and names bestowed by the French upon bay river, hill and prairie, abound, from Deperre, by the "Portage" and Prairie du Sac, to Prairie du Chien. In speaking of the transition of the term *Harbeaux* to Baraboo, we have said not to take in account the familiar roll of the French "n"—thus: *Harrrrrrbeaux*—and we have, with scarcely a transition even, the name of our river, town, village and valley.

Believing, as I have already in other words said, that we have here the derivation of a name for which hitherto this time no derivation has been found, I have but to add that whatever thanks the discovery is entitled to are due mainly to Prof. Henry, while it is not less due to Mr. Barber that I should reiterate my thanks to him.

Following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Hill, by Louis Claude, dated March 12, 1872: "The name 'Baraboo' is now up for final judgment, and although the abundance of 'suckers,' both aquatic and terrestrial, which it appears has always distinguished this valley, lends so great a weight to the 'Barbeau' theory that I will not 'camp' at it, still I beg to offer the following note of suggestion—it can hardly be called information—viz: Fifteen years ago I brought here a map of the date of about 1837, which has small but is honest by *good time* (emphatically) on the case for one of 1837. On this map the Baraboo River was marked as 'Barivaux's' or 'Baribaux's' Creek. I had always believed the above to be the correct derivation."

Concerning the name Baraboo, the Hon. J. Allen Barber writes: "It seems probable that the name is a corruption of some French word or phrase, as it does not appear like an Indian term. The place is as to near the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, on the route from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and in the ordinary language of communication between the two by means of canoes. In 1649 and 1650 the Hurons and their allies, who had been converted to Christianity by Father Babbaut, were overthrown by the Iroquois and part of them fled to Wisconsin on their way to the Mississippi. They were met and driven back by the Sioux. They were found by some French traders in 1659-60, stationed about six days' journey south-west of Lake Superior, not far from what is now called Baraboo. Very soon after that period, they had returned to Green Bay. As they were all Christians, may they not have given the name of their religious teacher, whose memory they would honor, to their temporary residence near the portage? The word 'Babbaut' might possibly have either shadow behind it in the form of Babboon or Baraboo. The phrase 'bbisbbud' was not infrequently applied to doctores by the 'voyageurs.' It is the name of a river in the north. It may also have been applied casually to the small stream near the portage and have been converted into Baraboo by some crude pioneer or hunter, who had no knowledge of French. These conjectures, of course, have every little value, but such possibilities sometimes serve a purpose when positive information is wanting. The fact that the intelligent people who now live in Wisconsin and very near to the locality in question have no record or tradition respecting the name gives force to the supposition that it was casually applied, and has been corrupted into its present form. *Barbanou* is a not uncommon French name, and if left behind by some trader with the Indians would very easily become 'Baraboo.'"

The suggestion that the last syllable of the name of Babbaut might have been corrupted into a guttural with the *f* silent (perhaps favored by the fact that in certain French words ending in *f*—*elf*, for instance—the *f* is silent) was submitted to the Rev. Father of St. Mary's Church of

* Under the name that Baraboo is laid down on a map published (as we were from its geography) in 1817, to wit the possession of Mr. John D. H. J. of Freedom.

members: D. K. Noyes, E. M. Coon, H. H. Webster, H. D. Newell, James Dykins and W. O. Stephenson. It has now (1880) about 125 members. The Lodge owns its own building, 22x70 feet, with store below and lodge-room in the second story, which is neatly and appropriately furnished. The Lodge has seventeen Past Grands, and is entitled to three representatives to the Grand Lodge. Following is the list of the Noble Grands from 1871: D. K. Noyes, H. H. Webster, F. B. Baldwin, A. J. Gorman, A. H. Cowles, F. Barringer, Thomas Libbey, P. P. Palmer, L. O. Holmes, J. M. True, H. D. Potter, H. D. Snell, J. W. Blake, Fred Baldwin, A. A. Roberts, W. H. White, T. Spellan, and Edwin R. Bow, the latter being the present incumbent.

Northwestern Encampment, No. 20, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted at Reedsburg, Sauk Co., on the 15th day of January, 1868, by P. G. M. C. C. Cheeney, of Janesville, with the following charter members: B. F. Blackman, Leander Wheeler, Albert Spooner, Nelson Wheeler, J. F. Hackett, C. M. Gaylord, J. G. Blakeslee, A. Mellen, J. B. Kastater, G. H. Flaut, John Kellogg, E. G. Jackson, and R. A. Wheeler. After two years' work, the lodge at that place having suspended, the Camp surrendered its charter. On the 15th day of November, 1875, it was revived, and located at Baraboo. The following were the charter members: L. O. Holmes, P. P. Palmer, H. D. Potter, Thomas Libby, A. C. Tuttle, A. H. Cowles and S. F. Smith. The Camp was instituted by Grand Patriarch Dr. J. H. Vivian, of Mineral Point. The first officers elected were L. O. Holmes, C. P.; S. F. Smith, H. P.; P. P. Palmer, S. W.; A. C. Tuttle, Scribe; Thomas Libby, Treasurer, and H. D. Potter, J. W. The Camp now numbers about forty members. The present officers are A. A. Roberts, C. P.; P. P. Palmer, H. P.; George Bloom, S. W.; H. D. Potter, Scribe; George Merriott, Treasurer; Fred Baldwin, J. W. The Camp is entitled to one representative in the Grand Lodge. Both the Camp and the subordinate lodge are in a healthy condition, financially and otherwise.

MUSICAL.

Baraboo has been musically inclined for a number of years. Dr. Charles Cowles might be termed, with propriety, the father of music in this and other parts of Sauk County. He taught singing-school in this village and neighborhood some twenty years, and many of those who might now be termed "old singers," received their first lesson from him. Since his retirement from the position of "singing master," several have attempted to fill his place, but have signally failed. On the 10th of June, 1867, after a musical convention held by Prof. H. R. Palmer, an association known as the "Sauk County Musical Society," was formed, who adopted a constitution and by-laws, elected Rev. Mr. Rossiter, President, D. D. Doane, Secretary, and O. W. Fox, Conductor. This being a new experiment, it did not long survive, for we find by the records of the association that it did not exist subsequent to May 20, 1868.

The next attempt at a musical organization we find to have been made after a convention held in the Congregational Church on July 18, 1872. This organization was known as "The Baraboo Musical Union," with D. D. Doane, President, William Butler Secretary, and J. Hawes, Conductor. This association, like its predecessor, was of short duration, and gave up the ghost after running a few months. Two failures, following so close together, was rather discouraging to associated musical efforts, but after a few years the desire again found expression through Mrs. D. S. Vittum, who invited the singers of Baraboo to her house on the evening of October 23, 1878, for the purpose of organizing a musical society. This association was organized under the name of the "Baraboo Choral Society," and, after effecting an organization by electing J. J. Gattiker, President, A. C. Tuttle, Secretary, and J. Hawes, Conductor, continued to meet at the residence of Mrs. Vittum until a suitable place for weekly rehearsals could be procured. This society is still in existence, having met in different places, but is now meeting on Tuesday evening of each week, in Gattiker's new block, in the room occupied by the Ladies' Art Society.

Baraboo can boast of one *unorganized* musical fraternity, which meets at the residence of J. J. Gattiker on Monday evening of each week. This gathering of the lovers of good

music was set on foot by Mr. J. Hawes, in the year 1871, for the purpose of cultivating a taste for a higher order of instrumental music. With few exceptions, on each Monday evening can be heard overtures, duets, solos, etc., by the old masters; and all musicians who visit Baraboo, always find a welcome at this hospitable home; also the lovers of good music, whether performers or listeners.

TEMPERANCE.

The cause of temperance has found many advocates and stanch friends in Baraboo. As early as 1843, an organization known as the Washington Temperance Society was perfected here. It enjoyed quite a long and useful existence. Solomon Shafer will be remembered as one of the leaders. In 1850, this society was supplanted by the "Sons of Temperance," and "the Sons" in turn by the "Good Templars." The different Christian ministers of course took a deep interest in the success of all these movements, and materially aided them by picturing from the pulpit the evils of intemperance and the good results of total abstinence. Elder Cochran was particularly vehement in this regard. The agitation finally, in 1854, led to a wholesome uncorking of jugs and breaking of bottles by a large number of stalwart temperance women. The Good Templar and other organizations have been constantly at work ever since emphasizing the vigorous work of their predecessors of 1854. In regard to the individuals who, in more recent times, have kept the importance of the work before the public, it would be impossible to particularize; the attempt to do so, indeed, would be invidious. All classes of citizens have manifested their feelings in this regard. And, as a result, the sight of a drunken man on the streets of Baraboo is an unusual thing; where thirty and even twenty years ago, it was not uncommon to encounter half a dozen in an evening's walk. This is not alone true of Baraboo; the writer finds the same condition of things to have existed in other parts of the State. If this salutary change can be attributed to the efforts of temperance workers, there is indeed cause for congratulation.

ÆSTHETIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

While the various institutions pertaining to the growth and prosperity of Baraboo are being discussed, it behooves the historian not to forget or overlook the social and æsthetic side of life here; for, nationally and provincially, it may be truly said that the condition of the home life, with its various social and æsthetic relations, is as certainly an evidence of the real intelligence, purity and power of a people, as aught else.

The social and æsthetic life of Baraboo can claim marked excellence when contrasted with that which exists in many other communities of equal age, opportunity and consequent experience. It is, in fact, far above the general average existing at large, and has been so, as far as the better evidences prove, for many years. What element or class deserves the greatest distinction or credit for building up and continually promoting this condition, it is not easy to decide; as there seems to be almost a balance of the forces for good between male and female here, and because the prevailing sentiments, liberal and conservative, or religiously orthodox and radically heterodox, appear to be pretty equally divided throughout society. But, considering the particular means by which the social and æsthetic life here expresses itself, in the form of working clubs or organizations, especially, conducted by the women of every shade of opinion, thus united it can be said that they are justly entitled, as a class, to the most praise. These organizations, although having in some respects special and different methods of working, are all devoted to the same general objects, viz., the cultivation of a liberal and high social status, and the dissemination and acquisition of knowledge upon all matters pertaining to the æsthetic culture in vogue and demanded as a part of our civilization.

The Old Hesperians.—Probably the first literary and debating society organized here under a name, where essay reading or intellectual contest and disquisitions on "realization or anticipation" were indulged in, was the Hesperian Club of "auld lang syne." The society was formed during the time the old Academy and Collegiate Institute were running, before the war, some time in the latter part of the '50's, and was in its day a flourishing affair, and a power among the

young folks. It probably received its name from the old legend of the sisters Hesperides, that reside in the west, where the sun goes down, and that were connected with heaven and earth, and were great singers; and, taken all in all, were an unusually excellent set of girls, "so the story goes." The society collected books and established a library, some of the old books of which are still here in possession of the public school. After running a number of years, the Hesperian Club, it is to be regretted, went up, where all good things are wont to go. May its shade rest in peace in the garden of the Hesperides, soothed to rest by the sweet refrains of the fairy sisters, its patron saints, and content in the memory of past well doing.

The Goose Club.—About seventeen years ago, while the great rebellion was at its height, a few of the leading women of Baraboo united in forming a reading circle, believing that they had a right to, and should pay attention to what was going on in the world of science, the arts, and philosophy, as well as to the duties of housekeeping. The first steps taken in this direction by the little band of pioneers, bound upon exploring the world of æsthetics, supplied a capital theme for the sportive remarks of a few of the masculine wisacres and wits of the place, who denominated the "reading circle" the "Goose Club;" and, as the children were permitted to go to the club meetings, they, it was allowed, were the goslings; the general conclusion being that they all met to gabble, and consequently would not last long.

The first meeting of the reading circle was held in the schoolroom of Miss Nethaway, a select-school teacher, and since that time they have met regularly every Saturday evening at the same place. They have no constitution or special mode of procedure, the meetings always being conducted in an entirely informal manner. The matter for reading is furnished at will by the members, and has been since the commencement; and almost everything under the light of the sun has been read about at these meetings, and perhaps discussed. As for gossiping, it was never done; for if that sort of thing had been indulged in it is safe to say the Goose Club would have ceased to *float* long ago; and further, it is presumptuous and ungenerous to suppose that these women had no higher aim than the indulgence of such a puerile diversion as talking about themselves and neighbors alone.

One of the social habits of the Goose Club, followed from the first, has been the giving of annual dinner parties, each of the ladies taking turns as hostess at these *fetes*. At such times, of course, the *ganders* are invited; and it may be easily believed that they are nothing loath to come and enliven these festive occasions with their sublime cackle.

The first members were the Rev. Mrs. Codding, Mrs. Dr. Slye, Miss Eva Slye, Mrs. Judge Remington, Mrs. J. G. Train, Mrs. Freeman Longly, Miss Nethaway and Mrs. Norman Stewart. There have been acquisitions to the membership at various times, and withdrawals as well. Of the original members, five only are now left, but the institution still exists, and is a credit to its founders and the village.

Literary Club of '76—So called from having been established in the winter of '76. This club was the successor of the Hesperians, being devoted to similar objects, and being made up of both sexes. The organization meeting was held at R. H. Strong's, the members being the representative young folks of the town. Much enthusiasm was manifested at starting out, and a determination expressed to raise funds and revive the old library and establish a free reading-room. Subsequently, the meetings were held at different private residences until September of 1877, when the society had, by giving lectures, readings, dramatic plays, concerts, etc., and by personal contribution, accumulated about \$175. Then they decided to open a reading-room, and did so, making public announcement in the papers to that effect. The reading-room was supplied with periodicals and books contributed by various parties for library purposes in connection with the old books of the Hesperian library. It was kept open about a year; then, as but few of the business men encouraged and aided the enterprise, it was closed, although it had been well patronized. The books contributed were returned to their former owners, and so ended the second library enterprise.

Industrial Art Association.—Fine art, as relates especially to painting, drawing, etc., had but few real working representatives, or even patrons, here ten years ago; but now nearly every

house is adorned by landscapes and various sketches in oil and crayon work, besides other artistic embellishments too numerous to mention, a majority of these productions being the work of those living here. This change is doubtless due, in large measure, to the influence exerted upon the taste of the people by a resident artist, a Miss Maclure, who has been located here some seven or eight years. She has been engaged almost exclusively in the work of teaching painting and drawing since being here, and has been very largely patronized by young and old. In this connection it is but fair to state, in honor of this woman's influence and work, that she is a conscientious artist of superior abilities, having made Art the work of her life, and having kept up with the improvement of the times. At different intervals, various and special teachers have been here, and have always met with encouragement when there has been any real merit exhibited. The organization, the name of which heads this article, and which is really the slow outgrowth of the work of years, held its first meeting Feb. 25, 1880, at the house of George Mertens, and was attended by a large number of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the place. After discussing what arts should be studied, the meeting proceeded to organize and elect officers. J. L. Claude was elected President; Mrs. F. Longly, Vice President; Miss Minnie Drown, Secretary. Subsequently, a constitution was drawn up and submitted by a committee, and indorsed by the society, Article 2 of which says: "The general objects and purposes of said association are the cultivation of the principles of art, and their application to industrial pursuits; the receiving of gifts, trusts and loans; and the having and maintaining such suitable establishment, and using of suitable means, as the association may be able to acquire."

The association has a suitable room provided for their use, where they hold meetings, receptions and art fairs. Their regular meetings are convened once a month, and at these times everything pertaining to art, useful as well as ornamental, or for domestic or general use, whether in the realm of architecture, sculpture, painting, or the making of laces and doing fancy work, is open for discussion.

The Woman's Club.—This club was organized April 23, 1880, by the following ladies as members: Sarah Powers, Adele Cook, Addie Donovan, Lizzie Woodman, Ida P. Roberts, Emma Train, Sarah Spence, Fanny Holz, Mary Donovan, Lucy Case and Emma P. Scott. Officers: Lizzie Woodman, President; Fanny Holz, Vice President; Lucy Case, Secretary. The above union was entered into by the ladies that they might better and more freely and kindly interchange thought and experience, and thereby become more mutually helpful to each other and society than they could be individually and alone. According to their constitution, the objects are "to strengthen the feeling of sympathy and fellowship among women, independently of social distinctions, and outside of the natural and proper affiliations of personal friendships, or any existing organizations; and to discuss without personalities such theoretical and practical questions as relate to the well-being of home and society; and also to extend our knowledge and broaden our culture by such reading and study as we shall deem best adapted to our needs. The meetings of the club occur semi-monthly. Before it lies a broad field to be explored, and may they long continue in the course they have blocked out.

The Dorcas Society.—Many years ago, a Dorcas Society of elderly ladies was operating here, and under their direction what was called the "Little Dorcas Society" was set afoot, and met as children, but, as the years slipped by and the little misses grew to womanhood, the older ladies withdrew leaving the Little Dorcas now mistresses of the field. It is almost needless to mention the fact that this is a benevolent society, devoted almost solely to relieving the wants of the sick and afflicted, whoever they may be in the community. Words of praise given to such an institution as this, and so begun, can but feebly express the admiration which every right-minded person must feel for the noble and constant work of this society. Long may it exist, and may each member rear children to grow into another. They give suppers, theatricals and various entertainments to raise money, and many a dollar do they raise for the suffering ones. Last year they raised about \$200.

Magazine Club.—There are now three magazine clubs here that operate on the inter-exchangeable system, each member of the clubs taking some periodical which is in turn changed for

others, with the various members, until at last it comes home well read if not worn. This is a most excellent idea, and materially reduces the expense of the best of reading, while it stimulates each one to read and keep up with the times and neighbors.

There was a literary society of a social nature formed here during the past winter, which met in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church. And in all probability these meetings will be resumed next season.

The Quincecem Club—Organized in the latter part of 1879. The club is composed of fifteen members, as is indicated by its name, and has for its purpose the social enjoyment of its founders and the entertainment of their visiting friends. The members are A. H. Noyes, D. E. Morgan, Frank Strong, R. E. Noyes, Jacob Van Orden, George Rockwell, Fred Lang, Dr. W. H. Vittum, Walter Richards, Mark Warren, Lee Bohn, Ward Monroe, Will Warner, Cyrus Brown, and Frank Eldridge. They have a nicely appointed club room in Post Office Block. The floor is covered with a durable canvass, and the ceiling hung with gilt and black chandeliers, while in one end of the room stands a handsome piano and in the other a Monarch billiard table. Then there are chess, checkers and card tables, comfortable chairs and sofas, and all the appurtenances to a gentleman's club-room, the entire outfit rivaling similar institutions in the great cities. Each of the members is a host, and all are gentlemen, whom to meet is a pleasure.

Hunting Clubs.—Baraboo is the home of the members of three sporting clubs—the Grampus Club, consisting of Charles H. Davis, J. W. Davis, Thomas Thompson, William Thomas, E. Blakeslee and Benjamin G. Paddock; the Skillet Creek Club, consisting of N. C. Kirk, George Mertens, Norman Stewart, A. L. Slye, T. D. Lang, C. A. Swineford, W. S. Grubb and John Hull; and the Owl Club, consisting of Joseph Hawes, Sr., D. D. Doane, A. L. Slye, and T. D. Lang. These clubs make extended excursions into the game and fish regions of this and other Western States, and were never known to return with empty game-bags.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.*

The "Cardiff Giant" controversy, instead of subsiding like a collapsed humbug, is growing warmer and more mysterious. Below we give the Chicago *Tribune's* version of the creation of "Old Cardiff," which, if true, would seem to settle the question, and cause people to laugh loudly at one of the best-planned and most successful humbugs ever perpetrated, outrivaling the Mermaid, Joyce Heth or any of the rest of Barnum's best. On the other hand, we have before us a copy of the *Onondaga (Syracuse) Standard*, of February 2, containing ten affidavits and a copy of about as many freight bills, showing that the big iron-bound box which the *Tribune* assumes to have contained the gypsum giant, really contained tobacco manufacturing machinery of George Hull, our former townsman, packed with unmanufactured tobacco; and showing as straight a tracer as ever lawyer or railroad man could desire for conviction, that the said mysterious iron-bound ton-and-a-half box was conveyed to a point on the Black River Canal, south of Remson, Oneida County, and there opened in presence of Orson Davis, a reputable affiant, and that its contents were tobacco machinery and tobacco, as aforesaid, and that said contents were then transferred to a canalboat in waiting. The supposition, on a review of this theory, is, that George Hull was smuggling his wares away from seizure by the revenue officers, he having been "confiscated" and proceeded against at Binghamton some weeks previous for having defrauded the Government. While the erudite, keen, scrutinizing Syracuse detectives are out affidaviting their Chicago cotemporaries, we, an unpretending countryman, well acquainted with George Hull, will suggest to them the way they were fooled, as follows: The box which they traced from Chicago to Black River Canal was not the box that started, but got duplicated by a box of similar dimensions, somewhere in the region of Cardiff; and while the giant statue was being buried one night on Newell's farm, George Hull's machinery, boxed at the place of somebody in league with him, was trundled right along to the Black River Canal for the very purpose of

* From the first number of the *Sauk County Herald*, founded and edited by J. C. ("Shanghae") Chandler, and dated February 9, 1870. Introducing the article, "Shanghae" said: "We refuse to apologize for devoting so much space to Old Cardiff. He is our meat! And Baraboo is much interested."

having this same tracer follow it as the same box which left Chicago. The head or heads cunning enough to originate the giant hoax are certainly shrewd enough to mystify a people by just such a trick as this. The *Tribune* says:

"In an article on the 'Cardiff Giant,' published in the *Tribune* about two months since, it was asserted that the 'ancient individual' was made in Chicago. There was sufficient ground for making the assertion at that time, but the evidence necessary to prove it could not be obtained. It was known to exist, however, but those who possessed the facts were unwilling to divulge them, fearing that they might in some way compromise their reputations as honest men. They read the opinions given by learned scientists as to the antiquity of the piece of gypsum, and laughed in their sleeves. They could not understand how people could be so easily humbugged. This cannot be wondered at, because they were workers in marble and could not tell whether the statue had been cut out by a workman or not. The majority of those who were present when the 'last one of an extinct race' was unearthed, did not know whether it was stone or a petrification. Hence the excitement which followed, and the interest taken in the 'giant' is, in a measure, excusable. The opinion of an eminent sculptor of New York, who was called upon by the finder (?) to examine it, was not regarded, for the reason that he maintained that it had been chiseled out. Such a thing was impossible, they said. He did not know anything. The learned scientists—gentlemen who have devoted years of study to unravel the secrets of antiquity—were next called upon. They confirmed the statement of the unlearned rustics, and said it was really a petrified man. There were some men who were incredulous, and these endeavored to explode the theories advanced by the said scientists, but, as they were in the minority, they were unsuccessful. Every story started by them was circulated throughout the country, and so were the refutations made by those pecuniarily interested in the 'giant.' The latter individuals had the best of it, and many thousands of people in the country to-day firmly believe the Cardiff Giant is really a petrification, and that he, thousands of years ago, walked, talked, ate and slept. To prove that this is not true is the purpose of this article. The few men who were aware of the circumstances connected with the making of the image, have furnished the information. Their names are suppressed, but if the gentlemen now exhibiting the swindle to the people of the East want them, and the affidavit of the man who cut the figure out, they can be satisfied upon application.

"In the latter part of June, 1868, two men, one of them at present a large owner in the giant, arrived in Chicago. They had some time considered the feasibility of inaugurating a humbug, and had determined upon having something ancient—a statue so old that it would cause wonder and create such an excitement that before it subsided their pockets would be full, and their object accomplished. The work of cutting out the statue would have to be done secretly, and none but a man who could remain quiet was competent to do it. They searched for some time, and finally met a German who had been in this country about four years, then in the employ of a well-known sculptor of this city. He agreed to do the work for \$75, down. A block of gypsum, twelve feet long, three feet wide and eighteen inches thick, was procured from Fort Dodge, Iowa, and placed in a gentleman's barn near Lincoln Park, on the North Side. The owner of the structure was let into the secret, as was another, an assistant to the German. These were the only persons, beside the two men mentioned, who knew anything of it. Even the three did not know what was to be done with it when it was completed. In the latter part of July, the two commenced the work of chiseling. In consequence of the thinness of the stone, about a foot and a half was taken off one end of the block, in order to have a better proportioned man. A model was necessary, so one of the men who made the arrangements—Hull by name—who is himself a giant in size, with sufficient intellect to humbug the learned savans and wise men of the East, stripped and chose the peculiar position to suit the twisted and unfavorable position of the stone. The artist then inquired what was to be made, and was instructed to make anything—a monkey, a baboon, or something that would represent a man. So, without questioning the motives of his employers, he set to work. There was no necessity for his leaving the barn for a drink when employed, as plenty of beer was supplied him. At the close of the

eighteenth day the figure was nearly completed. He did not work at it steadily every day, but whenever he got an opportunity during the daylight, also at night. His employers then came to look at it, but what was their surprise when they found that the artist had given the figure any quantity of hair. There were ringlets dangling from the head, long beard and patches on other parts of the body. Hull said that would never do—hair would not petrify. The German was puzzled, and knew not what they meant, but removed the hair at their request. In two days more the work was pronounced done by the artist, and his employers, after examining it, expressed themselves as satisfied. Now to make it look old. A gallon of strong acid was procured and put on him. It ate into the soft material, producing spongy-looking cavities. A quantity of English ink was then applied, and this had the effect of giving the giant the appearance of venerable age. The next step was packing him in a box. During the next week the box was carted to the Michigan Southern Railroad depot. It remained there for so long a time that the owners were notified to take it away, as it occupied so much room and could not be moved to make space for goods received and delivering. It was subsequently removed and placed aboard a schooner, which sailed for some Eastern lake port. The next heard of it was being unearthed on a farm in New York State, and an announcement of its antiquity. What has been done with it since, the public well know, and therefore repetition is unnecessary.

“The artist, who is a very modest man, and whose name is yet unknown to fame, does not consider this his best effort. This is evidenced by a remark he made when told that it was a very poor piece of workmanship. ‘Vell,’ said he, ‘they hurried me like doonder—any baker could make so goot a tings out of dough.’ He further said, in view of these hard times, that he would be willing to take orders for duplicates from the admirers of antiquity and petrification at the same price, provided that the ten-acre quarry at Fort Dodge, which was purchased by Hull & Company to get the stone to make the giant, is not already exhausted by parties seeking specimens of this now celebrated stone for their cabinets.

“If the owners of the giant who perpetrated the joke on the savans, and a goodly portion of the people of the country, find that their swindle is in any way interfered with by this expose, let them secure the services of some influential newspaper, and some more affidavits and opinions of the wisacres of science, and they may be able to sell some more stock in their enterprise. If they do this, as stated before, the names of men in this community—honest, responsible men, who are now acquainted with all the circumstances—will be given, backed by their affidavits, and conclusive proof will be brought forward to show the Cardiff Giant to be one of the greatest humbugs ever gotten up in this country.”

The “discovery” of the “giant” naturally excited a good deal of interest, as is shown by the following:

SYRACUSE, December 24, 1869.

To the Postmaster, Baraboo, Wis.:

DEAR SIR—Has the man Hull alluded to in the inclosed slip ever lived in your town? He is said to have figured there as a manufacturer or dealer in tobacco, or both.

Any information you can give of him, the time he was there, his surroundings and conduct, will be thankfully received.

Is there a Mr. Henry Peck living in your town? By communicating early you will place me under great obligations.

Yours, etc., A. WESTCOTT.

Address Dr. A. Westcott, Syracuse, N. Y.

In reply to the above very polite note, Dr. Westcott, of Syracuse, is informed as follows. George Hull came to Baraboo in the spring of 1867, from Binghamton, N. Y., he said. He leased a shelly kind of a building, of the value of about \$400, perhaps, and entered in on the manufacture of cigars, employing a couple of workers, and being associated with certain others as peddlers of his wares. His chief delight, socially, was to expound infidelity, bet on Seymour's election, and advocate New York Democracy generally. His peddle-wagon movements were as mysterious, circuitous and nocturnal as characterized the four-horse teams toting “Old Cardiff.” Consignments of cigars and tobacco sent to him from east and west, were known to have been deposited in unreasonable and unseemly places.

In the latter part of August (we think), of the same year, at about midnight, one night, the "cigar-factory," which stood aloof from other buildings, was discovered in a roaring blaze, from sill to rafter, and from end to end; and nothing was saved from the fire. Meanwhile, George Hull was away, on one of his peddle-wagons. Next morning it was ascertained that there had recently been insurance on the stock, amounting to about \$12,000; and many people said, "Nigger in that fence!" And so thought the insurance companies; for out of all his insurance, we are credibly informed that he settled, or compromised, or was allowed to 'slide,' on receipt of less than \$1,000, after much blustering about heavy lawsuits, following the companies to Federal Courts, etc.

His family, we think, returned to Binghamton, the spring or summer following, and our community mostly supposed he was with them; and the next heard of him by this public was that he was a brother-in-law or relative of the Newell who exhumed the petrified giant near the hamlet of Cardiff, twelve miles from Syracuse; and our villagers, who knew George well, all said: "George Hull holds a good share of the trumps in that game!" And after it was ascertained that, although ostensibly having no pecuniary interest in "mummied relics of a race of giants," yet he had been known to receive a loan of \$9,600 from Newell, and there's not a man who knew him here who could be made to believe that he ever intended to pay a cent of it.

Since our community have all come to be interested in George Hull as a very wily fortune-maker, whose name will go down to posterity famed as a humbugger whose genius Barnum may covet, it is natural that his peculiar traits of character and uncommon conduct should be closely scrutinized. A prominent official of this city, who is known to have been on terms of intimacy with him, has divulged the fact that Baraboo came near being decided upon as the scene of the wonders of petrification. Near our village, on every hand, are some of the most remarkable Indian mounds found anywhere. Half a mile below the village, are several scores of the largest and highest of these conical tumuli that we ever saw—and we have seen many thousands. One of the largest of these, a little isolated from the main group, on a slight elevation, near Judge Remington's house, George Hull selected, one Sunday, as a receptacle of a petrified—*something*; he hadn't decided whether to chuck in a graven Indian, or gorilla, or mongrel rhinoceros crossed with a hippopotamus. "Twill sell fifty times as well as any cigars I can make!" declared George. But circumstances changed his field of operations.

This incipient idea, not bad, indeed, for a "sell," grew in George Hull's mind, until it assumed the proportions of the Cardiff giant, which was born of George Hull's wily brain, and has made the scientific men of the East as big a butt of ridicule as ever were taken in and done for.

We have before us a photograph of the Giant, taken by Gott, of Syracuse. He hath a high intellectual head with a phiz and expression resembling Bishop Simpson full as much as George Hull. His right hand, open, rests on the abdomen, the left behind. Our District Attorney has recognized a perfect type of that of one of our most prominent citizens in the ponderous proportions of another prominent feature, and openly charges him with being in complicity with Hull and standing with him for the model. The knees are a little cocked or bent, while the feet and toes are atwist and look as though "Old Cardiff" was laid out after he had got cold. Though not a graceful form, it is well conceived for an idea of petrification. Length of body, 10 feet, 4½ inches, weight 2,990 pounds. We gaze on it some as we should on the image of gold, 60 cubits high, which Nebuchadnezzar set up in the plain of Dura; and feel about as much like taking stock in it as Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego felt like falling down to that fellow.

We know by the peculiar twinkle in the small, keen blue eyes of George Hull's cranium that he would not scruple to humbug the world, nor any part thereof. The first time we made his acquaintance, those eyes looked right at us, and seemed to peer into us, and pry, and gimlet, and cork-screw their way clear down into the innermost recesses of our soul. And his giant six-foot-three form, with his broad shoulders, and full but not obese person, straight as a glass bottle; with about one whisker per square barley-corn on his round face, and his ever-sleek hair,

made him a very remarkable-appearing person indeed. And yet how little we thought, when we punched amateur billiards with him, and discussed politics and the merits of cigars of his own manufacture with him, and stage-coached on the same seat with him, and listened to his ingenious theological dissertations—little we thought, we repeat, that our companion was so soon to surmount the tip-top round of Fame's ladder, apply his thumb to his nasal organ, and, taking a sight o'er his digits, defiantly pipe to a world of Science, History, Literature and Finance, the mellifluous tune of "tweedle, deedle, dee!"

We have in our day seen crowned heads and princes, and mighty potentates; we have seen the Japanese embassy; have shaken hands with live Presidents, and in solemn awe beheld dead ones in their sarcophagi; we have seen Daniel Webster eat, and smelt his breath after he had drank, and saw him lying in state at Marshfield; we have seen Gen. Scott a-hossback and Lola Montez in swimming; we have seen Henry Ward Beecher with a bile on his nose, and Tom Hyer, and George Hyer, and John C. Heenan; and Blondin lugging a cook-stove on a rope across Niagara's yawning chasm; we have seen a wax statue of the crucifixion in the largest cathedral in America, and heard Barnum lecture on Temperance, and gazed at Pat Wildrick when he couldn't wipe his nose; we saw Andy Johnson swing around the circle, and met the Black Hoss Cavalry; but insignificant on the tablet of our recollection shall be all these, when we consider that George Hull, with the ingenuity adequate to dupe, diddle, defraud and gull a whole continent, did nevertheless once lend us a dollar! George, come back now and we'll pay you?

Yes, George come back! You shall have the freedom of the village and a key to Bender & Miller's beer cellar. The President and Trustees will greet you with open arms, and every man in town will tumble down and do you homage. Women will peep from behind curtains at you as you pass, and grin benignantly. Children will shy away and twist around you and point at you and say, *sotto voce*! "Old meat Cardiff!" The revival meeting might not commend your idea of the proper use of gypsum, but we warrant you a special prayer, if we have to pray it ourselves. No Connecticut town ever waxed prouder of being the home of Barnum, than will Baraboo of having been the home of Hull. We'll erect a grand triumphal arch, on which shall be inscribed:

"THE HULL HOG OR NONE"

and Joe Davis be your charioteer as you are drawn through it in a chariot formed of the Hull of Sam Hartley's steamboat, while the band plays Hull's Victory, and the procession shall Hull and eat peanuts, and the boys play no games but Hull-gull! Hull shall be the watchword; Hull the password; Hull the countersign; and the parole shall be Hull. We'll have the almightiest Hull-ibulloo in the Hull world; and after you're gone there'll be more children named Hull than there were after you left t'other time—or if there are not there ought to be?

George, we cry unto you again: "Come! Stand not on the order of your coming, but come. You little imagine how much more you'd be lionized here now than you were in days of yore; and if you'd only strip and strike that twistified attitude you assumed for the Teutonic chiseler (for you to chisel the world by means whereof), why—

Silently we'd gaze on Hull,
As on a lion loose!

[The "giant" was shipped from Chicago to Union, New York, and from there taken in the night by four-horse team to Newell's farm, in the town of Cardiff. There it was buried in Newell's barnyard, and when it was considered "ripe," Mr. Newell employed some men to dig a well, selecting the spot where the "giant" lay. When the workmen came upon it and reported the fact, the excitement in that community can well be imagined. Of course Hull and Newell were present, fully prepared to be greatly astonished. The well was abandoned, the giant being removed to the barn and placed on exhibition. Thousands and thousands of people visited and paid \$1 each to look at it. When curiosity began to wane, a stock company was organized and the giant was disposed of to speculators at the small figure of \$100 per share, Hull and Newell disposing of their interests. The last heard of the Cardiff giant it was in New York

City. Hull subsequently turned his attention to the manufacture of a stone giant, and running short of funds, enlisted the patronage of P. T. Barnum, who was furnishing the necessary funds to complete it, when a former employe of Hull in the cigar business threatened to expose the fraud unless he was paid \$10,000. This amount not being forthcoming, he did expose it, and the scheme was abandoned. Hull is now living near Binghamton, N. Y., engaged in raising tobacco. He is as poor as a church mouse.—Ed.]

THE HOME OF THE DEAD.

The first death of a white person in the Baraboo Valley is said to have been that of Dr. John Morrison, a resident of Jefferson County. Dr. Morrison was one of a commission of three appointed to locate the seat of justice of Sauk County, and while in this official capacity, being in W. H. Canfield's "sugar bush," he was stricken with apoplexy and died suddenly on the night of March 15, 1844. The body was taken to the home of the deceased for burial. The next death was that of Fred Blabern, who was drowned in the river, below the Lower Narrows, during the July (1844) flood, which proved so disastrous to mills and dams throughout the country. The body was not recovered. In 1845, a man named Birdwell, employed by George and William Brown in constructing their dam, met his death by the caving of an embankment. His is believed to have been the first burial of a white person in these parts. William Brown thinks the body was interred in an old Indian burying-ground northwest of the village, on what is now the Ruggles place. The next death within the memory of the oldest settler was that of Wallace Rowan, one of the very earliest of early pioneers, who went to sleep on a little knoll near his rude abode, not far from the grave of the unfortunate individual who lost his life in the treacherous cave. Mr. Rowan died in the winter of 1845 or spring of 1846, leaving a large family. One of his daughters, the wife of James La Mar, now resides in the town of Fairfield. She was born in Platteville, Grant County, as early as 1830, and is probably the oldest living woman born in Wisconsin.

In 1847, a part of Block 20, of the village of Adams, was set aside for burial purposes, and the body of George W. Brown, who was accidentally killed by the falling of a mill timber December 15, 1847, was the first buried in this plat.

A year or two later, the Baptist Church purchased of Ira S. Angell the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35 for burial purposes. Mr. Angell's mother, a member of this church, who died about this time, was buried in these grounds—the first interment made in them. Her name being Mercy, the new cemetery took the name of Mount Mercy. It is a lovely spot, overlooking the Baraboo Bluffs and valley for many miles on either hand. Quite a number of the pioneers of Baraboo, of both sexes, were laid away on Mount Mercy when their earthly pilgrimage had closed. But the advance of civilization and progress soon caused their remains to be disturbed.

In 1855, the Baraboo Cemetery Association was organized; ground was purchased of John B. Crawford, in Section 26, and the bodies previously deposited in the three burying-grounds already mentioned were disinterred and removed to the new plat. The first Trustees of the Baraboo Cemetery Association were R. G. Camp, Ransom Jones, Irwin Crain, Thomas English, Edward Sumner, John B. Crawford and Benjamin L. Purdy, Mr. Camp being President, Mr. Purdy, Secretary, and Mr. Jones, Treasurer. Five of the ten acres of land purchased of Mr. Crawford were surveyed by Josiah Dart, and laid out in burial-lot form. Mr. Crawford received \$400 for his land, \$200 cash, and the balance at the end of a year with 12 per cent interest. There seems to have been some misunderstanding concerning the transfer of title from lots in Mount Mercy Cemetery to the new grounds, as will appear from the following resolution, which appears on the records of the new association, dated September 12, 1855:

Resolved, That this association accept no more certificates from Mount Mercy Association, and fill out no deeds to persons claiming lots in the same, until said association indemnify this association for lots thus deeded, or make an assignment of their grounds to this association.

The difficulties were soon settled, however, and the bodies then lying in Mount Mercy ground were removed to the new plat. The receipts from the sale of lots, during the first year of the new association's existence, amounted to \$373, but a very small portion of it being paid in. In the meantime, the ladies of the village had held a fair for the benefit of the association, the proceeds amounting to \$88.75. The remaining five acres (the north division) of the original plat have been improved, and, in the spring of 1879, an additional ten acres were purchased of Mr. Crawford for \$500. The present officers of the association are T. Thomas, President; W. S. Grubb, Treasurer; Louis Wild, Secretary.

Catholic Cemetery.—In 1872, the Catholic Church of Baraboo purchased four acres of land, situated on the Kilbourn road, and laid it out for the purposes of a cemetery. The first interment therein was that of the body of the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, who died while in charge of the parish. The cemetery belongs to, and is entirely under, the management of the church.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mrs. Peck was the first white woman in the Baraboo Valley.

Capt. Levi Moore is the oldest living male settler on the Baraboo Rapids.

Archibald Barker was the first white man who came to Sauk County with the intention of settling. He is now a resident of the town of Baraboo.

The first bridge built across the river was at a point where the present bridge crosses on the street leading to the depot. It was constructed, in 1846, of rough round logs, and was what is known as a "crib bridge."

Abraham Laezert was the pioneer crispin in Baraboo. Daniel Schermerhorn also made boots and shoes here as early as 1848.

E. M. Hart was the first school teacher.

Dr. Charles Cowles was the first physician.

In 1859, William Crawford and James Crawford, Jr., while fishing below the lower dam, caught a sturgeon which weighed 113½ pounds, and was six feet long. A discussion of the merits of this "catch" among old settlers brought out some pretty tough fish stories, one by Archibald Barker, who says that, in 1842, while running the first raft of lumber ever taken down the Baraboo, he saw in the stream, at a point just below the Lower Narrows, a very large school of sturgeon plowing along, their backs being out of water. They had, apparently, formed a line reaching from one bank to the other, and Mr. Barker says, when he first discovered them, he thought some one had dammed the river. He killed three very large ones with a hand-spike, and, while in the water trying to secure them, he was knocked down by others fully as large as those he had killed. While upon the subject of fish, it may be well to state that P. A. Bassett caught the first eel ever taken from the Baraboo River by any of the early white settlers.

Thomas Fullerton preached the first sermon in the Baraboo Valley, at the house of Mrs. Valentia B. Hill, in the winter of 1842. Mrs. Hill was the first person baptized in these parts, and her son, Ichabod B. Hill, was the first white child born in the same region; the latter event occurred January 9, 1842.

The first rat ever seen in Baraboo was found in Mrs. Garrison's store, which stood on the corner just east of the Sumner House, in 1858. The old lady called upon some of the boys, Levi Crouch among the rest, to kill the rodent, which they did, with neatness and dispatch.

It was a Baraboo Constable who, acting under instructions from the Sheriff, levied upon some swine to satisfy a judgment, and, upon reporting the fact to the court, said: "I have seized the hogs and have them in my *procession*."

LYONS.

The first village plat made of any part of the Baraboo Valley was that of Lyons, located just west of the present village of Baraboo. It was recorded in April, 1846, and it was confidently believed by those interested that this spot was especially designed by nature for the future

metropolis of Sauk County. James Webster built a hotel here in 1843, having become a resident the year previous. Mr. Webster died in 1853. Alexander Crawford came in 1844, and erected a house near Webster's. He also kept hotel, and accommodated travelers and newcomers; Mr. Crawford departed this life in 1870. Thomas Morehead came in 1850. In this year a school was established in Lyons, which is now in School District No. 6. Diligent search and inquiry have failed to unearth the early records of this institution of learning. George Holah, one of the school officers, has furnished documents showing the names of those who have taught school in the district from 1867 to 1876, as follows: Francis Avery, L. M. Park, Delia Odell, Samuel F. Beede, Hannah Holah, Lina A. Flanders, Belle M. Flanders, J. M. Savage, Mrs. A. B. Savage, Mary Perigo, Jennie Dodd, Robert B. Crandall, William Barker, Prof. J. S. Kimball, Bertie Van Sice, Belle Remington, Emma J. Jones, F. T. Twist, G. A. Pabodie, W. B. Sprague, R. DeT. Evans, George A. Gross, Nellie Bacon and R. R. Remington, Jr.

Mr. Holah came to Lyons in 1856; J. P. Atwood, Robert Lot, and J. W. Aldrich date their settlement early in the fifties. Lyons succumbed to the inevitable, and gave way to the more rapid growth of Baraboo, of which it is now a very lively suburb. It is to Baraboo what Brooklyn is to New York, and, occupying this position, it must be a consolation to its citizens to know that their village may some day receive the surplus population of Baraboo. The location is all that could be asked. With the more thorough improvement of its water-power privileges will doubtless come additional population, and with the latter—well, Lyons, as one of the wards of the city of Baraboo, would be in a position “not to be sneezed at.”

MANCHESTER.

The first claim made to any part of the land comprised in the Baraboo Valley was at a point on the river known in early times as the “foot of the rapids.” It was here, as has been shown in the first part of this chapter, that Eben Peck, in the face of Indian opposition, and amid the surrounding solitude of a wild and unsettled country, determined to make his home, and soon afterward carried out that determination. The history of the water-power and the manufacturing interests of this point has already been given. In May, 1850, a village survey was made here, the field-notes of that survey as they appear in the Register's office being as follows:

“This certifies that I have surveyed for Walter P. Flanders a town plat, called Manchester, situated on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Town 11, Range 6, with lots, blocks, streets and alleys. All full lots are 66x132 feet; the streets are 66 feet wide, except that on the south side, which is 33 feet; all alleys are 16½ feet wide. At the northwest corner of the public square a stone is planted, which is 10 inches long, 10 wide and 5 thick, from which a white oak, 18 inches in diameter, bears south 37°, and east 91 links distant; and a white oak, 12 inches in diameter, bears north 29½°, and east 72 links distant. The southwest corner of Block No. 5 is 71 links northeast of a post in the center of said section, from which a white oak, 10 inches in diameter, bears north 24°, and east 85 links distant. Fractional Blocks 1, 2 and 3, lying west of Front street, are in Brier and Maxwell's Addition.”

The foregoing was signed by Peter Folsom, Jr., Deputy Surveyor, and E. P. Spencer, Register of Deeds, and acknowledged before John D. Perkins, Justice of the Peace. The plat covered the entire quarter-section described, and in its time was among the most noted paper villages on record; though in reality there were a few mills and dwellings to mark the spot. In fact, the place has by no means been lost sight of, but as a village it will probably never prove a success. Edmund Brewster will doubtless do his share toward rejuvenating it; and should the movement now on foot to establish a watch factory there result favorably, Manchester will at least hold its own with the pretentious little village of Lyons, which in early days competed for supremacy with Baraboo, and was distanced.

CHAPTER X.

REEDSBURG.

A LEGEND—EARLY SETTLEMENT—SHANTY ROW—MANUFACTORIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—POST OFFICE—HOTELS—BANKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRE RECORD—ELLINWOOD'S FAIR GROUNDS—ORDERS AND SOCIETIES—GOVERNMENT—BRIDGES OVER THE BARABOO—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL—A PEN PICTURE—CEMETERIES.

A LEGEND.

Far back in the misty past, before the dawn of civilization, two Indian hunters—"noble red men" they must have been—met in mortal combat in a grove of quivering aspens upon the banks of the Baraboo. Both were slain; each died from the effects of the other's knife-wounds. Near their lifeless forms lay the carcass of a deer, punctured with arrows, its flesh still hot and jerking. A deep silence pervaded the awful scene, but no explanation of the cause was needed. It was the result of a sanguinary chase. Over hills and crags, through thickets and across streams, the lithe hunters had given pursuit to the deer, each bent upon its capture. The animal finally slain, they quarreled over its possession; quarreling, they fought, and, fighting, they died. Had they been wise men, they would have divided the spoils, one taking the meat and the other the hide; but perhaps the smiles of a "dusky maiden" depended upon the result, and, this being an Indian legend, such is presumed to have been the case.

The fallen braves were buried side by side on the crest of a large mound which stood where now stands the Mansion, or Sallade, House. Here for many years their sorrowing relatives and friends were wont to gather and bewail their loss. Among the mourners who came most frequent were the mothers of the deceased hunters; and it was from the lips of one of these old squaws that the story of the tragedy was obtained by the earliest white settlers in that vicinity. Recollections of the mothers' lamentations at the graves of their sons are yet recalled by residents of Reedsburg. In the center of the mound, it is related, stood a tamarack pole, fifteen feet high and five inches in diameter nearest the ground. On top of the mound, around the graves of the dead Indians, a trail several inches deep had been worn into the earth by the feet of the mourners, who often came in large numbers and walked in a circle about them, singing and crying piteously. It was a sad day for the faithful frequenters of this lonely spot, when the graves of their honored dead were desecrated by the "implements of labor and liberty"—the pick-ax and spade—in the hands of their white brethren. It seems but little less than vandalism. The bones of these scions of American aborigines, together with the gravel and sand that surrounded them, were finally consigned to the current beds of the Baraboo as a part of the dam which, in after years, David C. Reed was glad had washed away—"For now I know what ailed it, and can build a better one; I'm glad on it."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The Indian was the earliest known inhabitant of the region about Reedsburg, but his moccasined footprints are no longer to be seen. He left many evidences of his presence along the Baraboo, and when the first white settlers came they found his tribe in larger numbers than was at all times comfortable or convenient. The fall of 1844 saw the first white man in these parts, at least the first who came with the intention of remaining. Don C. Barry, accompanied by a man named Henry Perry, while exploring this part of the country in search of a lumbering location, discovered traces of copper in Section 1 of what is now the town of Reedsburg. A claim

covering the "find" was made and Perry left in charge, while Barry returned to his home. The next summer he came back, bringing with him from Mineral Point two experienced miners. In the meantime, James W. Babb and his son John came to the Baraboo Valley, reaching a point looking out upon the prairies from the Narrows Creek Gap on the 12th day of May, 1845. Proceeding further up the river, Mr. Babb and his son soon reached the fertile lands comprised in the tract since known as Babb's Prairie, and here they concluded to stop and make their claims. Mr. Babb, unlike most new-comers, was blessed with some means, and with it he employed parties then living on Sauk Prairie to come to his claim and with their teams break seventy acres of land, upon a portion of which he raised, the same season, some buckwheat and potatoes. He built a double log house two stories in height and sixteen feet square, separated below by an open space twelve feet wide, but with the upper story extending the full length, forty-four feet. The building was covered with pine shingles from the forests further west. During the summer, he went to Baraboo, purchased lumber, built a flat-boat, loaded it with provisions and polled it up the river to his place. In December, he returned to Ohio, and early in the spring of 1846, accompanied by his sons Strother and John, the wife of the latter and Washington Gray, he returned to Sauk County, arriving in time to put in a crop that season. Early in the fall, Mr. Babb made another trip to Ohio for the remainder of his family, consisting of his wife, his son Philip, his daughter Betsey and her husband, Stern Baker. The party, after a long and tedious trip, arrived at "the Prairie" on the 8th of December, 1846. At the point where the village of Reedsburg now is, Mr. Babb soon ascertained that a magnificent water-power could be obtained, and he looked upon the section with a desire to possess it. He did not have money enough to enable him to invest in the enterprise at the time, but he hoped at some future day to lay claim to it. Before that day arrived, David C. Reed, then a resident of Walworth County, heard of the superior advantages for a mill site in this part of Baraboo, and, in the spring of 1847, he, in company with a Mr. Powell, came and laid claim to the land upon which the principal part of Reedsburg now stands, including the mill power. In June, 1847, the first improvements were commenced—the construction of a dam and the building of a shanty for the accommodation of the men engaged in the work. In June, 1848, the frame of a saw-mill was put up, and during that summer a few accessions were made to the yet meager population.

SHANTY ROW.

It was in the fall of this year that the famous "Shanty Row" was built. When Austin Seeley and family came in January, 1849, the inhabitants were Messrs. Reed and Powell, and the family of the latter; William McClung (the millwright) and family; J. L. Green and Keyes Bishop (two single men). The snow was three feet deep and food was exceedingly scarce. A few frozen potatoes and a short allowance of "cannel," with wild meat, composed the daily bill of fare. The weather being extremely cold, and the inhabitants thinly clad, hunger was, perhaps, the least of their sufferings. The houses were of the rudest pattern, and afforded but little protection from storms. The rain and snow beat in on all sides, and during severe showers at night, the older members of families were compelled to protect their sleeping children from the torrents by holding over them umbrellas, and placing milkpans, buckets and other vessels on the beds beneath the "leaks," to catch the water. The wind, at times, would whistle through the apertures in the walls and almost blind the inmates with ashes and dust from the mud fire-places and earthen floors.

The little log houses, five in number, composing "Shanty Row," were made of tamarack poles taken from the river. These poles had been cut by George and Edward Willard, of Baraboo, along the upper banks of the Baraboo, and had been floated down stream to where Reed and Powell were building a dam. Here they were confiscated and turned to building purposes by the settlers, who were out of doors, without a roof to shelter them, and had no time to wait for permission from the owners to take them. Two apartments were erected under one roof; that is to say, two rooms, twelve by sixteen feet, were built twelve feet apart, tamarack poles of sufficient

length to reach across both structures being placed on top, thus forming a covered compartment between the two. The roof was made of elm bark, peeled horizontally from adjacent trees, and used in the same manner as shingles, two tiers of bark being sufficient to cover one side of the shanty. The cracks in the shanties were "chinked and daubed," with pieces of three-cornered wood and a liberal proportion of the native swamp mud, which, in soft weather, existed in generous quantities; and, when this composition of bog and basswood dried, there was no necessity for windows for purposes of light or ventilation. Probably the most annoying feature of one of these frontier dwellings was the basswood door, which, during damp weather, would grow much too large for the aperture. Mrs. Seeley remembers, on one occasion, when her door was "on a swell," having placed a large stick of wood against it on retiring. During the night, under the influence of a warm fire and drier weather, contraction set in, and the door "went to with a bang." The noise brought the sleeping occupants of "Shanty Row" to a sitting posture; but, not hearing a second volley, their fears of an attack from Indians were soon dissipated.

The houses in "Shanty Row" were numbered after the manner of more palatial residences in large cities. No. 1, which stood at the west end of the row, next to the river, was known as "Bachelors' Hall." It was here that "the boys" came together and discussed the day's topics, after which they joined in devotional exercises and retired to their respective apartments, to be up with the lark in the morning. In No. 2, lived Mr. Powell and his family, consisting of a wife and four children, one boy and three girls. With Mr. Powell lived a young man named Brace, who afterward married the eldest daughter, a buxom girl of twenty years, and 210 pounds avordupoise. It is said that a gunny-bag, somewhat altered and revamped, figured as an important part of the bridal trossieu. The third house, or No. 3, was the domicile of William McClung and his wife and daughter. Mr. McClung was the millwright employed by Reed & Powell, to superintend the building of the saw-mill. In No. 4 lived Elder Locke, his wife and six children—John, Susan, James, Rebecca, Levi and Phœbe. The Elder is said to have been the first to preach the Gospel in Reedsburg. His pulpit was a chair, and his temple the open roadway. He now resides on Hay Creek, a few miles northwest of the village. The fifth shanty in the row was the last one put up, and its first occupants were the family of J. H. Rork, who came in February, 1849, from Racine. Unlike some of the other settlers, they came moderately well supplied with provisions and money. They found the people in the shanties in a state of destitution, the only eatable thing in the whole row being a shank of venison; and they at once shared their plenty with the less fortunate. But a time came when they were as destitute as the others. Sickness and misfortune attended them; they shared their provisions with the others until all were gone, and potatoes were all they had for food. Provisions could not be obtained nearer than Portage or Madison, and there were neither teams nor time to haul them hither. There were seven members in the Rork family; J. H. and Dena Rork, the father and mother; L. E. Rork, A. R. Rork, Wealthy Elizabeth Rork, W. W. Rork and O. O. Rork, the children.

Early in 1849, Mr. Powell sold out his interest in the mill to Caleb Crosswell, a new-comer, and Mr. Crosswell in turn sold to William Van Bergen the same year. In this year, also, the mill was put into operation, and the first lumber sawed was used to cover the mill and build a shanty, into which Austin Seeley and family moved temporarily, and which was afterward known as the "old mill house."

The completion of the mill marked an important era in the history of Reedsburg. Its projectors met with many difficulties in the form of bad weather, scarcity of provisions, impassable roads, sickness, etc. As already stated, work was first commenced in June, 1847. A pleasing feature of the work was the finding of a solid rock bottom in the river bed, upon which the dam was built. This must have been an agreeable surprise to the inhabitants, who, from the character of the ground upon which the village now stands, had about arrived at the conclusion that there was nothing but mud beneath them. The weather being cold, and working in the water a disagreeable task, a few of the many Indians in the neighborhood were employed to wade into the stream and deposit the material for the dam. They were paid for their labor in economical

quantities of whisky, which with poor Lo is a currency always above par, no matter how freely it may be "watered." The mill building was raised in June, 1848, three days being devoted to the work. There were present representatives from all the then settled parts of the county, and it is of oral record that "a good time" was had.

"The year 1849," says Mrs. French in her "Sketch Book," "brought a few other settlers. Z. T. Carver and his wife and two children came that year. So did Daniel Carver. The latter located on a farm. Mr. Vernoy and family, J. P. Mowers, Horace Carver and Samuel Chase also settled here that year. D. B. Rudd and E. O. Rudd, brothers, were among the pioneers, having arrived here in 1849. They were single men, and they brought their mother and sister to keep house for them. But Col. Strong, who came in the next year, finally coaxed that sister to accept the position of Mrs. R. M. Strong, and to make glad his home instead of theirs. The blow was a terrible one to the brothers. Neither ever took another housekeeper. The frost of life's winter is gleaming among their dark hair, but no gentle hand ever strokes it away. Though wealthy and influential, they have turned from womankind, and live only to console each other. Z. T. Carver, A. F. Leonard, Samuel Leonard, his father, John Leonard, and George Huffnail, were also settlers in 1849."

The first frame house, if we except the slab shanty known as the "Old Mill House," was put up in the fall of 1849. It was built and occupied by Austin Seeley and family, and is still standing, being the residence of J. F. Danforth. The next frame was erected by John C. Clark, on the present site of the Reineke House, and known as the Clark House, it being used as a hotel. It was one and a half stories high, and was regarded as a "big thing," probably second only to the mill. It was here that the first store in the place was located, a stock of goods being opened for sale in the bar-room by O. H. Perry. The goods were the property of J. F. Sanford, now of Lavallo, who then kept a store in Baraboo. The amount of merchandise on hand was small, and in order to prevent the annoyance of people asking for articles not on hand, a half-sheet of paper containing a catalogue of goods for sale was kept posted on the door, so that all might ascertain, without asking, if the articles wanted were there. In the spring of 1851, the store was removed across the street to a little frame built for that purpose. J. S. Strong was the founder of the next store in the place. He kept a small stock of dry goods, groceries and crockery. The old gentleman's three sons assisted him. Two of the sons are still residents of Sauk County.

The territory of the present town of Reedsburg was formerly divided between the towns of Baraboo and Eagle. In 1850, a town of Reedsburg was established, named in honor of D. C. Reed. It comprised the present towns of Woodland, Lavallo, Winfield, and a portion of Iron-ton, in addition to what is now known as Reedsburg. The town articles were drafted in a blacksmith-shop, and upon the top of James W. Babb's hat. The first officers of this town were John H. Rork, S. Kerstetter and W. P. Randall, Supervisors; and Daniel Carver, Treasurer. Reductions of territory were made at intervals until 1854, when the town was included in its present boundaries. At this time, there was a great range for county seats. Every man, as soon as he built a house, marked out a court house square and expected his place to be the county seat. In consequence, there was a great deal of rivalry and jealousy between different portions of the county. The original village plat belonged to D. C. Reed and George H. Irwin, a relative of Reed's; one owning the land south, and the other that north of Main street. The additions to Reedsburg are Mackey's First, made August, 1853, and Dwinnell's Addition, made about the same time; Mackey's Second and Third Additions, Mott's three Additions, and Mrs. Titus' Addition. The village was laid out and platted in 1852.

In the spring of 1851, occurred the somewhat famous saw-log war, or better known probably as the Baraboo war. It was then a common thing for early settlers engaged in the logging business to cut timber from the vast domains of Uncle Sam without his permission, and before the old gentleman surveyed and sold his lands in that region, there was a wide expanse along the upper waters of the Baraboo covered with tall and graceful pines. Among others who cut and rafted saw-logs from this section were George and Edward Willard, of Baraboo. The

building of a dam at Reedsburg seriously interfered with the successful pursuit of rafting, and it soon became optional upon the part of Mr. Reed for rafts to pass over the dam. It finally occurred to him that it would be to his interest to prohibit further operations of this kind. In doing so, he would not only prevent the probable demolition of his dam, but it was in the natural order of things that the large number of logs then lying in the stream could be purchased at a low price, and made into lumber at his mill. But the Willards insisted upon their right to pass their logs over the dam, and when Mr. Reed, backed by the citizens of Reedsburg, positively refused them this privilege, they returned to Baraboo for the purpose of mustering a sufficient number of their friends to help them cut the dam and pass the logs over. In the meantime, the Reedsburg citizens dispatched a messenger to Madison for the United States Marshal, who, they supposed, would seize the logs, they having been cut from Government land. They were disappointed, however, when the Marshal appeared with a posse of men and ordered the dam cut away and the logs released. An indignation meeting was called at once, and a large and excited crowd assembled in Sanford's store. Inflammatory, as well as conciliatory, speeches were made, but E. G. Wheeler finally convinced the crowd that it would be the height of folly to attempt resistance to United States authority. It is worthy of record that there was no recourse to violence; and, although the cutting of the dam was a vital blow at the then leading interest in Reedsburg, the citizens bore their misfortune with true pioneer fortitude.

In July, 1852, when the Rev. S. A. Dwinnell came to Reedsburg with his wife and six children, he found upon the site of the present village twenty-seven families and eight single men, 114 persons in all. This was the growth of three years. Following is a list of the inhabitants at that date, the figures indicating the number in each family: J. S. Strong, 4; L. Gay Sperry, 4; Austin Seeley, 4; S. H. Chase, 2; Z. T. Carver, 6; O. H. Perry, 2; Eber Benedict, 4; Peter Barringer, 4; Volney Spink, 5; A. H. Witherall, 2; P. B. Smith, 3; W. McClung, 3; A. C. Reed, 8; Dr. R. G. Williams, 7; Kindred Priest, 3; H. H. Carver, 4; J. Clark, 5; J. C. Bovee, 3; E. G. Wheeler, 6; W. W. Carpenter, 3; Garrett Rathbun, 7; Harry Bishop, 3; J. Mowers, 6; William Peck, 4; Aaron Hall, 4; Orlando Secor, 5, and David C. Reed, 5. To these must be added Mr. Dwinnell's family of eight, making the entire population, twenty-nine years ago, 122 persons. The business portion of the village was located in what was then a black-alder swamp. In the eyes of strangers, this was regarded as a drawback to the growth of the village. The people coming from Baraboo and all the region east, as well as those coming from what is now the town of Winfield and the settlement in the town of Dellona, known as Sligo, were obliged, in order to get to the stores, the tavern and the saw-mill, to travel along a ridge of hard land from near "Kelsey's Corner" to the rear part of what is now the Central House, and around to the north of the Mansion House into Main street, near Strong's store, now the saloon and eating-house of William Roper. Main street, from "Kelsey's Corner" to Nelson Carver's saloon, was an impassable swamp. A ditch had been dug on the north side of it, which remained the only improvement upon it for two or three years. It was afterward so covered with sand that teams began to travel over it, but it was many years before it was rendered perfectly safe for teams to pass without getting "sloughed."

In the summer of 1851, business was greatly depressed. It was a very hard time for the laboring man and the mechanic. Money and provisions were scarce. Lumber was the only article which was abundant. Mr. Dwinnell brought with him a large quantity of flour and a number of cows, which he exchanged with his neighbors for lumber, labor and hay, greatly to their advantage as well as his own. A deep gloom hung over the future of the place. With few exceptions, everything about the village looked "slipshod, down at the heels, out at the toes." The exceptions were the new, commodious, painted Reedsburg Hotel, built the year previous, by John Clark; also the two-story store and dwelling of J. S. Strong, which was also painted, and just west of it a large building being erected for stores and a dwelling by Volney Spink. To these should be added the cabinet-shop, and a dwelling over it, of Austin Seeley, near the northeast part of the park, now occupied, with more recent additions, by J. F. Danforth. This building was also painted white. The other houses were mostly small, unpainted and without cornice or ornaments. Most of them were covered with rough boards.

The causes which led to the stagnation of business in Reedsburg and prevented its growth while other villages in the county were prospering, are numerous; but a recital of them in these pages would only have the effect of opening afresh wounds that have gradually healed. Besides, it is not the purpose of the publishers to revive sad recollections of the local feuds they find to be a part of the history of every community. There is enough to record that is pleasant, and, as it was not through the medium of personal differences that the village attained its present important position, but the result of liberal ideas and a close adherence to the mandates of the much-violated Golden Rule, it is proper that all save that which will impress future generations with the integrity of their ancestry, should be consigned to oblivion. Therefore we pass over much that has been written concerning early personal strife in Reedsburg, and take up the record of that which resulted for its good and bound lasting ties of friendship. This is ably set forth in one of Mr. Dwinnell's pioneer sketches. He says: "The first direct effort to save the place from ruin was the organization of the Reedsburg Mill Company, in August, 1851. It consisted of E. G. Wheeler, John H. Rork, Z. T. Carver, Daniel Carver, S. A. Dwinnell, D. C. Reed, Eber Benedict and W. W. Carpenter. The first five persons above named were constituted a board of trustees, of which S. A. Dwinnell was chosen President and E. G. Wheeler Secretary. The design of the company was to purchase the property of Reed and clear it of incumbrance; to put the flouring-mill in operation and give deeds of lots to such persons as were entitled to them by previous purchase of Reed, and sell lots to those who wished to erect buildings. In order to effect this object, the stockholders gave a mortgage upon real estate to the amount of the stock subscribed by them. In the month of November following, Messrs. Wheeler and Reed were sent as agents to the city of New York, to make an effort to raise money upon these farm mortgages. In that intended negotiation they were unsuccessful. But Reed found there an old acquaintance by the name of A. H. Irving, who loaned him sufficient funds to cancel the mortgage held by Van Bergen, upon the quarter-section south of Main street, and to purchase of A. A. Mott,* of New York, the quarter north of Main street. Irving took a deed of the property and gave Reed power of attorney to give deeds to such persons as had purchased lots of him, or might wish to do so. This delivered the place of the embarrassments which threatened to ruin it, and relieved the anxieties of those who had purchased lots of Reed and built upon them. In the spring of 1852, Abram West, J. H. Rork and Z. T. Carver made an arrangement with Reed to put the flouring-mill in operation. In order to raise the necessary funds to effect this object, the farmers in the vicinity, as well as some of the inhabitants of the village, advanced money and agreed to take pay in grinding. By this means the mill was running in season to grind the grain of that year. It was a great convenience to the people in this region, who had previously been obliged to go to Baraboo or Delton for all their milling. In the year 1854, J. and S. Mackey purchased the property of Reed, and the year following they took in their brother, Dr. E. R. Mackey, as a partner. The financial prosperity thus became permanently restored. Settlers began to come in rapidly. Money became plenty, and a large number of houses and stores were built. A. B. Smith erected the Alba House, and D. C. Reed and Dr. E. R. Mackey the Mansion House. In 1856, Northrup & Young built a large store and filled it with goods. About the same time came J. Johnson & Co. and J. V. Kelsey, and opened dry goods stores. George Meyers opened the first furniture store. The country around rapidly filled up with the population, and people came here to trade for a distance of twenty and thirty miles to the west. Reedsburg consequently became the center of a large business, and its commercial prosperity was from that time assured."

A local writer, in the fall of 1856, speaking of the growth of Reedsburg, said: "From forty to fifty good substantial buildings have been erected within the last eighteen months, some of which, for beauty of finish, will compare favorably with those of any inland town East or West. We have three public houses, one 40x62½ feet, three stories; one 30x60 feet, three stories, with large and commodious outhouses attached to each. We have thirteen stores and groceries, one ready-made clothing establishment, one cabinet, one shoe, one wagon and two

* Into whose hands it had fallen three years previous by the non-fulfillment of the conditions of a bond between he and Mr. Reed.—Ed.

blacksmith shops, all doing a successful business. Two new stores are now in progress of erection, and the building of two more large stores is contemplated the present fall. Several large and elegant dwelling-houses are in progress of erection in different parts of the town. A saw, grist mill and sash factory are propelled by water, the former of which is surpassed by no mill in the county. The steam saw-mill is also in successful operation. Still, there is a great lack of machinery to supply the necessary wants."

A year later, a local correspondent of a Baraboo paper, wrote: "A grist and saw mill have been in successful operation for a number of years, and one steam saw-mill has been established more recently. We also have ten dry-goods and provision stores, two good hotels, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, one hardware store, one harness-shop, one gunsmith, one sash, door and blind factory, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one cabinet wareroom, two churches and one seminary."

In 1866, there were in the village seven dry-goods and two drug stores, two groceries, three saloons, two furniture rooms, one hotel, one jewelry store, two boot and shoe shops, three blacksmith-shops, one harness and two stove and tin shops, with other minor institutions in proportion. Of professional men, there were three lawyers, three physicians and four clergymen.

The year 1873 was a very profitable one for Reedsburg. A *resume* of the principal business transacted that year was prepared by Mr. Chandler, of the *Free Press*, from which the following figures are taken: Hops shipped, 2,837 bales, valued at \$226,960; potatoes purchased by produce dealers, 20,029 bushels; pork, 281,841 pounds; 40 head of cattle, 270 of sheep, 25,000 pounds of poultry, 1,000 pounds of venison, 600 partridges, 11,000 pounds of hides and 175 pelts, 10,000 pounds of butter, 17,000 dozen of eggs, 33,000 pounds of wool, 13,000 barrels of flour, 30,000 hoop-poles and 13,750 railroad ties. There was purchased by dry-goods and grocery dealers \$214,025.98 worth of stock. The books of the two hard and tinware firms showed transactions to the extent of \$45,000. About \$10,000 was expended by the ladies in the purchase of millinery goods; \$8,000 went for jewelry, \$14,087.99 for drugs and medicines (and it wasn't a good year for the doctors either), \$4,526 for musical instruments, and \$2,615 for sewing machines.

The growth of Reedsburg for the past five years has been of the most substantial character. It is now the second village in size and population in Sauk County, and, so far as the enterprise of its business men is concerned, has no superior, if indeed it has an equal, in the county. Its tasty brick business blocks give to it the character of a city in appearance, and remind one that the destruction by fire of the old-fashioned frames which formerly lined Main street was but a temporary loss. It is said the first brick building in the place was a small one-story concern which stood where now stands the Reedsburg Bank. It was occupied as a merchant-tailoring establishment, and was burned down. Upon its ruins, in 1878, was built the bank edifice referred to. Prior to this, however, the residence of A. L. Harris was erected by William Dierks. Then followed Kelsey's store, Kreutzmann's saloon and Harris & Hosford's store (veneered). This brings us to the fire of 1878, after which Peter Byrne and J. S. Dearholt put up bricks. The bank building was next, after which came Reincke's hotel, Barker's furniture store, Judge Stevens' red brick, Timlin's tin store and Brooks' hall and restaurant.

The institutions of Reedsburg, however, have separate histories which must be distinctly treated. All the sources of information have been exhausted to make the record complete and reliable.

MANUFACTORIES.

Kellogg's Mill.—As is already known, the improvement of the Baraboo River, at what is now Reedsburg, was commenced in June, 1847, by David C. Reed and Mr. Powell, and a year later, the frame of a saw-mill was erected. Some time in 1849, Mr. Powell sold out his interest in the mill to Caleb Croswell, who, in turn, sold to William Van Bergen the same year.

In the meantime, a grist-mill had been commenced, but for the want of funds the work was often delayed, and for a long time the citizens procured their flour at Madison and Portage. ^{1858.} ^{large}

Reed becoming involved in debt, Messrs. Carver, Rork and West, who had been working for him, finally took charge of and completed the grist-mill. They ran it for about a year.

In 1853, J. Mackey, then of Schoharie County, N. Y., made arrangements for purchasing the grist and saw-mills, together with 320 acres of land adjacent to them, and 600 acres of pine land, lying from eight to fourteen miles further up the river. Mr. Reed, not being able to raise the heavy mortgages on his property, was obliged to let it pass out of his hands. In the spring of 1854, Joseph Mackey and his brother Safford took possession of the mills. At that time the grist-mill consisted of one run of stones, and the saw-mill of two up-and-down saws, both mills being much out of repair. The new proprietors put them in complete order, and immediately began to pay cash for labor and supplies, which gave a new impetus to the business and growth of the town. The nearest mills to the east were then at Delton and Baraboo; and to the west, on the Kickapoo River. An additional run of stones was put in the grist-mill to meet the increasing business.

In 1855, the Mackey brothers associated with them in business another brother, Dr. E. R. Mackey, who remained here until 1861, when he returned to New York. In the winter of 1861, the Mackey mills were destroyed by fire, and several thousand bushels of wheat were lost in the conflagration. But the proprietors immediately began the erection of new mills at the points where the others had been. The grist-mill, thus rebuilt, is 40x60 feet on the ground, three and half stories high, and has five run of buhrs, two of which were put in when the mill was first built, and the others somewhat later, giving it a capacity for grinding of from eight hundred to a thousand bushels per day, or five hundred barrels of merchant work in a week, besides the regular custom. The property was purchased of Safford Mackey, in February, 1880, by John Kellogg, the present owner. The water-power is capable of driving more than twice the amount of machinery that it now runs. The dam has been recently rebuilt, making one of the best water-powers on the Baraboo River, affording in all from one hundred and sixty to two hundred horse-power.

Cooperage.—The manufacture of tight-barrel cooper stock (staves and headings) was inaugurated in Sauk County, in 1871, by E. A. Miller at Valton, and J. P. Stafford at Reedsburg, following the building of the railroad. These parties continued the business, with some success, up to 1875-76, since which time both concerns have been controlled by Charles Keith and B. G. Paddock, with A. E. Miller, who holds a working interest, as superintendent. The Reedsburg factory is the largest and most complete institution of the kind in the State, cutting 30,000 staves and headings annually. The firm supplies the largest machine barrel manufactory in Chicago, or any other part of the Northwest, with material. The Reedsburg factory was destroyed by fire March 7, 1880. A new one was finished on the 10th of May, and is now in complete operation. The main building is 30x60 feet, with a boiler and engine room 30x36, in which is a sixty horse-power engine, and boilers double that capacity. Twenty-one hands are employed in the Reedsburg factory, and twelve in the factory located at Lavalley. These factories afford a ready market for the large supplies of white oak, basswood and ash, to be found in almost any section of the county, and their central locations place them among the leading institutions within its borders. It is quite an advantage to farmers to be able to dispose of their timber for cash, instead of reducing it to ashes to get rid of it, as was the case in early times. The firm of Keith & Paddock dates back to June 3, 1858, when they were in business, as merchants, in Iron-ton. They still continue the mercantile business at Lavalley.

Reedsburg Brewing Company.—Frank and Florin Meckler built the first brewery in Reedsburg. It seems to have lacked the merit of success that was desired, and its founders, while endeavoring to bring it to a greater degree of perfection, were so unfortunate as to see it destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1877, Frank Meckler and Fred Schrader built a second brewery, and had put it into operation when, in the fall of 1878, Meckler failed, and the property was sold on a mortgage, Hagenah & Geffert being the purchasers. They took possession in March, 1879, and at once commenced the work of making additions and other improvements on a large scale. In June, 1880, William Dierks purchased a fourth interest, and the Reeds-

burg Brewing Company was formed, composed of Mr. Dierks, Henry Geffert and John and Peter Hagenah. The most important feature of the establishment is the summer beer vault, situated a few rods northeast of the brewery. It was perfected at a cost of nearly \$5,000, and is doubtless, the best vault in the State. Here the temperature is kept at 40° Fahrenheit, only 10° above the freezing point, and this, during the hottest of summer weather. It is a complete refrigerator, on a scale sufficiently extensive to accommodate nearly 10,000 gallons of beer. Beneath the brewery building proper are two oblong vaults, formed in the solid rock some ten feet below its surface, where the winter's product is stowed in enormous casks. The other parts of the establishment are in keeping with the features above described. The product of the brewery, at the present time, is sixty barrels, or 2,400 gallons per week, which falls far short of supplying the demand. The trade is almost exclusively local, but very little being sent beyond the boundaries of Sauk County.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the village of Reedsburg was a private one taught by Miss Amanda, a daughter of Rev. J. S. Saxby, in the winter of 1849-50. It consisted of seven pupils, and was kept in a shanty twelve feet square, lighted by a single window, and occupied by Mr. Saxby's family, consisting of seven persons. This was a case of teaching under difficulties. In the spring and summer of 1850, Miss Amanda Wheeler, now Mrs. S. H. Chase, taught the second school in the L to the mill-house and in the Saxby house, which was afterward the Green Tavern. It consisted of about twenty pupils. In the fall of 1850, a school district having been formed in the village, and a small house built on Walnut street, 15x22 feet in size, now a portion of the residence of Patrick Carney, the first public school in town was kept during the following winter by R. M. Strong, who afterward distinguished himself in the war of the rebellion. This small schoolhouse served the district for six years, and S. J. Brown, C. P. Sanford, Seymour Sage, Miss Esther Smith, now Mrs. J. J. Nye, and several others taught there.

During the summer of 1856, the district purchased of J. and S. Mackey three-fourths of an acre of land, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine streets, for \$300, and erected a schoolhouse 30x40 feet in size, and intended for three teachers. Thomas Mobrey was the builder. In December, J. S. Conger and wife commenced school in it, assisted by Miss Emma Tator in the lower room. Mr. Conger and wife were good teachers and excellent disciplinarians, and continued the school for three years. They were succeeded by A. P. Ellinwood, who continued two years, until he entered the army in 1861. He was assisted by Miss Alma Haskell. Charles Newcomb had charge of the school for the next year, assisted by his wife, and the year following W. S. Hubbell taught, assisted by his wife. After Miss Emma Tator left the lower department, it was taught by Sarah Shaw, Francis M. Iams and perhaps others. In the fall of 1863, Miss Sarah Flanders was employed to teach in the upper department, and her sister Mary in the lower. After this, Mr. William Gillespie taught a year, succeeded by J. Bloomer and George Gregory, each for a year, during much of which time Miss Frances Smith, now Mrs. A. L. Harris, taught the lower department. In the autumn of 1867, Orsen Green took charge of the upper department and George Gregory the lower, until the burning of the schoolhouse in February, 1868.

In the summer of 1868, a new schoolhouse was built upon the site of the old one, in size 40x50 feet, arranged for three departments and four teachers. F. Green, of Wyocena, was the builder. It cost about \$5,700, not including site or apparatus. Albert Earthman commenced teaching in October, and continued in charge of the grammar department for six years, much of the time without assistance in his room. He was assisted in the intermediate and primary departments by various young ladies, Miss Emeline Martindale in the latter. In the autumn of 1874, J. H. Gould became Principal of the school, and continued in charge two years, assisted the first year by Miss Jennie Little and the second year by Miss Roxa Taylor. During the principalship of Mr. Gould, some half a dozen of his pupils were graduated in certain branches, and entered the State University at Madison. In the fall of 1876, J. S. Thomas took charge

of the school for two years, assisted the first year by Miss Taylor, and the second by Miss Anna Sneathen and J. S. Ingalls. Mrs. Bell Sheldon succeeded Miss Martindale in the Primary room, and continued until 1877, when Miss Alice Greene took charge of it. The Intermediate Department was taught in 1874-75 by Miss Lena Little; in 1875-76 by O. G. Schonfeldt; in 1876-77 by Willis Stone, and in 1877-78 by Miss Carrie Peck and Miss Anna Sneathen. In the autumn of 1878, J. H. Boyle, assisted by Miss Mary Nelson, took charge of the school. Miss Mary Neeley also took charge of the Intermediate Department, and Miss Alice Greene the Primary.

At the beginning of the school year, in 1879, a new department was created, known as the Second Primary, Miss Hannah Weinzierl being employed as teacher. Miss Mary Neeley also succeeded Miss Mary Nelson as assistant to Mr. Boyle, Miss Nellie Neeley being employed to fill the vacancy thus created in the Intermediate Department.

In September, 1879, the School Board took adequate measures for carrying out the provisions of an act of the Legislature providing for the establishment of free high schools. Additions were made to the schoolhouse for the accommodation of two extra departments, one of which was immediately organized.

The school system of Reedsburg has reached a remarkable degree of perfection. The average enrollment is about 300 pupils, the percentage of attendance being very satisfactory. The cost of maintaining the schools, not including the expense of building and improvements, is in the neighborhood of \$2,400 per annum, or about \$8 for each pupil.

There are seven frame schoolhouses outside the village, most of them good ones. The Carver Schoolhouse is two miles west of the village, and the Jones Schoolhouse about two miles east of it, while the Safford Schoolhouse is in the south part of Babb's Prairie. There are four schoolhouses in the south part of the town, nearly on a line east and west. In these country temples of learning, schools are usually taught seven months in the year, for the most part by female teachers.

Elder Barbour's Select School.—This is one of the institutions of the past, but it will be remembered by many still living who patronized it. Frances Dwinell Elliott, daughter of the late S. A. Dwinell, who was one of the pupils in this school, recently wrote the following reminiscence of it: "It was taught in the fall, winter and spring of 1854-55. A finely bound volume of Tupper that I received as a prize the last day of school bears date March 16, 1855. A pleasant upper room over Danforth & Shumway's store was the Seminary building, and, there being no cloak room, our various wrappings disputed with the blackboard for the possession of the walls. The only ornament was a board placed conspicuously opposite the door, bearing the inscription, 'Order is the first law of Nature.' The Elder's patience was often sorely tried by our failure to observe the same. He was an excellent instructor. I shall never forget how, after a tedious explanation of a problem on the board, he would say, 'Now, if there is one in the class that doesn't understand this perfectly, I will go all over it again.' After teaching a few weeks, he realized that it was not good for schoolmasters to be alone, and secured an assistant in the person of Miss Mary J. Strong, an aunt of the Colonel's. How well all remember her, with her plain, freckled face, and bright auburn hair, but with such a sweet expression of countenance and grace of demeanor as to be really beautiful. Her character was one of the few in this world that can truthfully be denominated 'perfectly lovely.' To my youthful eyes she was perfection itself, and as one too good for earth she is yet inscribed in my memory. Main street was then in quite a primitive state, and the mud was appalling to behold and wade through. We girls, in consequence, adopted the bloomer costume, and a gent by my side, who was one of the boys in that distant period, says it was vastly becoming. I believe he never buys nineteen yards for a dress without wishing we had never doffed it. But in the breaking of winter the mud grew unbearable, even with pants; and one day, at noon, we grew desperate, and, going down to the mill, we confiscated each of us a slab, and, marching up single file with them on our shoulders, we deposited them with due solemnity on the mud. There were quite a lot of them, and, by laying them end to end, they covered quite a length of sidewalk. It should be inscribed on the

archives of Reedsburg that its first sidewalk was laid by the young ladies of Elder Barbour's select school."

And so it is inscribed.

THE CHURCHES.

The civilizing influences of religion have done much for the welfare of Reedsburg. Elder A. Locke, who still resides near the village, was the first to preach the Gospel in the place. The 12th of July, 1848, was the date and "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" the text of his sermon. The people assembled in the shanty of Mr. Powell, which stood in what is now Main street, almost in front of the old Strong store, now Roper's eating house. He continued to hold services here and also at Ward's, in the eastern portion of Narrows Prairie, and on the Little Baraboo, near where Ironton now is, for a year or more before any other minister came. He lived during the time in a shanty which he had built a short distance east of the Powell place. The next resident minister was J. S. Saxby, a Congregationalist from Walworth County.

The Methodists.—The first church organization was effected by the Methodists in November, 1850, at the house of John Clark, the Rev. N. Butler, of Baraboo, officiating. The congregation was very small, consisting of J. H. Rork and wife, John Clark and wife, Garrett Rathbun and wife, Zabina Bishop, Phillip B. Smith, Mrs. Willard Bowen, Mrs. A. C. Reed, Mrs. Volney Spink, and Mrs. Peter Barringer; but the membership was largely increased, and, in 1852, the society numbered sixty-three. In the fall of 1865, the church erected a tabernacle of boards, 20x30 feet in size, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets. It had a seating capacity of about 100, and served them as a place of worship for eight years. In 1872, a commodious church edifice was erected at the northeast corner of Pine and Second streets. It is 35x50 feet, and will seat 225 persons. It was dedicated February 16, 1873, the Rev. S. Fallows, of Madison, officiating, the text of the sermon being "He must needs go through Samaria." At this meeting a subscription of \$630 was raised toward liquidating the \$1,000 indebtedness of the society. Following is a list of the Pastors since the organization: Nelson Butler, E. P. Sanford, W. P. Delap, J. Bean, E. S. Bunce, A. V. House, E. H. Sackett, J. Bean again, R. Rowbotham, John M. Springer, C. C. Holcomb, E. S. Bunce again, O. B. Kilbourn, B. L. Jackson, R. Pengilley, I. A. Sweatland, John Harris, R. Langley, N. Leach, J. B. Bachman, J. W. Bell and J. H. Whitney.

The Congregationalists.—The next church organization—that of the Congregationalists—took place in the village schoolhouse, February 8, 1851. The Rev. Warren Cochran and the Rev. J. S. Saxby officiated. There were present, composing the membership of the society, J. S. Strong and wife, J. S. Saxby, wife and daughter, I. W. and L. R. Morley and their wives, N. Cornish and wife and three others, to which number S. A. Dwinnell and wife and two others were soon added, making twenty-two in all. In 1855, a church edifice, 32x50 feet in size, and valued at \$1,600, was erected at the corner of Third and Pine streets. It was built by Abram West and Volney Spink, and was dedicated on the 18th of October, 1855, Rev. Warren Cochran preaching the sermon. It was the first church building erected in Reedsburg. At that date, the nearest structure of the character on the north was at Stevens Point, on the east at Baraboo, on the south at Dodgeville, and on the west at La Crosse. In 1871, the house was repaired and re-furnished at an expense of \$1,200, and was re-dedicated on the 17th of December of that year, the Rev. M. Bennett preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Pastors have been the Revs. J. S. Saxby, from 1849 to 1851; S. A. Dwinnell, from January, 1852, to January, 1868; Warren Cochran one year, H. H. Hinman one year, M. Bennett four years, W. H. Hinckley three months, W. Mooney one year, and J. A. Bartlett, who came in the fall of 1879.

The Baptists.—On the 24th of January, 1852, Elder Peter Conrad, then engaged in missionary work among a few small and scattered congregations on this then sparsely settled frontier, succeeded in organizing a Baptist society in Reedsburg. The first communicants were William J. Bentley and wife, Z. Craker and wife, Ammon Vernoy, Mrs. Eber Benedict, Mrs. James

Vernoy, Mrs. Daniel Carver, Mrs. H. H. Carver, Mrs. L. G. Sperry and Mrs. J. C. Bovee. The members were by no means well to do financially, though their faith stood unalterably at par, and until 1873 they had no settled place of worship. The old schoolhouse, the Alba House, Union Hall, the Congregational Church and the basement of the Presbyterian Church were used alternately by the society. At one time during this long period, the erection of a church edifice was seriously contemplated; a lot was purchased and some of the timber hauled upon the ground, but the stringency of the times prevented the consummation of the plan. In the spring of 1872 the project was renewed, and this time with better success. In June of that year, J. N. Parker, the architect and builder, laid the foundation, and during the summer and fall raised and inclosed the building, which was completed the following year (1873), at a cost of \$2,000, and dedicated October 12, Elder Raymond, of Chicago, officiating, being assisted by Elders Fish and Seamans. It was shown by the report of the Treasurer, Elder Barbour, that the indebtedness of the church at that date was \$1,100, of which amount \$400 was owing to the building fund. At the close of the evening service on the day of the dedication, the remaining amount of the indebtedness, \$700, was subscribed. The Pastors of this church, since the time of Mr. Conrad, have been the Revs. E. D. Barber, B. D. Sprague, W. J. Chapin, Mead Bailey, John Seamans, E. D. Barber again, G. W. Lincoln, J. Staley and F. Hill.

The Presbyterians.—This church was organized in what was then known as the new schoolhouse, on the 22d of November, 1857, by the Rev. Hiram Gregg, of Baraboo. The original members were T. Tait and wife, L. Gifford and wife, Chester Buck and wife, and Miss L. Buck. A church edifice, 38x60, was erected during the following year, dedicatory services being held in the basement in December, the Rev. William Lusk, Sr., preaching the sermon. The house was not wholly completed till 1870. It was dedicated in December of that year, the Rev. B. G. Riley, of Lodi, officiating. The structure cost \$5,200. The Pastors of the church have been the Revs. William Lusk, Sr., William Lusk, Jr., T. Williston, S. A. Whitcomb, William Lusk, Sr., again, D. S. White, H. L. Brown and J. A. Bartlett.

St. Peter's Church.—The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1868, and August Rohrlack became Pastor in 1869. The church was composed mostly of families from Hanover, Germany. They soon made a purchase of an entire block, just north of the Congregational Church, upon which was a dwelling-house, which was fitted up as a parsonage and schoolhouse. In 1870, a church edifice, 40x70 feet, was erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust streets. The most striking feature of the structure is its eighty-foot steeple, in which hangs a bell weighing 1,500 pounds. The dedication took place on the tenth Sunday after Trinity, 1870. A parish school was erected near the church in 1874. The Rev. Mr. Rohrlack taught the first school connected with this church. He was succeeded by Julius Neils. Mr. E. Lussky is the present teacher. The size of the school ranges from sixty to ninety pupils.

St. John's Church.—A second Lutheran society was organized in 1874, consisting of about twenty-five families, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Woerth. Among the first members were William Stolte and wife, George Stolte and wife, John Meyer and wife, Fred Dangel and wife, John Fuhlbohm and wife, Henry Kipp and wife, Fred Niebuhr and wife, and William Raetzmann and wife. Services were held in the English Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church until the fall of 1878, when the society erected a house of worship on Market street, in the northern portion of the village. The edifice cost \$1,500. The pastors have been the Revs. Th. Jahnsen, George Woerth, Dr. Deichman, and G. F. Engelhardt, the present incumbent. The membership is about seventy families.

The Catholics.—About three years ago, the Rev. Father White, of Baraboo, visited Reedsburg at the solicitation of a few Catholic families residing here, and held mass in private houses. A year previous to this, Mrs. E. F. Buelow took the initiative in starting a subscription for the purpose of building a church in Reedsburg. The object was accomplished in the spring of 1880, a \$1,200 church edifice being erected. The subscribers to the fund and members of the parish are the families of Paul Bishop, Patrick Tierney, Peter Byrne, Stephen Timlin, William Horkan, E. F. Buelow, Edward Timlin, Mrs. Frank Ingalls, Wm. Boehm, Frank Meckler and Mrs. Loselet.

THE POST OFFICE.

In 1849, Horace Croswell received an appointment as Postmaster of Reedsburg. The mail matter which then came to this point was not sufficiently cumbersome to necessitate the building of a special apartment for it, and Eber Benedict's slab shanty became the post office; though it is said that Lavina Reed carried the letters in her pocket during the first part of Horace's term of office, because she and Horace were both young and much inclined toward each other. Croswell, as a part of his contract with the Government, took the mail pouch on his back and made weekly trips to Baraboo, sixteen miles away, the schedule time being eight hours. L. Gay Sperry was his successor as mail carrier. He reduced the time between the two points to six and a half hours. This he continued to do for a year. When the "Strong building" (now Roper's eating-house) was erected, and a store established therein, the post office was removed thereto by Mr. Croswell. Caleb Croswell, brother of Horace, and also a brother of the founder and editor of the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, succeeded Sperry as mail-carrier, and placed on the route his team of white and brown mules. About 1851, the change in administration carried with it the usual decapitations in the Post Office Department, and whether or not Mr. Croswell's head fell under the political guillotine, or whether he resigned the office, is not of record. At any rate the office became vacant and E. W. Young was appointed. He remained in office until 1861, keeping it in the store of Young, Northrup & Co., and on the 16th of March of that year he was succeeded by J. L. Green, who removed it to his store, which stood where Finch's harness-shop now stands. In the spring of 1865, E. O. Rudd succeeded to the position. The office was then located by Mr. Rudd in Henderson's store, where it was attended by his sister, Mrs. Col. Strong. When the Colonel returned from fighting the battles of his country, he and his wife took up their residence in the original Strong building, erected at an early day by the Colonel's father, taking the post office with them, where it remained until about 1869, when John Kellogg was appointed to the position. He remained in office till 1873, resigning in favor of A. L. Harris, the present incumbent. The office became a money order office July 1, 1869. The first order was issued on the 15th of that month; the remitter was Horace F. Chace, of Reedsburg, and the payees Swale, Cameron & Co., Milwaukee, the amount being \$23.63. Since then over 12,000 orders have been issued. C. F. Sheldon has been in the office as assistant for several years.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Reedsburg was a "tavern," for it was by this somewhat antiquated appellation that the Clark House, built in 1849-50, was known. J. C. Clark was the proprietor. The structure was one and a half stories high, and the entire population pointed to it with feelings of pride as the first frame building of note in the place, the material of which it was constructed being the product of the greatest institution for many miles about—the saw-mill of Reed & Powell. The Clark House stood where the American House (the property of Mrs. Reineke) now stands. There were many changes in the proprietorship and management of this house, and it is not in the power of the "oldest inhabitant" to recall the names of those identified with its history. Thomas Ingalls, A. P. True, John Schaum and George Stewart are enumerated as having been among the individuals connected with its later management. It was for some time the property of J. D. Mackey, who sold it to G. Reineke. It was destroyed by fire in May, 1877, and rebuilt of brick. Upon the death of Mr. Reineke, his widow succeeded to the management.

The next hotel was built by J. S. Saxby, though it was used at different periods as a residence by Mr. Saxby, a man named Secor and A. West. The latter sold it to H. H. Treadwell, who converted it into a hotel. By him it was subsequently transferred to John Sanborn, who sold it to Jehu Seeley. A Mr. Clark then came along and purchased it, but soon sold out to one Percival, who removed it to a farm two miles west of the village, and it now does service as a farmhouse.

The Mansion House came next in the category of hotels. It was built in 1855 by Dr. Mackey, and was a part of the property of the Mackey brothers. It was purchased and carried on by Ransom Smith & Sons, but in 1859 reverted to the Mackeys on account of the inability of the Messrs. Smith to pay for it. L. Gaylord then became the lessee, and he was succeeded by one Cooper, concerning whom there are many mysterious things related. It is said the Mansion House, under his management, became a rendezvous for bad characters who inaugurated an era of systematized plunder. Charley Hunt remembers having, in the capacity of an officer, searched the premises and found portions of stolen harness and other articles furnishing satisfactory evidence tending to justify the general belief that there was "something decayed in Denmark." It is also asserted that on one occasion a wagon with a small party of men aboard arrived at the house one dark night, and the hostler was instructed to care for the horses and have them ready to start at 3 in the morning, but he was threateningly warned not to use a lantern or go nearer the wagon than was absolutely necessary in the performance of his duty. After the last member of the suspicious crowd had left Reedsburg, the hostler ventured to relate what had happened, supplanting his story with the statement that he *did* make an examination of the wagon and found therein the body of a dead man. When Cooper left the country, G. W. Bellinger came into possession of the Mansion House and converted it into a private residence. He soon afterward sold to Thomas Ingalls, who opened it again as a hotel. W. H. Finch, now of Kilbourn, succeeded Mr. Ingalls, and he sold to O. E. Briggs, who conducted it until March, 1878, when Mr. Ingalls again took it. In February, 1880, Dr. N. W. Sallade bought the property and is the present manager.

What is now the Central House was built in 1856-57, by Alba B. Smith. It was then known as the Alba House. Mr. Smith sold to E. G. Wheeler, whose son-in-law, Ruben Green, managed it until about 1859, when F. A. Weir became the proprietor. In 1861, it fell into the hands of one Woolsey, who, it is said, was in some way connected with the Cooper gang, and under whose management the Alba House fell into disrepute. Woolsey, it is said, was no better than he ought to be. In 1863, N. V. Chandler rented the house, and, as illustrating the low ebb of affairs at that time, Mr. Chandler relates that he only paid \$5 rent per month for the entire establishment, livery stable and all. In November, 1863, Mr. Chandler retired in favor of George Mead, who kept it till May, 1864, when Daniel Clark purchased it of a Mr. Loveland, of New York, who came into possession by purchase from Mr. Wheeler. Clark sold to Schwecke & Stotte, the present proprietors, who closed it as a hotel and kept a store in the lower part, making dwellings of the upper. In November, 1876, it was remodeled and re-opened as a hotel by Frank P. Ingalls, whom no one can conscientiously say does not "know how to keep a hotel."

BANKS.

The first banking business done in Reedsburg was by a Mr. Ege and H. M. Haskell, both of Portage. It was of the wildcat order, and, like many others of the same character, went to pieces when Southern securities began to depreciate.

In the winter of 1868, a private bank was established by Mackey, Rudd & Co. (Joseph Mackey, E. O. Rudd and J. W. Lusk). Messrs. Rudd and Lusk retiring soon afterward, Mr. Mackey conducted the business alone until about 1876, when he withdrew also and went to Minneapolis, Messrs. Rudd and Lusk and Henry Geffert, Moses Young and H. C. Hunt, being his successors. In the summer of 1877, the Reedsburg Bank Building was erected, the institution being permanently located therein. The present officers are J. W. Lusk, President; Henry Geffert, Vice President; George T. Morse, Cashier.

In 1863, Dr. S. Ramsey engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign and domestic exchange, and has since devoted a large share of attention thereto. In 1875, he announced himself in gold letters as a full-grown banker, and from that date to the present time has received deposits in the regular way of other bankers. The Doctor is also considered an adept in diagnosing a hop-yard, and, in his time, has invested many thousands of dollars in the article.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRE RECORD.

In October, 1873, in accordance with a previous resolution of the Village Board, a Babcock fire apparatus was purchased, at a cost of \$650 for the complete outfit, consisting of a truck, four six-gallon extinguishers, provided with twelve chemical charges, four ladders, aggregating sixty-eight feet in length, ten fire-buckets, two axes, two pike poles, one hook and chain, five lanterns and sixty feet of drag-rope. The equipment was temporarily housed in Mrs. Wheeler's barn. On the 15th of November, a meeting of citizens was held, at which the Babcock Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of Reedsburg, was organized, with Moses Young as Foreman, James Lake, First Assistant; A. R. Rork, Second Assistant; W. A. Wyse, Secretary; W. Warren, Treasurer, and A. W. Sallade and O. H. Perry, Chemical Captains.

In June, 1877, a hand engine was purchased of the city of Fond du Lac for \$350, which is now in use. In the winter of 1879-80, the Village Board voted authority to build an engine-house, and the fire apparatus of the village is now properly housed. W. W. Rork is Chief of the Department, while F. G. Rodermund and O. E. Byington are Foremen of the engine and hook and ladder companies respectively.

Following is a record of the principal fires which have occurred in Reedsburg:

In November, 1852, the small store building of J. F. Sanford, in charge of O. H. Perry, took fire in the night, and burning through the floor was discovered and extinguished. The goods were badly smoked, which was the principal loss. The fire was thought to have been caused by a coal from the pipe of a smoker.

The second fire was the burning of W. Warren's blacksmith-shop, in May, 1855, caused by concealed fire in a load of charcoal left over night near the shop.

In December, 1859, the store of L. M. Swallow, standing where Horkan's saloon now is, was burned in the night-time, evidently an incendiary fire.

In 1860, the large frame house of Stern Baker, on Babb's Prairie, was burned in the day time, caused by a stove standing too near the plastered wall of the sitting-room.

December 8, 1860, the saw-mill, flouring-mill and storehouse, with 2,000 bushels of grain belonging to J. and S. Mackey, were burned. Loss, \$7,000, with no insurance. Caused by coals carried by one of the workmen into the lower part of the saw-mill to warm a rubber belt.

In August, 1861, the large log house and granary of J. W. Babb were burned with all their contents. It is supposed to have been caused by fire dropped from the pipe of one of the harvest hands. It was the first log house and the second dwelling erected in the town of Reedsburg.

In 1862, a small house near Maj. McClure's, on Narrows Prairie, was burned. It was supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp left burning through the night in the room of a sick person.

April, 1864, Northrup's drug store, which stood where Geffert's old store now is, and an unoccupied store building on the west of it, were burned in the night-time, and it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

February 7, 1868, the schoolhouse was burned from hot ashes poured beside the building. No insurance.

A hop-house belonging to a German by the name of Meyers, near Babb's Prairie, was burned, with its contents, in September, 1868.

In 1871, the meat market of C. S. Hunt was burned in the day-time; caused by a defective flue.

In December, 1871, the dwelling of Benjamin Bost was burned, with no insurance; cause unknown.

January 22, 1874, the house of Levi Waltz, in the southeast part of the town, was burned.

June 12, 1874, Mechler's brewery and the dwelling of F. L. Mechler were burned. Loss, \$6,000, partly insured.

September 30, 1874, the hop-house of A. F. Scoon, in the southwest corner of the town, was burned. Loss \$1,100; insured for \$600.

May 8, 1877, all the buildings on the north side of Main street, between Walnut and Market streets, except Kelsey's brick store, were burned by a fire which started in the north end of Peter Byrne's saloon, on the corner of Walnut and Main streets, consuming three one-story buildings and seven two-story buildings. Loss \$20,000; well insured, as most of the goods were saved.

May 21, 1877, Peter Byrne's saloon and Reineke's hotel, on the north side of Main street, near the river, were burned, the fire commencing in Byrne's saloon.

On the 25th of November, 1878, a fire broke out in A. M. Sanders' blacksmith-shop, and soon the whole structure, including the adjoining paint-shops, was in a blaze. An account of this fire is worthy a place in history, from the fact that it was the first conflagration that found the village prepared to combat. The flames were extinguished in ten minutes.

December 31, 1878, a fire occurred in Harris & Kellogg's building. The printing offices of the *Free Press* and the *Herald* had a narrow escape from total destruction. The damage was estimated at the time at \$10,000.

February 3, 1879, A. R. Rork's cigar factory took fire, and the flames spread to the residences of W. Barstow and F. Moritz, all being consumed.

March 18, 1879, the carpenter-shop of Hackett & Buckley was destroyed; loss \$3,000; insured for \$1,600.

On the 7th of March, 1880, the stave-mill was burned—the last fire of any consequence in Reedsburg.

ELLINWOOD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

In the fall of 1872, A. P. Ellinwood conceived the project of converting a portion of his land north of Babb's Creek into a driving-park and fencing and otherwise improving the grounds with a view to holding annual fairs thereon, and accordingly, in furtherance of the idea, partially fitted up a track; but circumstances rendered the immediate fulfillment of his plans impracticable. The work of putting the grounds in order was not relinquished, however, and the track was completed in 1874. On the 6th, 7th and 8th of October of the same year, the first fair was held, which proved to be a success even exceeding the expectations of those most interested. There were 550 entries, thirty of them being babies. Mrs. Barnhardt's took the first prize for beauty, while that of Mrs. Bishop carried off the prize for corpulence. There were fully 5,000 people present.

The next gathering occurred on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, 1875, the 4th falling on Sunday. The first day was devoted to prize declamations, there being two series of prizes, and the victors afterward coming together in competition for a third prize, which was won by Mrs. Nellie Seeley. On Sunday, the 4th, the features were patriotic sermons by the Rev. John Bascom, President of the State University; H. Stone Richardson, a prominent Methodist divine, and W. Langdon Sanders, a Baptist minister of equal prominence. On Monday occurred the commencement exercises of the public schools, which closed with a lecture entitled "Backbones," by the Rev. Mr. Sanders. The foregoing is a fair sample of the character of celebrations that have since been held on each recurring anniversary of the Nation's birthday. Mr. Ellinwood makes it a point to secure the attendance of "stars of the first magnitude," and it will not be surprising if he succeeds some time or other in capturing a President of the United States, or a real live Prince, to edify the people of Reedsburg and vicinity. Thus far, his books reveal the names of the following distinguished individuals: Robert Collyer, Prof. Swing, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Will Carleton, Schuyler Colfax and Robert Marion La Follette.

Fairs are held in the fall of each year. Mr. Ellinwood, in the capacity of President of the Association, has entire management of affairs. Mrs. Ellinwood superintends the arrangement of exhibits in Floral Hall. The Association is recognized by the State, and receives the annual appropriation of \$100, usually given to like associations.

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

The Masons.—In 1856, a Masonic Lodge was organized, known as Reedsburg Lodge, No. 79. It worked under dispensation for a year. In 1864, it was transferred to Ironton, and was thereafter known as Ironton Lodge. The charter officers of this lodge were: E. G. Wheeler, Worshipful Master; W. H. Young, Senior Warden; Moses Young, Junior Warden. In 1866, a charter was granted for a new lodge, known as Reedsburg Lodge, No. 157. The charter members were Moses Young, W. M.; Giles Stevens, S. W.; Henry A. Tator, J. W., and S. Ramsey, J. C. Young, E. W. Young, A. E. Markee, W. Mackey, A. P. Ellinwood, R. M. Strong, W. H. Young, J. Mackey, J. W. Lusk, W. W. Warren, C. A. Chandler, and A. W. Sallade. The Worshipful Masters of this Lodge have been Moses Young, 1866, 1867, 1871 and 1880; Henry A. Tator, 1868 and 1869; Giles Stevens, 1870, 1874, 1875 and 1877; J. W. Lusk, 1872 and 1873; H. A. Chase, 1876; J. N. Parker, 1879. The present officers are Moses Young, W. M.; E. F. Seaver, S. W.; W. O. Pietzsch, J. W.; John Kellogg, Secretary; D. D. Russell, Treasurer E. O. Byington, S. D.; N. W. Porter, J. D. The present membership of the lodge is sixty; fourteen of these belong to Baraboo Valley Chapter, No. 29. Meetings are held the first and third Fridays of each month. The lodge has a very convenient and well-arranged hall, built at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated December 27, 1879, the late Col. D. S. Vittum, of Baraboo, acting Grand Master, conducting the ceremonies. The Rev. J. A. Bartlett delivered an able address entitled, "Freemasonry Justified."

The Odd Fellows.—In December, 1865, a lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in Reedsburg, known as Reedsburg Lodge, No. 135. W. O. Pietzsch, Dr. Gaylord, John Hagenah, George O. Pietzsch, S. F. Smith and E. F. Bulow were among the charter members. Northwestern Encampment, No. 21, was also organized at the same time, the charter members being the same as in the subordinate lodge. In 1869, the charters were surrendered, and the camp was removed to Baraboo. On the 5th of April, 1877, the subordinate lodge was re-instated, with authority to work in the German language. The charter members of the re-instated lodge were W. O. Pietzsch, E. F. Bulow, Peter Empser, John Hagenah and Frank Meckler. The Noble Grands since then, have been E. F. Bulow, W. O. Pietzsch (two terms), A. Boehm, William Stolte, William Raetzmann and G. Oehlers. G. H. Shultz is the present Vice Grand; H. Fanteck, Secretary; William Stolte, Treasurer, and William Henrich, P. S. There are thirty-six members, eight or nine of whom belong to and attend the meetings of the Camp at Baraboo. The lodge has a neatly appointed hall, over S. J. Dearholt's store, where it meets on Thursday evening of each week.

Temperance.—The first load of goods brought to Reedsburg consisted of two barrels of whisky, one barrel of pork and a few minor sundries. The wagon containing it took the lead, and its driver was the *avant-courrier* of the little band of pioneers who arrived a few hours later and took up their temporary residence in "Shanty Row," which had been constructed the previous season by Messrs. Reed & Powell. One of the shanties in the row was used as a storehouse; and it was here that the devil, in the form of intemperance, first developed the skirmish line of the grand army which destroys mankind with rum. It must not be understood that the occupants of the shanties were intemperate; just the reverse. Of course, a few of the men imbibed a little, but the majority of the community abhorred the name of whisky, and the duty of consuming the two barrels of liquor fell to the Indians, who were employed to assist in building the dam, being paid in "fire-water," a species of wampum always above par with poor Lo. In the spring of 1849, E. G. Wheeler visited Reedsburg, and was entertained by the citizens in their usual spirit of liberality. In the "storeroom" was a keg of whisky on tap, and an extra glass was set out for the Judge; but he would have none of it. He mildly rebuked those present for permitting the sale of liquor, and finally, in his indignation, remarked that he felt as if he could lecture. That was sufficient. In fifteen minutes every person in the village was present, and the Judge was given the opportunity he expressly desired. Mrs. Seeley says she

never, before nor since, heard such eloquence. Singing followed, and every one felt good. And Judge Wheeler's was the first temperance lecture in Reedsburg.

The first temperance organization in the place was effected about 1850. The society was known as the Washingtonian Society, and embraced a large number of the citizens. Meetings were often held in the little rude schoolhouse on Walnut street, which was afterward converted into a dwelling-house and occupied by Patrick Carney. When the Congregational Church was finished, in 1855, the society transferred its headquarters to the new edifice. There were many staunch workers in the reform movement, and, though it would seem invidious to particularize, the name of S. A. Dwinnell should be mentioned in this connection. His opposition to the liquor traffic was characteristically earnest, and, though he had many friends he made not a few enemies. It was the recollection of Mr. Dwinnell that L. B. Swallow established the first saloon in Reedsburg, on the corner now occupied by William Horkan. Swallow carried on the business in defiance of the statutes, and, in the winter of 1853, he was indicted by the grand jury, but eventually escaped punishment. Finally, about 1856, after he had triumphed over his opponents for three or four years, he sold his business, joined one of the village churches, "and," says Mr. Dwinnell, "became a respectable citizen." He took to preaching finally, but soon fell from grace.

Probably the most successful temperance organization ever known in Reedsburg was effected in the spring of 1878, when the Blue Ribbon Band was organized, with Mrs. Austin Seeley as President, and Mrs. Olive Rork, Secretary. The band now numbers nearly 400 members. Enthusiastic meetings are held on alternate Sunday afternoons in the churches and public halls. The Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor and Good Templars have also flourished in Reedsburg. James A. Stone, S. C. Chase, N. W. Porter and others have been and are active workers in the cause.

Grand Army of the Republic.—On the 10th of April, 1880, a large number of the tried and true patriots of Reedsburg came together and organized H. A. Tator Post, No. 13, G. A. R. The post was instituted by L. O. Holmes, of Baraboo. The following are the charter members: W. G. Hawley, W. I. Carver, O. W. Schonfeldt, W. A. Wyse, James Miles, C. F. Sheldon, H. P. Persons, A. S. Brooks, H. C. Hunt, W. O. Pietzsch, E. F. Bulow, R. E. Nichols, Peter Empser, B. Rathburn, Philo Lane, J. H. Fosnot, George Lawsha, S. L. Miller, M. H. Medberry, M. E. Seeley, D. G. Spicer, E. F. Seaver, David Sparks, H. B. Turney, George Swetland. Officers were elected as follows: H. C. Hunt, Post Commander; William G. Hawley, Senior Vice Commander; E. F. Seaver, Junior Vice Commander; H. B. Turney, Sergeant; W. A. Wyse, Chaplain; James Miles, Quartermaster; J. H. Fosnot, O. D.; A. S. Brooks, O. G.; O. W. Schonfeldt, Adjutant; W. I. Carver, Sergeant Major; M. H. Medberry, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

Reedsburg Manner Turnverein.—Organized March 17, 1875. Charter members: Henry Kreutzmann, William Raetzmann, Henry Liessmann, Henry G. Shultz, Henry Westedt, William Gade, Henry Reineke, Henry Beushausen, R. Tansend, C. Gehle, Frederick Vorlop, William Riggert, William Stolte, William Pahl, Frederick Moritz, Emil Lanz and Frederick Berg. The first officers were: William Raetzmann, President; Henry Liessmann, Vice President; William Pahl, Secretary; William Riggert, Assistant; William Stolte, Treasurer; F. Moritz, Assistant; Emil Lanz, Turnwart; F. Berg, Assistant; Henry Beushausen, Zeugwart; Henry Reineke, Assistant. A hall was fitted up in the rear of Roper's eating-house, and supplied with gymnastic machinery. Two evenings of each week are devoted to exercises under the instruction of a regular trainer. Business meetings are held once a month. The membership has been as large as thirty.

GOVERNMENT.

On the 29th of May, 1849, a special town meeting was held in the town of Baraboo, with the following result: Lewis Butterfield and William Van Bergen, Justices of the Peace for two years; Lewis Johnston, for one year; Charles Minchin, Constable; Jacob P. Mowers, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The first regular town election was held at the house of D. C. Reed, April 2, 1850, sixty-two votes being polled. The successful candidates were: For Supervisors, Lewis Butterfield (Chairman), Eber Benedict and Samuel Northrup; Town Clerk, Horace Crosswell; Assessor, Samuel Northrup and Eber Benedict received fifty-nine votes, according to the record; Town Superintendent, Horace Crosswell; Town Treasurer, John H. Rork; Constables, Alex. Murry, Charles Minchin and Jacob P. Mowers; Sealer, Horace Crosswell.

In 1851, the town of Reedsburg was organized, and on the 1st of April a town election was held at the schoolhouse, at which 102 votes were polled. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, John H. Rork (Chairman), Sebastian Kerstetter and William P. Randall; Superintendent, Robert G. Williams; Clerk, Oliver H. Perry; Justices, William Randall and William Andrews; Treasurer, Daniel Carver; Assessors, Alanson C. Reed and John Randall; Constables, Alfred Leonard, Amos R. Sprague and John Kerstetter; Sealer, Horace Crosswell.

In the early records of the Town Board (1850), we find that a school had been taught in School District No. 2 for three months, the wages as agreed upon between the Clerk and the teacher being twelve shillings per week, or \$18 for the term.

Reedsburg continued under town government until the spring of 1868, when it was incorporated as a village according to a special act of the Legislature, sitting the previous winter. The first election under the charter was held on the 13th day of April of that year, 107 votes being polled as follows: President and Police Justice, A. O. Hunt, 105 votes, and C. M. Gaylord, 1; Trustees, Nelson Wheeler, 100; W. Warren, 105; Moses Young, 104; D. B. Rudd, 105; D. Schwecke, 105; O. H. Perry, 65; E. A. Dwinnell, 41; G. Bellenger, 1; H. Smith, 1; Clerk, Giles Stevens; Treasurer, H. C. Hunt; Constables, G. Bellinger and W. H. Root; Attorney, G. Stevens; Street Commissioner, G. Bellinger; Surveyor, G. Stevens.

1869—President and Police Justice, A. O. Hunt; Trustees—Moses Young, Henry Geffert, A. P. Ellinwood, W. Warren, M. Finch and E. G. Gregory; Clerk, G. Stevens; Treasurer, H. A. Tator.

1870—President, John H. Rork; Police Justice, J. D. Mackey; Trustees—E. Buelow, A. F. Leonard, R. C. Lewis, Henry Geffert, William Stolte, and N. W. Sallade; Clerk, G. Stevens; Treasurer, J. V. Kelsey.

1871—President, N. W. Sallade; Justice, A. O. Hunt; Supervisor, S. Mackey; Trustees—Moses Young, W. Warren, W. Stolte, J. Barnhart, R. C. Lewis and A. F. Leonard; Clerk, Moses Young; Treasurer, J. Mackey.

1872—President, A. P. Ellinwood; Justice, A. West; Trustees—Austin Seeley, W. Stolte, A. Barnhart, Thomas Ingalls, B. A. Barnhart and G. Stevens; Supervisor, John Kellogg; Clerk, G. Stevens; Treasurer, W. Stolte.

1873—President, A. F. Leonard; Justice, R. A. Wheeler; Supervisor, W. I. Carver; Trustees—H. Geffert, A. R. Rork, John Geffert, J. B. Clark, James Lake and J. F. Danforth; Clerk, J. F. Danforth; Treasurer, William Finch.

1874—President, W. Warren; Justice, W. A. Wyse; Supervisor, W. I. Carver; Trustees—H. J. Smith, A. P. Ellinwood, Peter Dangel, H. Hahn, S. Ramsey and J. W. Gale; Clerk, A. P. Ellinwood; Treasurer, M. Finch.

1875—President, D. A. Barnhart; Justice, R. A. Wheeler; Supervisor, W. I. Carver; Trustees—W. G. Hawley,* Peter Dangel, Thomas Ingalls, William Roeckel, E. L. Leonard and W. Stolte; Clerk, W. G. Hawley;* Treasurer, W. Stolte.

1876—President, A. P. Ellinwood; Justice, A. West; Supervisor, S. Mackey; Trustees—S. J. Dearholt, P. Buck, A. L. Harris, W. Stolte, P. Dangel and W. Roeckel; Clerk, W. A. Wyse; Treasurer, M. Finch.

1877—President, Moses Young; Justice, F. J. Mackey; Supervisor, H. C. Hunt; Trustees—F. G. Rodermund, N. W. Sallade, H. J. Smith, J. H. Rork, J. H. Hagenah, Fred Schroeder; Clerk, W. A. Wyse; Treasurer, W. A. Sallade.

*Resigned as Trustee and Clerk April 12; W. A. Wyse appointed to fill vacancy.

1878—President, Safford Mackey; Justice, W. G. Hawley; Supervisor, H. C. Hunt; Trustees—J. Kellogg, H. J. Smith, E. F. Seaver, J. H. Hagenah, A. P. Ellinwood and P. Dangel; Clerk, W. A. Wyse; Treasurer, Moses Young.

1879—President, R. C. Lewis; Justice, J. M. Stewart; Supervisor, Paul Bishop; Trustees—D. A. Barnhart, E. G. Rodermund, J. C. Young, W. Roeckel, John Buckley and Henry Krug; Clerk, W. P. Briggs; Treasurer, A. R. Rork.

1880—President, Horace J. Smith; Justice, W. P. Briggs; Supervisor, H. J. Smith; Trustees—J. B. Clark, George Hagenah, H. Geffert, A. S. Brooks, W. Stolte and J. W. Gale; Clerk, W. A. Wyse; Treasurer, J. W. Gale.

BRIDGES OVER THE BARABOO AT REEDSBURG.

The only place in the town of Reedsburg where the Baraboo River could be crossed before the erection of bridges was just below where Kellogg's mill now stands. The water there was about two feet deep at a low stage, and ran rapidly over a rock bottom. Of course a flood stopped all travel. In the spring of 1858, some emigrant families, bound for Narrows Prairie, reached here at the time of the flood. After camping several days on the high grounds, near where the Congregational Church now stands, the water subsided enough to enable them to cross. They took over their household goods in a scow belonging to J. W. Babb. Mrs. Stern Baker, who was then living at her father Babb's, came down with her clothes-line and assisted. The line was tied to the horns of the cattle, and, one at a time, they were forced into the stream and swam across. No one knows the value of bridges like those who have settled a new country in advance of their being built. The first bridge over the river was built in the spring or summer of 1849, by D. C. Reed and others, as a volunteer effort. It stood two or three rods above the present bridge in the village, where the stream was then quite narrow. In the course of two or three years, the land on the west side of the river became so soft in the wet season of the year as to be unsafe for travel, and a new bridge was deemed indispensable. Therefore, in the winter of 1853, D. C. Spaulding and James Goodwin entered into a contract for building a new one. It was about the length of the present structure, and was placed upon the ground where it now stands. It was made entirely of wood, the posts of the piers being put down through holes cut in the ice. It cost \$300, \$75 of which was paid by the town. The third bridge was erected in the winter of 1861-62, by John H. Rork, at an expense of \$1,200, which was paid by the town. It was placed upon stone abutments and piers, about thirty feet apart. The portion of the bridge between the piers was upheld by two piers of timber, placed at the center, in the form of a letter A, with an iron rod running from the top of the A to the bottom of the bridge. This proved to be an insufficient support, and the bridge fell in August, 1867. There were teams upon both the second and third bridges when they went down, but they escaped without injury. A temporary bridge was built in August, 1867, some ten rods below the mills, which was used until the following winter, when the present bridge, made in Chicago, was put in by John Kellogg and C. M. Gaylord at an expense to the town of \$3,000.

In the spring of 1851, the town voted an appropriation of \$100 for two bridges over the river, below the village. During the ensuing summer, the Fordham and Cole bridges were built, partly by volunteer efforts of individuals. They have since been rebuilt and kept in repair at the expense of the town.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Mrs. Belle French, in her "Sketch Book," relates the following: "The first Fourth of July celebration in patriotic Reedsburg occurred in 1849. There was little with which to make a celebration. The men determined to raise a liberty-pole on that occasion, and regretted that they had no flag to adorn it. But the women resolved that a flag should adorn that same pole, and they set their wits to work in order to find material. The men wore blue denim clothes, and so did many of the women, but this, after much wear, was not very blue. Neither could



R. M. Strong

BARABOO.

they get a piece large enough for the ground-work of the flag, so it was resolved that the stars should be blue upon a white ground. The men wore buckskin patches on the seats and knees of their pantaloons, and, to economize as well as to get pieces that were of a brighter blue, the women cut out the half-worn denims under the buckskin and made it into stars. A woman's under-garment furnished a square of white and some stripes, while, by a little shortening up of the men's shirts, some red stripes were obtained. But the women did not know how to cut a five-pointed star, and, in consequence, the stars on that flag all had six points. Horace Crosswell was the ladies' man and general confidant at that period. To him the women confided the secret, showing him the flag. 'That won't do,' he immediately declared. 'The national star has only five points.' So the stars were all ripped off; and, as there was no material to make new ones, one point of each was cut off and the others twisted into shape. One young lady, Agnes McCung, embroidered on a piece of cloth that charming couplet:

“ ‘The star spangled banner, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.’

This was tacked on the flag, and the work was pronounced complete. Then came the dinner to prepare. Groceries and luxuries were few, but the combined possessions of the settlers formed quite an array of dainties, though no one person could have made even a pie, independent of her neighbors. Rev. A. Locke delivered the address. His only trouble was his forgetting the exact date of the Declaration of Independence; and, no one being able to inform him, his hearers bade him 'proceed and never mind it.' Otherwise the lecture was pronounced a success. The dinner, the like of which had never been tasted in this part of the world before, was highly enjoyed, and the remains of it were given to the Indians, that they might make merry too. The celebration was held in the mill, which had neither floor nor roof. But some loose boards had been put down, and upon these the people danced that night, lighted by only a few flickering tallow-dips. It was the first dance in Reedsburg."

Elder Dwinnell tells us of the succeeding celebrations: "The second celebration was in 1850. The day being rainy, the assembly convened in the west wing of the newly erected hotel of John Clark, near the bridge. An able address was given by E. G. Wheeler.

"The third celebration was held on the public square, in 1852, the writer giving the address. Many of his hearers were displeased with it because he arraigned our nation as inconsistent and wicked in boasting of being the freest and most enlightened nation on the globe, while holding 3,000,000 of its people in the most abject and degrading bondage. The objection was grounded on the position, which the speaker regarded as false, that nothing should be said on the Fourth of July in which all did not agree. A picnic dinner was provided by the ladies.

"In 1853, a celebration was held in the park, the address being given by E. G. Wheeler. The procession marched to the music of a flute and a violin. The States were represented by thirty-one young ladies, each carrying a banner with the name of the State printed upon it, the two who led the procession being dressed in Bloomer costume, the first that had been seen in these parts. After a picnic dinner had been served, sentiments and toasts were in order. L. Gay Sperry gave the following, referring to the representations of the States: 'Behold the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.'

"The fifth celebration was held in the park July 4, 1856. The assembly was large and the day fine. E. G. Wheeler was President of the day, and J. Mackey Orator, and Rev. E. D. Bunce Chaplain. A. B. Smith provided dinner at his newly opened Alba House, now the Central; \$100 was spent for fireworks, which were sent up from the southeast corner of the public square. This was the first exhibition of the kind in this part of the county, and was witnessed by large numbers. Taken all in all, in its results and consequence, near and future, that was the most important celebration ever held here. It was estimated at the time that it cost the people \$1,000.

"In 1858, J. S. Conger and wife projected a picnic celebration for their pupils. It was held on the land of A. A. Mott, some thirty rods east of the Congregational Church. The writer addressed the children, giving them an account of the cause of the separation of the United States from the British Crown, with the blessings which had accrued therefrom.

"In 1860, the celebration was held on the public square. E. G. Wheeler was President of the day, J. S. Strong, Marshal, and the Rev. William Lusk, Jr., Chaplain. The Orator was Hon. S. S. Wilkinson, of Prairie du Sac, whose address was regarded as able and patriotic. There were fireworks displayed in the evening.

"In 1864, the Sunday school of the Congregational Church, being the only one then in the village, with a large number of persons from this and other places, accompanied by a band of music, went to a grove near Andrews' mill, in the south part of the town, and celebrated the day. Rev. W. Shumway was Chaplain, and addresses were given by Rev. J. H. Roscoe and the writer. A picnic dinner was spread, and we had an enjoyable time. The whole proceedings were under the charge of J. S. Strong as Marshal, just previous to his lamented death.

"The next celebration was on the public square on the 4th of July, 1870, Joseph Mackey and Rev. W. Lusk giving the addresses. Several illuminated balloons were sent up in the evening.

"In 1874, there was a celebration under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union of the place. They assembled on the park at 10 A. M. and marched to Ellinwood's Grove, where they were entertained with music and addresses by Revs. M. Bennett, N. Leach, W. Lusk and G. W. Lincoln. Another was held at the same time in Sparks' Woods, where a good number attended.

"In 1875, the 4th of July occurred on Sunday. The day was celebrated under the direction of Capt. A. P. Ellinwood upon the fair grounds. Rev. W. L. Sanders was Chaplain, and sermons were preached by President J. Bascom of the State University, and Rev. Stone Richardson, of Madison.

"In 1876 and 1877, they were under the same auspices, upon the fair grounds, and the Rev. Stone Richardson and Rev. Robert Collyer were the Orators.

"In 1878, the celebration was held on the public square. The expected Orator, Hon. C. Pope, of Black River Falls, being detained by sickness, impromptu addresses were made by Rev. J. W. Bell and H. L. Brown, which were regarded as well adapted to the occasion by the large audience which listened to them.

"The celebrations of 1879 and 1880 took place at Ellinwood's Park."

THE FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL.

The Rev. S. A. Dwinnell, in one of his numerous sketches, relates the following: "On Sunday, October 5, 1851, two men, by the name of Judson Baxter and William M. Reynolds, from the State of Illinois, came driving into the village with a four-horse team attached to a lumber wagon. It was at 4 o'clock P. M., and just at the time our people were assembling for divine worship in the little schoolhouse on Walnut street. Such a team was quite a novelty at that time in this part of the country—as nearly all the people drove oxen—and it attracted very general attention. Putting up their team at the Reedsburg Hotel, kept by John Clark, they proceeded very soon to Jesse Leach's blacksmith-shop, now the building of George Mead, near the Central House, and got him to work for them, I remember quite well that the click of his hammer was very annoying to the worshipers at the schoolhouse. On Monday noon, the two men started west on the newly opened State road to La Crosse. It was soon discovered that they had paid Leach for his Sunday work, as well as their hotel bill, in counterfeit coin, and that they had stolen a nail hammer and a small vise from Leach's shop. The necessary papers for their arrest, having been made out by E. G. Wheeler, were issued from the office of L. B. Swallow, a Justice of the Peace, and put into the hands of Constable A. F. Leonard. Just as night set in, he, in company with Justice Swallow, set out on foot, to overtake and

arrest the culprits. Arriving at the cabin of Richards brothers, a few miles west of where Ironton now is, and making known their business, they found them ready to join in the pursuit, for they also had received bogus coin from Baxter and Reynolds, in change for a \$5 bill, which they had paid them for whisky the day before. After a long search in the darkness, they finally found the men, about midnight, asleep by a fire, under an oak, not far from the prairie in the south part of what is now the town of Woodland. Each of them had a loaded Sharp's rifle and a large knife lying by his side. In accordance with a previous arrangement, two of the company seized the prisoners while the other two bound them with cords before they were fairly awake. Finding no counterfeit coin in their wagon, the officers made a long but unsuccessful search for it in the vicinity, and then, harnessing the team, started for Reedsburg, where they arrived Tuesday afternoon. The prisoners at once dispatched Constable Leonard to Baraboo to summon witnesses, and to engage attorneys for their defense. On Wednesday morning, October 8, W. H. Clark and J. H. Pratt, two of the best criminal lawyers, at that time, in the county, appeared for the defense of the prisoners. There was no one to appear for the prosecution. The District Attorney resided at Prairie du Sac, thirty miles away. Lawyer Wheeler had been called away, and L. G. Sperry, who sometimes took charge of suits before a Justice, was also absent. In this dilemma Mr. Leach came to me, desiring that I would act as prosecuting attorney. I told him that I had never conducted a suit before a Justice in my life, and I did not like to undertake it. He said that there was no other person who could do it, and that, unless I would engage in the work, the prosecution must be abandoned. Under these circumstances, I told him I would do the best I could to convict the prisoners. I first arraigned them for theft—a jury was called, and they were convicted. They appealed the case to the Circuit Court—a young lawyer of Baraboo, by the name of Clark, giving bail for them. The bail was forfeited and Clark was obliged to pay it. They were next arraigned for uttering counterfeit coin. There was no difficulty in proving their paying out the coin which we charged as bogus; but we had trouble in proving it to be spurious. The lawyers for the prisoners got a decision from the Justice that each witness called to give his opinion as to the coin should first swear that he was an expert in the business of detecting counterfeit coin. Among other witnesses, I called J. S. Strong, who testified that he had been accustomed to handling coined money for thirty years and had never had a spurious piece passed upon him yet. As he was unwilling to say that he was an expert, his testimony was rejected. I then called Dr. R. G. Williams, who testified that he was a practical chemist, and that he could test the coin by the use of sulphuric acid. He applied the test in the presence of the court, and pronounced the coin, which had been passed by the prisoners, to be spurious. That point was then conceded by the prisoner's counsel. They then introduced a witness, who swore that he was a partner of George Hiles, of Baraboo, that Baxter and Reynolds purchased goods at their store, on Saturday previous, and that he passed upon them counterfeit coin to the amount which we had proved that they had passed upon others. Upon that testimony, the Justice discharged the prisoners. The trial lasted three days, and nothing was left undone, on the part of the prisoners, in efforts to bribe the witnesses and intimidate the counsel for the Government. The Justice evidently had but little confidence in his own legal ability to act in the premises, and was fearful, that, if he committed the prisoners, he should perpetrate some error whereby he would be liable to a suit for false imprisonment. He therefore made his decision as favorable to them as possible. I was well satisfied with that, my first effort in conducting a suit, but was deeply indignant at the discharge of the prisoners, under the circumstances, and so informed the court. The next day after the discharge of the prisoners, the two Richards brothers brought to this village a bag, containing about a peck of bogus 50 cent pieces made of Babbett metal, which they had found concealed in some brush near where the men were arrested.

A PEN PICTURE.*

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view."

It was the 2d of July, 1851, that my childish eyes first saw its towering sand-bank. I well remember following the cow-path that led from Prospect Hill to the edge of the village, and gazing upon the fifteen or twenty houses that composed it. Two of them, Mr. Strong's and Mr. Seeley's (now Mr. Danforth's), were conspicuous on account of their white paint. The others were tinted in various shades by the weather, whose taste seemed to run in the direction of slate color, the front of Squire Wheeler's house having evidently had the most time spent on it.

But what would Reedsburg have been without a Squire Wheeler and Squire Wheeler's unfinished house? It was the dancing-hall of the place. My first entrance into society (which happened to be at a candy-pulling) took place in that same hall. We enjoyed it a great deal more than if we had been in a parlor, for we were not used to parlors. Mrs. Strong—dear woman!—owned the only one there, and that was on the second floor, and only used on great occasions. Her sitting-room, with its "boughten" carpet and big lamp, was quite bewildering to most of us, accustomed to bare or sanded floors and tallow dips.

The Strong mansion, indeed, gave us a glimpse of city life, for it contained kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room, in three separate apartments, while the rest of us combined them all in one, with sometimes a bedroom thrown in. What a pleasure it was when the sewing circle met there, or the sing! I can yet see the merry group that composed them. Young faces—now grown old—bright eyes—now spectacled and dim—and the beautiful old face of our hostess, now lying beneath the sod. How much good one such refined, joyous Christian woman does in the world!

Another dear spot was the schoolhouse—that little old dwelling opposite Judge Wheeler's. I don't know who occupies it now; but if it is haunted by the ghosts of its former occupants it must be a lively place. It was for a long time schoolhouse, lecture-room, town hall and meeting house—the different denominations occupying it once in two or four weeks.

There my good father preached his first discourses; there Elder Conrad sermonized, and Mr. Locke held forth at 4 o'clock. There the first choir was organized. That day "the men set on the women's side and sang new-fangled tunes that old folks didn't know," as some one reported at the Lyceum the next week—the Lyceum of which L. Gay Sperry was the life!

There the Maternal Association held its annual meetings, where long before the days of Women's Suffrage Conventions, a *Mrs.* President presided, and *Madame* Secretary presented a report, with the usual begged-leave permission, while we children and our papas looked on admiringly, feeling, like the newly elected Squire's wife, that it was a great honor to us all.

There, too, was kept the writing-school—the only one worthy to be historic. It was held at night, of course; 'twould have been much less interesting in the day-time. The teacher, a pretentious youth, knew how to use the pen, and often spent the recess-time in sketching scrolls and birds to ornament our copy-books. One night he drew a graceful swan, and just above its outstretched wings inscribed his own initials—A. H. B.,—when a young girl, the merriest of the group, ran up, and glancing at it said: "What's that? Oh, I see, A. H. B.—Goose!" then, ducking her head in her peculiar style, received the shouts of laughter that proclaimed a telling hit. The poor fellow never outlived the name while she stayed in that locality. It stuck to him like wax.

It was from the same building, too, that our first paper was issued. It was during the school of S. J. Brown, if I remember right—than whom we had few better teachers. It was called *The Tattler*, and did not disgrace its name. It was edited by the scholars, one of each gender being appointed for every paper. Messrs. R. Rork and W. I. Carver, and Mrs. Bellinger, will perhaps remember filling in their turn the chair editorial of that interesting sheet. Then there was our first daguerrean gallery—in that old square house that Mr. Sage commenced to

*By Frances Dwinnell Elliott

build. It was the favorite resort for the young men and maidens; but whether the pictures or the picture-makers possessed the greater attraction, was never satisfactorily settled. Certain it is that "impressions" were made there that have never been effaced. It is pleasant to linger on the past.

THE CEMETERIES.

The first burial in the town was that of the body of a man named Farrington, who died at the house of Don C. Barry, on Copper Creek. Farrington was in the employ of the Government Surveyor, who was then (1846) subdividing the towns into sections. The body was enclosed in a coffin of rough boards, by Mr. Barry, James W. Babb and Dr. Woodrough, of Prairie du Sac. On the 6th of February, a young man named David D. Howard died at the house of John H. Rork. At that time, David C. Reed gave a tract of land for the burial of the dead, opposite the present residence of Mrs. S. A. Dwinnell, which was used for that purpose five years. In this solemn spot were deposited the bodies of five adults and six children. Upon the completion of the present cemetery, the bodies were removed thither.

On the 20th of June, 1854, the Greenwood Cemetery Association was organized, consisting of S. A. Dwinnell, E. D. Barbour, J. S. Strong, O. H. Perry, W. Bowen, Eber Benedict, J. L. Green, E. W. Young, Volney Spink, A. H. Witherall, L. B. Swallow, H. H. Carver, Daniel Carver and S. H. Chase. On the 5th of August of that year, the Trustees of the association purchased five acres of land for the sum of \$40, of S. A. Dwinnell, situated half a mile north-east of the village, and in the autumn the grounds were surveyed and platted by S. J. Brown. Two principal aisles were laid out through the center of the ground at right angles, the remainder of the plat being appropriately laid out in lots and minor avenues. The lots were offered for sale at \$2.50 to \$4 each, with but few purchasers. The first interments were the bodies of Mrs. Atwater, foster sister of David C. Reed, and her infant child, in the fall of 1854; James Cottington, February 12, 1855, and two children whose names are not remembered. The grounds were consecrated on the 9th of May, 1856, a touching and appropriate address being delivered by Elder Dwinnell.

In May, 1868, the Trustees purchased of Mr. Dwinnell, an additional three acres of land for \$150. The grounds were soon platted and the entire eight acres inclosed. A row of maples was planted along the entrance side of the tract, in April, 1869, and the place was otherwise cultivated and beautified. In 1873, there had been 360 burials, of which 189 were of adults.

In May, 1868, the German Lutheran Society purchased of S. A. Dwinnell two acres of land adjoining the Greenwood Cemetery on the south, for the sum of \$100, and the first interment was made in November of that year. Among the first burials was the body of D. Schweke, in April following. He was a leader in the society, and was deeply interested in the purchase of the grounds.



CHAPTER XI.

THE SAUK VILLAGES.

EARLY HISTORY—PRAIRIE DU SAC, OR UPPER SAUK: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH—THE OLD COURT HOUSE—THE FIRST STAGING—GENERAL NOTES—THE BRIDGE—POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTURING—HOTELS—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES. SAUK CITY, OR LOWER SAUK: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH—CAUSUS CELEBRE—THE OLD MILITARY COMPANY—A MURDER—COMPARATIVE NOTES—GOVERNMENT—HOTELS—MANUFACTORIES—POST OFFICE—THE BRIDGE—PUBLIC SCHOOL—FIRE COMPANY AND FIRES—SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES—SAUKVILLE, OR MIDDLE SAUK.

This locality, including the above villages, or village and burgs, with their euphonious titles, may be justly called the site of the parent settlement of Sauk County; for here the first emigrants pitched their tents, in 1838 and 1839, and here the first improvements that amounted to anything were made, and for many years these points were a sort of commercial metropolis or center for the entire adjoining county.

When the surveyors for the "Superior City" fiasco came to the old tramping-grounds of Black Hawk, on the bold and imposing bluffs extending along the east bank of the Wisconsin, they beheld spread out before them to the west, as far as their vision could reach beyond the river, one of nature's most beautiful panoramas; a land to them then denied, which gave promise, through the perfection of its natural resources, of a future that would some day become excellent in every detail of civilization, if not celebrated in the annals of history. That condition, then only so dimly foreshadowed, has at last been realized; scarcely half a decade has passed by, and the scenes that then only resounded to the savage cries of wild animals, and the blood-curdling yells of the aborigines, now re-echo the plow-boy's whistle, the faithful call of domestic animals, the constant whir of busy machinery, and the joyous shouts of happy school children, or the laborer's voice.

Forty years ago, the wild flowers bloomed in countless profusion and variety on these prairies, and civilized man had scarcely invaded the precincts of virgin nature; now all is changed; the whole country teems with the fruits of peace and industry, and myriads of houses dot the landscape, the dwellings of happy families. What a marvelous transformation is this, and how seemingly impossible; and yet the country is almost aged already, so precocious has been its development; and very many of those who began the work of taming the wilderness, and thus gave the first impetus to the steps of infant progress, are now no more. Fortunately for them and their successors, history comes to the rescue and furnishes a meed of praise, and perpetuates the record of their efforts and achievements for the instruction and entertainment of their posterity.

When we pause to think that this beautiful country—now completely conquered by the white man's hand, and yielding abundantly the various productions needed to supply the demands of his growth—was but a few short years ago only a haunt for wild beasts and the unrestrained sons of the forest, we can scarcely comprehend the change. Neither can the efforts of those who first invaded the land and turned up the native soil to the sun's mellowing rays be understood by the young of to-day. Only those who have been here from the first, and seen the gradual progress that the passing years have wrought, can fully realize the change and appreciate the struggles and sufferings of nearly half a decade in the past. Then, men here had almost to fight day by day for the barest necessities while they were making homes for themselves and their successors, and paving the way for a future of successful effort, in the work of utilizing nature's resources,

to supply man's necessities. Of the men who first came here in adventurous youth, but few remain to tell the tales of living in a "dug-out," or lying down to sleep with the canopy of heaven for a covering, and the howls of wolves to disturb their slumbers.

All the past seems but a phantom of the mind, a creation of some idle moment when compared with the realities of to-day; yet such is the history of progress and civilization almost everywhere; the scenes of the past forty-one years' growth here are but a repetition in the main of the vast work of development that has been going on for nearly three hundred years in this country, and that even now is coursing onward through the mighty West.

Those who first stuck claim-stakes here were Americans, or Yankees, a restless, adventurous kind of people, who are ever fond of change and new scenes, and for whom a pioneer life is replete with a certain wild enjoyment. Many of these, disliking the restraints and incumbrances of an older civilization, as the country improves go on farther to the front, and finally end their lives far from the place of beginning, perchance, in a wild, new country. Had they but located permanently somewhere, and let the youths of their families do the advance work, they might have lived to see and enjoy the results of their early efforts. Yet, perhaps it is well that the country is large enough, and life broad enough, to allow every man at this age to select a place to suit his fancy and convenience, even though his notion may not be productive of lasting good to himself, or those who may have to depend on him.

THE EARLY HISTORY.

It is said that Jonathan Hatch, one of the Superior City surveying party, crossed over to Sauk Prairie, at or near this point, at the time the survey of that paper city was being made, on a prospecting expedition; but, as the land had not been secured as yet by treaty from its Indian owners and occupants, he did not remain. However, nothing absolutely authentic relating to this matter is known, and, as Mr. Hatch is dead, nothing further will be known.

Who the parties actually were who came here and made the first claims, it is not easy to decide, owing to different accounts; but that none came here before 1838 seems very evident, for the treaty securing these lands from the Indians was not ratified before that time, and, consequently, any settler coming here previously would have been in danger of losing his life.

It appears to be the prevailing opinion that James S. Alban with his wife and three children were the first family that settled here; they, it is said, arrived here in December, 1838, and crossed the river on the ice. Although they were, in all probability, the first white family who came, yet they were by no means the first white persons, for their advent was heralded by a number of young and old men, who had come, during the spring and summer of 1838, and made claims extending back from the banks of the Wisconsin, and who were living in a dug-out near the banks of the river, where the thrifty town of Sauk City now stands. Perhaps a brief description of this primitive habitation will not come amiss here. The dug-out is a mode of dwelling often adopted on the frontiers, when the people have little time and less money with which to put up a comfortable house, or where there is so little certainty of life and property being left unmolested by Indian depredations and prairie fires, that it does not appear advisable to erect anything more expensive; they are usually made by digging a hole in the ground to the depth of three or four feet, then rolling up logs around and above this hole, and covering the whole with almost anything that will keep the water out. This sort of habitation is used almost exclusively on the plains, owing to the scarcity of timber, etc., but though it furnishes protection from sun, wind and rain, yet it is but a poor excuse for a dwelling, and is hardly to be tolerated by any but the hardy frontiersman and hunters, who can eat or sleep almost anywhere.

The "dug-out" of our subject, is said to have been made by James Ensminger and Thomas Sanser, in June or July, 1838, they having come here to do some breaking (the first done there) for a Mr. Berry Haney, who, with Jonathan Taylor and Solomon Shore, came to this point quite early in the spring of 1838. Haney laid claim to the land where Sauk City now stands, and Shore and Taylor made each a claim next above Haney's. During this summer

and the following winter and spring, H. F. Crossman, William May, D. B. Crocker, Burk Fairchild, I. B. Harner, N. Lathrop, Mr. Hunter and a few others came in.

In the spring or summer of 1839, Albert Skinner put in an appearance with his family, and settled at Lower Sauk, and built, or bought out J. S. Alban, and took the single men to board, a blessing to them, as they would testify, were they here. This was the second family that settled here. Soon after, Charles Parks and family came and built, or moved into a house built by D. B. Crocker, on his claim, a part of which is now a part of "Prairie du Sac" Village. This was the first house erected at Prairie du Sac, but as to who really built it, that must remain unknown; suffice it to say, it stood on the lot now occupied by Jacob Ochsner. About the last of June, Jonathan Hatch and family moved in, going at once into a large cabin which Mr. Hatch and H. F. Crossman had previously erected, where a house now stands, on the property of Miles Keyser, a little south of Prairie du Sac, or Upper Sauk. During this season, Charles O. Baxter, Joseph Denson, William G. Simmons and Mr. Haney and family, and Cyrus Leland and George Cargel and their families moved in, with perhaps a few others, making, in 1839, a settlement on the present village sites and adjacent, of not more than forty persons, all told. However, considering the difficulties to be met and overcome by emigrants at that time, when the greater part of the entire State was unbroken wilderness, traveled by Indian trails alone, this may be regarded as a very good showing, and speaks volumes for the enterprise and push of the pioneers.

Of those mentioned above, not a single individual now lives here, unless we mention Mrs. Judge Quimby, one of the family of Cyrus Leland, then a mere child, and Mrs. A. Hill, daughter of J. Hatch. The majority of the first comers are dead; the others have moved away, and their places have been filled by new forms and faces during the constant changes which time is working everywhere.

The first celebration and jollification in the county, according to the white man's idea, was indulged in here on the 4th of July, 1839, and probably every settler in the county participated in commemoration of the great national event. About twenty-five grown persons are said to have been present, including the few women in the community. That they had a glorious time cannot be doubted, although they had neither cannon nor fireworks, nor the present national plague, the small boy and fire-cracker; neither did a brass band regale their senses, and, very likely, not even the military fife and drum stirred the patriotic pulse; yet it was an occasion of good-fellowship, and an expression of sincere patriotism. The demolition of baked beans and corn bread, together with the recounting of their various experiences, it may be supposed, constituted the chief business of the day.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, OR UPPER SAUK.

This village is one of the most naturally attractive, as well as pleasantly located, in the county. The streets are nearly all broad, and richly shaded with stately trees, the growth of forty years; and the entire aspect of the place is one that Goldsmith would have delighted to describe, so quietly restful and peaceful is the scene, and so far removed from the restless and more pretentious activities of large commercial centers. To the north, east and south, the broad Wisconsin trails its lazy, tortuous way throughout the land, basking like a silvery serpent, beneath the sun's glorious beams, while to the west extends Sauk Prairie, the richest portion of Sauk County, presenting to the eye a most magnificent rural view. Any lover of nature will acknowledge the perfection and beauty of the whole picture, and, perchance, may indulge a sigh that all the world, and every place in particular, is not so happily conditioned.

The inhabitants here are, with a few exceptions, of the stanch old New England stock, or are representatives of the Eastern States, all well known in our vernacular as Yankees, who have dropped out of the ever westward-flowing tide of their brotherhood, and settled down here. Some of them, but a few, however, came to the country previous to 1845, there being, all told, not more than four or five. They are Archie Hill, J. I. Waterbury, George Owens and D. K.

Baxter. The remainder are recruits of a much later day. The intellectual and moral standing of the inhabitants are exceptionally good, there being, for a place of its size, excellent educational facilities, and besides, two flourishing churches, and one other church, now not in a healthy condition.

The amount of business transacted here, and goods sold, is equal to that of any place of its size in the county, and, in point of fact, it is claimed by many that the place has a more extensive trade by far than any other of equal size in the county. Almost every class of business is represented and will be mentioned further on.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

In 1839, D. B. Crocker, who first laid claim to the land where the principal part of the village now stands, laid out a part of his claim in village lots and streets, thereby taking the initial step toward the upbuilding of a village. From this time forward, this point began to assume proportions, and, for a time, was the leading burg on Sauk Prairie.

In the fall of 1839 or the spring of 1840, Mr. Crocker, who, it appears, was quite enterprising, put up a log building and brought in a small stock of merchandise, this being not only the first store in the county, but the first one, according to all accounts, this side of Madison. Such an undertaking was then attended with a great deal of difficulty, for nearly everything had to be brought from Milwaukee over the most abominable roads imaginable. The store building stood a little south of the Baxter House, and was torn down two years ago. During the above-mentioned time, John LeMeasure and William Frink came and bought an undivided half of Mr. Crocker's claim, and proceeded to erect cabins. The winter of 1839-40 was very severe.

In 1840, Joshua Abbott came here, and, with Mr. Archie Hill, who also came this year, erected a frame building for a hotel, the land upon which it stood being donated by D. B. Crocker & Co. In the spring of 1841, Mr. Abbott moved his family here and opened the hotel, this being the first frame building, as well as tavern, in the county. The building was maintained in this capacity but a few years, it being converted, eventually, into a tenant house. It is now owned by Mrs. Drew, and occupied as a photograph gallery and the residence of Dr. Whitford.

In 1840, William Frink built and started that much-needed thing on the frontiers, a blacksmith-shop. This shop stood where his successor, T. Kelsey's, shop now stands. The officiating mechanic was a man by the name of Axtell, who came about this time. Here, all the first settlers came to get their plows, chains, etc., mended, and, very likely, many of them received here their first introduction to the weight and virtues of a sledge-hammer, when it had to be wielded for a couple of hours or so.

During this year, 1840, William Simmons went off and brought back a wife, then bought out Charles Parks, and went to keeping house; this was the first marriage of any one in these parts.

The first mail received in the county was brought here in 1840, from Madison, by William Frink, who carried it on horseback. It is related that, in coming through at one time, he lost the road and wandered over the hills, until finally, at night, he came to the banks of the Wisconsin, where he lay out in a terrible storm, not knowing where to cross. The mail was, at that time, distributed by Cyrus Leland.

In 1840, Lyman Crossman was appointed Justice of the Peace, and about two years after, having married two or three couples, he was married himself, his wife being the present Mrs. George Owens. About the time of his marriage, he was appointed Postmaster, and very soon after he went to keeping hotel in the building which had been Mr. Crocker's store. This hotel had been started the year before, by two new-comers, who bought out Crocker, Hubbard and Seymour; they soon after disposed of it to a Mr. Shaw, from whom Mr. Crossman took it. Here the first regular post office was kept. The building, after passing through several hands, was finally demolished two years ago.

Previous to this, in 1840 or 1841, a Methodist itinerant preacher, a Mr. Fullerton, put in his appearance, and held the first religious services here, probably at the house of Charles Parks. Since those first devotional exercises, so very many years ago, various thriving societies have sprung into existence, and where once great difficulty was experienced in the enjoyment of religious privileges, now every opportunity is offered for divine worship; such are the present blessings, and such is the state of advancement.

A wagon-shop was one of the first mechanical institutions of the place. It was opened by George Owen, in 1843, and to this gentleman belongs the distinction of having made the first wagon, constructed on modern principles, made in the county. As in those days, everything was made in a very thorough manner, of the best material to be had, this wagon was, doubtless, a first-class vehicle.

To trace out connectedly the various business developments as well as social conditions of the place from year to year as they came into existence, is almost literally impossible; however, it is the purpose of the work to give a fair index to the general early growth by tracing out subjects, not individuals solely, in an impartial manner. Messrs. Hubbard & Seymour, when they came in, purchased a part of the Crocker claim, to which they added a wing, and continued the store until they disposed of their interest.

After Hubbard & Seymour, it is said H. Chapman and a Capt. Esterly with him, came here from the West Indies, in 1844 or 1845, and opened a small store in the house which Mr. Le-Measure built in 1839. This house was afterward sided over, and now stands on Front street, and is used for a warehouse. It is the oldest house that is of any value now in the county. The firm of Chapman was but short lived, as the founder had more money than experience. While Chapman kept store, he often, as most dealers did, sold liquor by the quantity, and, it was thought, at retail as well without a proper license. At any rate, it was known that he sold liquor, and George Skinner, of Lower Town, not being particularly friendly toward Chapman, determined, so to speak, that he would make the place too hot to hold him, and, to carry out this intention, brought suit against him for retailing liquor without a license. When the case came off, it was sworn away from this point by the defendants, and Skinner was beaten, proving that you are never sure of anything except costs in law. This circumstance is narrated particularly because it was one of the first, if not the first, of the kind in the county, and because a few parties in this locality labor under the impression that Chapman was beaten and forced to leave owing to the result of the suit.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

In 1843, the county seat was located here as the most desirable and accessible point in the county. The owners of the town site gave their interest in what is now the public square to the county for a court house square, and the people contributed from their slender means to build a court house and presented that also, on condition that the county seat should remain here, but their most sanguine hopes in this direction were eventually doomed and the county seat removed to Baraboo. Had this not occurred, the place would now have been a much larger town, the center of prosperous manufacturing industries and extensive commercial transactions, and would doubtless have had a railroad, and such advantages for development as ready outside communication brings would have been secured beyond a peradventure.

During one of the first court sessions here, while Judge Irwin presided, a rumor came in that a large number of black bears were roaming around through the country but a short distance from the village. The Judge, being something of a sportsman, suspended the administration of justice, and Judge, jury, officers, prisoners and all, it is said, went hunting. The Judge, before starting out, told Mrs. Crossman (now Mrs. Owens) not to get dinner until they returned, for they would bring in bruin, and sure enough they did return with a monster bear, as black as jet, that measured fifteen inches from the tip of his toes to the last joint above in the foot. This illustrates the free-and-easy nature of judicial proceedings on the frontier. The jurymen, it is said, came in, in ringed, streaked and speckled attire, looking like a lot of bushwhackers bent upon making a raid upon the village.

THE FIRST STAGING.

In 1844, the first stage was run between this point and Madison, by Prescott Brigham as proprietor, jehu, and mail and express man. Subsequently, the stage business became one of the chief necessities of the community, and lines were established running to Mazo Manie, Baraboo and Merrimack, and, perhaps, at times to other localities. Prescott Brigham was the first Register of Deeds in the county.

Some time in the year 1844, the steamer Otter, Capt. Cook commanding, came to Lower Sauk, and finally pulled up at Prairie du Sac for repairs, as she could go no further. She was a rather old hulk, and had for load and ballast a cargo of Norway rats, the first ever seen here. These proceeded to unload themselves and disperse around town, to the great disgust and annoyance of the townspeople, immediately after the boat arrived. The people were then very much in need of some means by which they could get goods brought to the place cheaply, and were only too ready to listen to Capt. Cook, when he proposed, if they would assist him in rebuilding his vessel, to run the boat regularly between this and various points on the Mississippi River. Thereupon, the people took the matter in hand, and fitted him out in shape with a good boat. The Captain proved to be an unreliable and ungrateful wretch; for, after making two or three trips, he was never seen again, and his benefactors were left to do as best they could, Capt. Cook having sailed for other shores with boat, money, good-will and all.

About 1846 or 1847, Cyrus and Eleazer Leland erected a building, and Messrs. Howard and Leland put in a stock of merchandise, dry goods and groceries, and began keeping store, but did not continue business long before selling out. The parties succeeding them were Messrs. Baxter and William Hubbard, Mr. Baxter being the backbone of the institution. After running for a brief period, the store and goods either passed out of their hands, or the business was discontinued, and the building, after being the property of various parties, was at last converted to its present use as post office and book store.

The firm of Keyser & Morrel started here about 1848, and continued for a few months only, when they were succeeded by the firm of Green & Morrel, who kept quite a large assortment of goods. What other firms may have sprung into existence here before 1850, if there were any, cannot be ascertained, and, as everything in the way of commercial enterprise seemed to spring into life here and pass away like mushrooms, it is not to be wondered at.

A disciple of St. Crispin located here at an early date, in the person of Mr. Crane, and, from that time to the present, the last and awl mechanic has been here, ever ready to supply feet coverings or soles for the wayfarer. Various other mechanics doubtless came in before 1850.

In the spring of 1850, M. S. Moore came here from the East, and opened a store in the present post office building, which he occupied until he could erect a new building, the one which is now occupied by E. C. Moore, son of M. S. Moore, and successor in the business started by his father nearly thirty years ago. This establishment is one of the old stand bys, and the proprietor is one of the oldest merchants who began business in the county, and one of the most influential in his locality, having been responsibly connected with nearly all of the local enterprises of the village that have been on the tapis since he became a citizen.

GENERAL NOTES.

The land here was entered in 1843 by William Hubbard, for the settlers, and was afterward divided among them. M. E. Moore started a lumber-yard in 1851; he was succeeded by C. Obrecht, who has a yard here now. Mrs. S. R. Mathews conducted a store here as early as 1850, which had been established by her husband about where Congar Bros.' store now stands. Dr. Bassenger started a drug store as early as 1853. A. F. Ansel had a store here in 1855. The firm of M. E. Moore & Smith was running here from 1854 to 1857, now M. E. Moore alone. After Ansel, H. B. Stanes kept store for a time, when Mercer & Weight came, and subsequently, in 1860, Mr. Belle.

In 1860, it is said there were five dry-good stores running here, one hardware and tin store, two boot and shoe stores, three blacksmiths, one wagon-maker and four saloons. There are now four general stores, two drug stores, one furniture store, one hardware and tin shop, one book store, four blacksmiths, four shoemakers, two harness-makers, one wagon-maker, three dress-makers, two milliners, one tailor, one broom-maker, one photographer, one marble-cutter, one meat market, one poultry dealer, one paint-shop and undertaker, one dealer in pumps and wind-mills, one dentist, one dealer in farm machinery, one dealer in organs and sewing machines, one saloon. The hotels and manufacturing interests are mentioned elsewhere. Of physicians, there are two. There is also a newspaper, a spicy sheet, called the *Sauk County News*, conducted by S. W. Corwith. In 1850, D. Morrell started a tannery, a little west of the village, and did a good business for many years.

THE BRIDGE.

Previous to the arrival of M. S. Moore & Son, a bridge charter, securing rights and provisions for building a bridge, had been obtained, but nothing further had been done. A bridge across the Wisconsin at that early day was a very great desideratum, as the difficulty and slowness attending a ferry-boat passage over was very great, and retarded a great many from coming here to trade, besides being a great hindrance and annoyance to the inhabitants of the village, who had to go and come over the river when they made trips to the cities for supplies. But, notwithstanding this condition of things and the charter privileges, nothing was done, no one having been found ready to take shares and advance money enough to push the thing through until Mr. Moore came. He at once took hold of the matter, for if anything was to be done it must be done without delay, as the charter would soon expire; and owing to the rivalry existing between Upper and Lower Town at that time, the chances were that they could not get another charter; therefore, without delay the enterprise must be, and was, started during the fall of 1850, under the direct supervision of Mr. Moore, the engineer or chief mechanic being Thomas Worthington. Very little was done this year, but in 1851 the work was begun in good earnest. At first spiles were driven into the hard-pan about twelve feet beneath the bed of the stream or sand surface, and on these the bridge was built, there being no other foundation. The result was as had been predicted—the ice and spring freshet nearly swept the entire bridge away; so the stockholders could do nothing but start the work again in the spring. This time the foundation was supported by putting in stone piers at convenient distances, and making the bridge as strong as possibly can be done when wood is the material used. The bridge was about eighty rods long, with a suitable draw, and originally cost about \$1,500. It has been repaired occasionally, owing usually to the effects of ice or a lumber raft striking the piers, which has been by no means unfrequent, for the raftsmen at first seemed not to care to avoid a collision with the bridge; and even at the present time it occasionally occurs. The bridge, it is estimated, has never been a paying investment for the stockholders, although a liberal toll is asked. In conclusion, it may be added that this bridge was the first crossing over the Wisconsin, and remained so for several years.

One of the most interested parties in the bridge was E. B. Crane, now dead. He was a resident of Bloomfield, N. J. A. M. Morell was the first President; M. S. Moore, first Vice and Secretary; A. Ostrander, first Treasurer.

In 1852, E. B. Crane was President; Thomas B. Worthington, Vice President and Secretary; S. B. Bassenger, Treasurer.

1853—E. B. Crane, President; E. P. Taylor, Vice; M. S. Moore, Secretary; S. H. Bassenger, Treasurer.

1854—E. B. Crane, President; E. P. Taylor, Vice; M. S. Moore, Secretary; S. H. Bassenger, Treasurer.

1855—E. B. Crane, President; E. P. Taylor, Vice; M. S. Moore, Secretary; S. H. Bassenger, Treasurer.

1856—E. B. Crane, President; E. P. Taylor, Vice; M. S. Moore, Secretary; S. H. Bassenger, Treasurer.

1857—Elisha P. Tabor, President; John Dennett, Vice; A. N. Seymour, Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1858—S. H. Bassenger, President; John Dennett, Vice; D. T. Noyes Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1859—S. H. Bassenger, President; John Dennett, Vice; I. F. Smith, Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1860—S. H. Bassenger, President; John Dennett, Vice; I. F. Smith, Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1861—S. H. Bassenger, President; John Dennett, Vice; I. F. Smith, Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1862—Henry Rowell, President; John Dennett, Vice; I. F. Smith Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

1863—John Dennett, President; J. P. Wiswell, Vice; I. F. Smith, Secretary; M. S. Moore, Treasurer.

There has been no change in the above officers since, with the exception that E. C. Moore was elected Secretary in 1868; and J. I. Waterbury President in 1878.

The Directors at various times since the organization of the Bridge Company, have been J. P. Wiswell, Hiram Perkins, W. H. Hubbard, P. B. Stamatz, Isaac Morehouse, J. I. Waterbury, A. J. Lewis, O. Morehouse, E. B. Crane, E. P. Taylor, John Dennett, A. M. Moore, Cyrus Hill, William Dunlap, John Whitehead, D. T. Noyes, Thomas Ambler, N. H. Drew, S. H. Condit, C. R. Akers, A. M. Baldwin, Fred Harris, H. C. Beach, S. S. Mather, the latter being the present Director.

POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Frank Crossman, as has been stated, was the first Postmaster here; he was considered a very worthy man, and was a member of the Territorial Council at one time. The Germans of Lower Town held him in high estimation, so much so, in fact, that on a Fourth of July, about 1840, a large number of them turned out early in the morning and marched up to Prairie du Sac and gave him a rousing salute of musketry and "three cheers for 'Squire Crossman,'" with a "long life and many blessings." He has been dead these many years. George Cargel succeeded Mr. Crossman, and held the office until his death, having performed in a faithful and satisfactory manner the duties of his position, and was succeeded by his widow, an amiable and worthy woman, who conducted the affairs of the office until 1851 or 1852, when, Simeon Dean, of Lower Sauk, was appointed to the office. The office was then removed to Lower Sauk, and the Upper Sauk people were obliged to go to Lower Town for their mail for about six months; when a new office was established, and G. A. Ostrander, a lawyer, was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Ostrander held the office but a short time, then resigned and went to New York, where he has become signally noted in his profession. After him, in 1853, J. D. Evans was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was a tailor by trade, and kept a shop and bookstore where the post office now is. His was quite an eventful career, and ended in a most deplorable manner. He was a drinking person when he came here, and probably never would have received the position had it not been that one of the churches took him up, believing it to be an act of charity to endeavor to save him. Through their aid he took a start, and married a very estimable lady. He was elected to several town offices and was on a fair way to prosperity, but at last, for some unexplained reason, he shot himself. After his death, his wife held the office until August 1, 1861, when Thomas Baker, the present incumbent, and a representative man, was appointed to the position. Mr. Baker, since he has held the office, has repeatedly expressed a desire to resign, but to this his townsmen will not listen, believing that an old, tried and efficient officer is better than a novice. The feeling of respect which is almost universally expressed for him is a tribute of which any one may be proud.

SCHOOLS.

The first teacher here was a Scotchman named Quentin Smith, who taught what would be called a select school, in a private dwelling, probably his own, as early as 1843. There was at that time no schoolhouse, and, indeed, so far as can be ascertained, the village did not have a public schoolhouse until the old court house reverted back to its builders. As is often said, "No great loss without some small gain," so, although the place lost its prestige when it lost the county seat, yet the people had a building ready to their hand for a schoolhouse. Who may have been the first pedagogue to train the young idea in this first temple of law and learning remains to us unknown, as the early Secretaries' reports have disappeared. But Q. Smith was, in all probability, the teacher. The old court house supplied the educational needs of the burg until 1856, when the present neat and substantial stone structure was erected on the site of the old schoolhouse, that having been sold to F. Myers for \$112 and converted into a workshop. It is now used for a barn; so has it descended from the topmost round of usefulness. The stone schoolhouse, 30x40, cost \$1,200, I. Morehouse being builder. Nothing was added in the way of accommodations for pupils until the district purchased the old academy when the academy organization suspended operations. This building was purchased for \$1,450, and removed to its present site during the spring of 1871. The school is now divided into three departments, and is said to maintain a very fair standard of excellence.

The Academy Association.—This is one of the has beens, the absence or loss of which must be a source of regret to many, although in the loss of the academy the public school has been undoubtedly benefited, for, where private institutions of learning are maintained, the public schools usually suffer in direct proportion to their prosperity. The first movement toward starting an academical school was caused almost entirely by the severely felt want of a good school. A meeting was first held by the citizens of the place, at the schoolhouse, June 10, 1863. At this meeting twelve corporators were elected, and all the preliminary steps taken toward organizing a joint-stock company. The corporators were: S. S. Wilkinson, L. Tabor, R. Meriher, J. Werner, L. F. Smith, E. Watson, M. S. Moore, I. D. Evans, J. Dennett, J. Perkins, J. Leverell and D. Conger. The corporation elected S. S. Wilkinson, President; M. S. Moore, Vice; D. Conger, Secretary, and I. D. Evans, Treasurer. The Capital stock was put at \$2,000, with shares at \$25 each, the institution to be called Prairie du Sac Academy Association. Soon after, a committee was appointed to sell shares, and fifty were disposed of. A committee was also appointed immediately after this to select a site for building and report on same. When this committee reported, it was decided by the corporation to increase the stock \$500. October 31, a meeting of the stockholders was held, and nine Trustees were elected, and subsequently a schoolhouse site was purchased for \$100, from S. S. Wilkinson, Lots 1 and 2 and 8 and 9 in Block 12. A school building was completed in August, 1864, the property being mortgaged to raise the funds needed that were not supplied by the stockholders. The building cost \$1,809.50. The compensation for teachers was not to exceed the tuition received. The first Principal was John Lovewell; school commenced September 12, 1864. After the school had run a few years, it was stopped and the house sold to the district, as before stated.

MANUFACTURING.

M. S. Moore, as early as 1853, erected a building to be used as a warehouse. In 1860, this building was fitted up and machinery put in by a Mr. Rowell, the same to be run as a steam-mill. The engine was twenty-five or thirty horse-power. Two or three runs of stone were soon put in for grain grinding, after which it was run for a time, but, like all of the mills that have been started in this locality, it did not pay; consequently the venture was not a success, and the mill had to cease operations. The machinery was subsequently sold and removed, and the building converted to its present use as a tin and hardware shop.

Eureka Mill.—This mill was built by J. Werner in 1864, for the firm of T. West & Co. It was started first as a planing-mill, but in 1868 two sets of buhrs were put in and the milling

business begun. This continued for about two years, when the mill suspended operations. Nothing further was done for three or four years; then O. Burnett bought the establishment. He ran it until about 1879, then stopped it. Conger Brothers then bought the machinery, and soon after sold it to Mr. Bloom, of Bloom Station, who ran the mill for a short time, then removed the fixtures, leaving the mill as it now stands, vacant, waiting for some enterprising person to convert it to some useful purpose.

The Christian Plow Manufactory.—The plow-shop of James Christian was built in 1858, by the present proprietor. Mr. Christian is a practical workman and inventor, and deserves a wider field for effort than is here offered. The machinery of the establishment, from the powerful and novel horse-power to the drill, was all made by him, and usually differs very materially from what is generally used, and is also very ingenious, perfect and strong in every detail of construction. He has ready at hand everything needed by a mechanic in his business, besides mechanical appliances for various other uses. There are from fifty to seventy-five plows a year made here, beside the repairing which is done, one man only, the proprietor, doing the work. The plows are all sold in this vicinity, and are said to be thoroughly good in every respect.

Warehouse and Elevator.—The largest grain warehouse and elevator in the county, and the only one in this section, stands on the river bank at this point. It was erected, in 1869, by M. H. Keyser & Co., at a cost of \$10,000. The foundation is of stone, sixteen feet high, 40x40. Upon this is erected a massive frame about forty-four feet in height. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of the best lumber and over one hundred kegs of spikes entered into the construction of the building, besides the various other articles used. It has a capacity for the storage of about 50,000 bushels of grain. This being the only grain-shipping point in this part of the county, an enormous shipment is made annually, the amount sometimes exceeding 100,000 bushels per annum. The proprietors of the warehouse are also owners of the steamer Ellen Hardy, a boat of 150,000 tons. She is one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty-three feet beam, and draws but sixteen inches. Besides shipping grain, the firm ship annually about two hundred car-loads of live-stock, both grain and stock being sent to market by way of Portage on the Ellen Hardy and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Reaper Manufactory.—The manufacture of reapers by J. Werner is one of the industries carried on at this point that will probably become very large in the future, although now only in its infancy. The machine manufactured is called the Challenge Harvester, and is, in its chief points of excellence, the invention of Mr. Werner, the same being covered by patents. These are principally a double adjustable reel with serrated beaters, an endless chain and slatted platform, and a lever arrangement for raising or lowering the entire machine at will. In addition, it may be said of this machine and for the inventor that it is said to be unexcelled by anything now in use in the general excellence of its mechanism and the material used.

HOTELS.

One of the oldest hotels in the county is the Baxter House, D. K. Baxter, one of the pioneers and probably the oldest landlord in the county, being its proprietor. The hotel was built by the firm of Steinmetz & Fife, who kept the old hotel here for some years prior to that time. Of them, it may be said in this connection that they were, in their day, called the prime landlords between Madison and Prairie du Chien. Soon after the hotel was completed, Mr. Baxter purchased it and christened it. It is a large and commodious building, and is well managed.

SOCIETIES.

Cemetery Association.—The first meeting of the people for the purpose of organizing a cemetery association here, was convened November 11, 1859, at the schoolhouse. After preliminaries, an organization was effected and the following Trustees elected: Nath. Kenison, Samuel Kelsey, M. S. Moore, Samuel H. Bassinger, George Owen, J. E. Wright and I. Morehouse. These Trustees were so divided that a portion of them could be elected each year. Six

days after this, a meeting of the Trustees was called, and committees were appointed to select grounds and draft by-laws. Nath. Kenison was elected President; I. Morehouse, Secretary, and M. S. Moore, Treasurer. February 20 following, another meeting was held and arrangements made to purchase three acres of land, from Mr. Kenison for a cemetery, and to have the same platted and laid out in lots each side of a central avenue. The lots were priced at \$5, \$7, and \$10, according to location. But little more than twenty years have passed since that time, and yet these grounds are now thickly studded with tablets reared to the memory of the departed, telling us how rapid is the flight of time and how fleeting our existence. The grounds are well kept and present an attractive appearance to the passer-by.

Eureka Lodge, No. 113, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge of the ancient order received its charter in June 1858, there being at first but seven members, as follows: S. S. Wilkinson, W. M.; J. S. Tripp, S. W.; S. B. Dilly, J. W.; H. J. Turner, S. F. Amy, H. McKennan and Isaac Richardson. The lodge is now large and thrifty. The present officers are: J. S. Tripp, W. M.; Ed. Ortell, S. W.; J. Werner, Jr., J. W.; George Grow, S. D.; J. N. Cole, J. D.; D. Grodophorst, Secretary; Thomas Baker, Treasurer, and H. L. Page, Tiler.

Prairie Lodge, No. 18, I. O. G. T.—Was organized December 22, 1857, with twenty-two charter members. This lodge has withstood the changes and incidents of twenty-three years, and has now a membership of sixty-six, but of the first members, one only is now left. The old standby of the institution, Charles Evans, has labored at all times, and many times successfully, to prevent the lodge from sinking, and has at intervals occupied nearly all of the positions of trust and distinction that the order has to offer. The first officers were: Nath. Kenison, W. C.; M. A. Wadsworth, W. V.; J. D. Evans, Secretary; R. W. Sawyer, Marshal, and E. C. Miller, Chaplain. At one time a division of feeling arose here on the temperance question, or with regard to running the lodge, and a new lodge was organized called the Excelsior. It lasted but a few years. There was also a lodge of the I. O. O. F. here a few years ago, but it also suspended, and is now no more.

Sauk Prairie Bible Society.—The Prairie du Sac Bible Society, was organized on the 13th day of February, 1853. The first officers were: Curtis Bates, President; F. Jones, Vice; C. Stuzaker, Secretary; Rev. E. G. Miner, Treasurer. In 1854, officers were: C. Bates, President; E. Kellogg, Vice; J. S. Hart, Secretary; Rev. E. G. Miner, Treasurer. In 1855, S. H. Bassenger was President; E. Watson, Vice; L. A. Cooper, Secretary; I. D. Evans, Treasurer. This year the name of the society was changed to Sauk Prairie Bible Society, and became an auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In 1856, the officers were: M. S. Moore, President; Thomas B. Cowles, Vice; I. Smith, Secretary; I. D. Evans, Treasurer. 1857.—M. S. Moore, President; R. H. Davis, Vice; I. Smith, Secretary; I. D. Evans, Treasurer; Rev. Noyes, General Agent. 1858—There was no change made in the officers. 1859—The officers the same, excepting S. H. Bassenger being elected Secretary instead of I. Smith, and the Rev. R. B. Seymour becoming general agent. In 1861, M. S. Moore, President; J. S. Tripp, Vice; S. H. Bassenger, Secretary; I. D. Evans still retaining the office of Treasurer, and Rev. R. B. M. Seymour, General Agent. In 1862, the only changes made were in R. M. Merrihue being elected Vice President, and A. M. Seymour, Secretary. In 1863, I. F. Smith was elected Secretary in place of A. M. Seymour. In 1864, L. T. Stowell became Vice President, the balance of the officers remaining as heretofore. In 1865, L. T. Stowell was elected President; J. I. Waterbury, Vice; the balance of the officers retaining their former positions. No change was made until 1868, when M. S. Moore was elected President; Rev. D. C. Miller, Vice; E. C. Moore, Secretary; I. D. Evans, Treasurer. There was no further change in officers until 1870, when Rev. B. F. McKinney succeeded Rev. D. C. Miller as Vice President. In 1871, Rev. W. H. Blair became Vice President, and Thomas Baker, Treasurer. In 1873, the only change made was B. F. McKinney, he being elected Vice President. In 1874, Rev. E. C. Hall was elected Vice President. In 1875, Rev. G. F. LeClere succeeded Rev. Hall as Vice President. In 1877, Rev. A. Reid was elected Vice President. In 1878, H. Glarner was made Vice President. Since that time, no change has been made in the officers of the society.



W. W. Smith, M.D.

BARABOO.

CHURCHES.

*The Presbyterian Church of Prairie du Sac.**—Two brief extracts from the earliest records of this church will best show the main facts concerning its organization. "In the winter of 1841, Rev. S. Chaffee, by request of the few members of the Church of Christ who had emigrated to Prairie du Sac, and who were living without being organized into a church, visited the place, preached one sermon, and organized a Presbyterian Church."

"Prairie du Sac, January 22, 1841. At a meeting for religious purposes, after the sermon, the following members of the different branches of the Church of Jesus Christ were in due form constituted the First Presbyterian Church of Prairie du Sac, by Rev. Solomon Chaffee." These original members, eight in number, were Calvin Frink, Mrs. Lydia L. Frink, Mary E. Frink, Charles F. Parks, Burke Fairchild, John C. Kellogg, Nathan Kellogg and Mrs. Jane Axtell, None of them are now here.

On November 29, 1844, the church was by unanimous vote, made Congregational. Arba M. Seymour (who joined the church December 4, 1842) was a leading mover in this change. On April 4, 1864, the church was, by a large majority vote, made fully Presbyterian, and so remains. Martin S. Moore (who joined the church January 14, 1851) was prominent in this change. Till 1864, the church was connected with the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin. On October 8, 1864, it united with the Dane Presbytery. It now belongs to the Presbytery of Wisconsin River.

The first minister of the church began to preach here in February, 1842. The list of ministers is as follows: Philip W. Nichols, E. G. Bradford, W. Cochran, E. G. Miner, J. G. Kanouse, D. T. Noyes (who, some time after ceasing his ministry, became Lieutenant of artillery in the late war, was killed in the service, and is buried at Prairie du Sac), Henry Hutchins, J. Silsby, Charles Thompson, Rufus P. Wells, John W. Densmore, Henry W. Woods, William H. Blair, Erwin C. Hull, George F. Le Clerc, Archibald S. Reid (now preaching here; September 1880). Elders (Presbyterian) prior to November, 1844, were Calvin Frink, Nathan Kellogg, Charles F. Parks, Burke Fairchild; since April, 1864, Martin S. Moore, Arba M. Seymour, David Congar, Luther T. Stowell, Isaac F. Smith, Daniel Wells, Lavalette V. Tabor, John Wotring, David S. Congar, Richard L. Hand, E. Conway Moore. Deacons (Congregational) from 1844 to 1864, were Calvin Frink, Nathan Kellogg, Arba M. Seymour, Elias B. Crane, Martin S. Moore, S. H. Bassinger, Luther Keysar. Deacons (Presbyterian) before 1844, were Calvin Frink, Nathan Kellogg, Quentin Smith, John S. Mann; since 1864, Isaac F. Smith, George T. Moore.

The first house of worship, quite a small one, of the value, probably, of \$500, was built in 1851, and dedicated in October of that year, Rev. J. G. Kanouse preaching the sermon. It was afterward considerably enlarged. On May 30, 1867, it was sold for \$200, to the Free-Will Baptists, and by them soon removed to its present site. The second house of worship, that now used (1880), was built just after a marked revival, in 1867, during the ministry of Rev. J. W. Densmore, and dedicated on February 14, 1868, Rev. Edward G. Read, then of Madison, preaching the sermon. It is in size 37x57, cost near \$5,000, and seats nearly 300. It is comfortable, commodious, and attractive, and will probably suffice for many years to come.

The Sunday school has long been a very pleasant and flourishing one. The whole number of church members received, including the original ones, has been 229. The present membership is fifty-two. The church has passed through some trying and some very cheering phases of experience. It has exerted and still exerts a strong influence for good in the community. Like all persons and all institutions, it must be known by its fruits. Long may it produce those both good and abundant, showing itself faithful to God and to all His truth.

The Union Unitarian and Universalist Parish of Prairie Du Sac—Was organized on the 25th of August, 1867, with E. W. Young, Joseph Keysar, John Dennett, John Werner, Miles H. Keysar and Joshua Perkins for Trustees. The names of the original members are as follows:

* Prepared September, 1880, by the pastor of the church.

Elisha P. Tabor, George Frost, E. H. Keysar, Charles Bunnell, Edward Oertel, Ophelia Frost, Hannah Tabor, Frances J. Coburn, Maria Werner, Betsy Wiswell, Elmeda Wiswell, Harriet E. Miller, E. W. Young, John Werner, Joseph Keysar, Joshua Perkins, J. P. Wiswell, Stephen Coburn, M. H. Keysar, John Dennett, L. A. Perkins, J. M. Perkins, E. T. Perkins, Mary A. Watson, Nathaniel Perkins, Mary C. Morrell, S. D. Perkins, A. A. Perkins, Isaac Tabor, D. Tabor.

A church in connection with the parish was instituted April 30, 1871, with the following officers and membership: E. W. Young, Moderator; Edward Oertel, Treasurer; Elisha Tabor, Joshua Perkins, Deacons; Rev. M. G. Todd, temporary Pastor and Clerk; Isaac Tabor, S. M. Blake, John Werner, Elvin Wiswell, Mrs. M. A. Watson, H. W. Perkins, Hannah Tabor, Cynthia Cummings, Fanny Coburn, Mary D. Benton, J. Werner, Mrs. Young, Miss M. C. Morrell, Mina Perkins, Emma Miller, Elmeda Wiswell.

Universalism was first preached in Prairie du Sac, by Revs. M. G. Todd and J. C. Crawford. The first settled minister was Rev. J. M. H. Smith, who, after a brief pastorate, was succeeded by Mr. Todd. In 1873, Rev. B. F. Rogers became the minister of the parish, but resigned his office after one year's service. During the succeeding years until 1877, it had no minister, and only an occasional supply of its pulpit by Rev. Mr. Hesselgrave, of West Point. In this year, Rev. A. Constantine Barry, D. D., was called to the vacant pastorate, and under his judicious labors the broken fortunes of the parish have been gradually repaired, and something of the old prosperity restored. It is free of debt, owns a neat and commodious house of worship costing \$5,000; is turning attention again to abandoned or neglected enterprises, and equipping itself anew for the Master's work.

SAUK CITY OR LOWER SAUK.

One would scarcely think, upon a cursory glance when first visiting this thriving village, that here was the first site of any permanent habitation for a white man in the county, and still less would he realize that more than forty-one years have since come and gone, "like birds in the night," so quiet has been the passage of Time and so lightly has he touched each spot with his aged fingers. And yet the town and county are old—old in civilization as a part of the white man's domain, and old in the history of its former tenants, the aborigines, who, it is said, had once a large village just at this point. Their history, though for them unpenned, is told in the legends of hunters and travelers, and their unique mound farms, and the relics of a rude architecture, and by the weapons and various utensils left, that mark, with unerring certainty, their condition before the white man came.

Those who have virtually made a success of the growth of this place and given it its present stability are principally Germans, the community to-day being essentially Teutonic, and expressive, in all its operations, of the German life, feeling and intelligence, and embodying the various domestic and social institutions that are necessary to the happiness of this home-abiding, home-loving people. Of the inhabitants here, more than one-tenth are solid, jolly, fun-loving, joyous, generous, honest and industrious German people, and they are prosperous, too—a condition that need scarcely be mentioned. The Yankees are wont to say the Germans will thrive where any other class of people would starve, so well understood is their thrifty way of getting on in the world in spite of all obstacles. And this is essentially true, and is a remarkable feature among this people, for they will unambiguously get on, and get on well and happily, where many other classes would be discouraged and fail. To attempt to account for this is useless; it is one of the peculiarities natural to the German constitution, and that is a good thing to inherit.

The village site is such that, at any time in the future, should the tide of coming events bring a railroad, the town could be built up and extended almost *ad libitum*. The streets are broad and well kept, being lined with pretty cottages and fine dwellings, and are beautifully shaded by fine, wide-spreading old trees, the growth of thirty or forty years. Socially, religiously and politically, there exist here the same differences that are found almost everywhere, and, in some things, more extreme differences than in many localities, especially in religious

sentiment; yet the German character, fortunately, is such that the happy mean of mutual tolerance and forbearance prevails, and a general harmony of interests seems to obtain, which is doubtless in great part due to the high order of intelligence existing here, and to the liberalizing sentiment that prevails largely everywhere throughout this favored land.

The management of public affairs, while being just and sufficiently generous, in maintaining the interests of all, is withal conducted in a very prudent and economical manner, the system evidently being founded upon the necessities of the whole, and having grown into perfection as the town has grown.

The public schools are an honor to the community, everything obtainable by this method of education being provided to the utmost limit of the law, from the infant department to the high school. Commerce and general business in this village are thrifty and well up, and, considering the location, very large amounts of goods are sold annually.

There are now eight general stores, three hardware stores and tin shops, two drug stores, three notion, grocery and confectionery shops, two furniture stores, three harness-shops, two tailors, two milliners, one jewelry store, five wagon-shops, five blacksmith-shops, five shoe-shops, three meat markets, one photographer, one barber-shop, one livery stable, one tobacconist, eleven saloons, two dealers in agricultural implements, and two lumber dealers, the last-named business being carried on here very extensively, especially by C. Obrecht, the largest dealer in the county; there is also a green-house here which has been in operation for some time. The manufacturing interests are represented by the above-mentioned mechanics' shops, and more especially by four breweries and two mills, which will be spoken of hereafter.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

Although the first-comers (mentioned elsewhere) in the county made claims here as early as 1838, immediately after the treaty with the Winnebagoes was ratified, and did something in the way of starting, as making the dug-out spoken of, getting some land broken, and building a house or two before 1840, yet it remained for Count Auguston Haraszthy and William Bryant to give the town the starting impetus in growth that has made it what it now is. The name of the Count and many of his exploits is yet familiar to most of the Germans here. Owing to political troubles, and a certain youthful ambition which stimulated him to come out and see the new world, he embarked in March, 1840, for America, accompanied by his cousin Charles Halasz. Their intention at starting was to go to Florida, but they were diverted from their purpose through seeing one of Capt. Maryatt's novels while on board the ship, which contained descriptions of a trip on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and through hearing that the country adjacent abounded in rich mineral deposits, and was so healthy that one could hardly die. So on they came for Wisconsin, and, after employing an interpreter, and buying horses and camp equipage, they started on a prospecting expedition. Suffice it to say of this, they first went to Rock River, near Lake Koshkonong and located, but finding they had taken land already claimed, and after getting burned out, they picked up their traps, such as were left, and started for the Wisconsin River.

After going safely through the various unpleasant as well as the pleasant features attending a tramp through the wilderness, they came, at last, in July, 1840, to the scenes portrayed to them by fiction. The desirable portions of the country being already taken, the Count, if he would stay, where, as he was wont to say, "everything was very splendid," must needs buy a claim. This he did, buying at first a claim made by Burk Fairchild. In the fall he went to Milwaukee and remained there during the following winter. During this time, he became acquainted with an Englishman by the name of Robert Bryant, who had just come to Milwaukee, and who was well supplied with the needful. The Count, by giving glowing descriptions of the country here, and showing how an immense fortune could be made by building up a town, induced Bryant to embark with him in the scheme.

In the spring of 1841, they came out to Sauk, and immediately purchased a claim of Berry Haney, the first one made here, for \$1,000. Very soon after, a force of laborers and mechanics were employed to come here, and the upbuilding of the place began in earnest.

During this year, the village was platted by Charles O. Baxter, under direction of Haraszthy and Bryant.

It is said that the only house worth mentioning that stood here before 1841 was a large log building that was burned about 1845; here Albert Skinner lived and kept boarders—the workmen of the Count and Bryant. In 1841, a number of buildings were erected and several fresh arrivals heralded.

The first frame, it is said, was built by a man by the name of Morgan, for Haraszthy or Bryant, and which is yet standing here in town, a small affair, owned by Mr Rendtorff, and in which he lived for several years. However, at that time, the different houses were built so nearly at the same time that it is difficult to say, after the lapse of so many years, to which distinctly and beyond doubt belongs the right of first.

The large house on Water street, now owned by Charles Deinnger, was erected in 1841, and at that time was considered a grand affair for the frontier, and even at this time is a handsome and commodious structure. It was intended, at the first, as a dwelling for Mr. Bryant. While it was being built, he lived in a log cabin in the north part of the village. This building was eventually used for a store and hotel kept by Marcus Warren, and finally was purchased by its present owner especially to accommodate his collection of birds, animals, insects, etc. (spoken of in the general history).

After the above house was finished, one of the social customs called house-warmings, peculiar to all new countries, was indulged in, in honor of the new acquisition. The warming took the form of a grand banquet and dance, and nearly everybody in town was present from far and near. Speeches were made and toasts drank, to the echo of cheers and laughter and hilarity, and such a sumptuous repast delighted the senses and regaled the appetites of the sturdy frontiersmen as may never be forgotten by those who participated. When evening came, the dancing was ushered in, young and old, if there were any old, taking a hand, and “they danced all night, till broad daylight, and went home with what girls there were in the morning.” Although this jollification occurred at so early a day, yet it was not the first one, for Albert Skinner, on the 4th of July previous, had given what in all probability was denominated a grand ball, the first in the county.

In 1841 or 1842, Francis Halbleib erected a house and opened a tavern, and kept liquor. This was the first inn and saloon in the place, and was the only regular public house in the village for several years subsequently. It is now used for a store and photograph gallery by P. J. Schadde. During that year, the Count had a house built, and various other parties also built, and some say that the Count opened a store here this year, Ed Rendtorff, who came in the fall of 1840, being the clerk.

At about this time, a young man came here and opened a store. This is said by many to have been the first one in the place, and where the Count afterward kept store for a time. The winding up of this person's life and business occurred soon after, and illustrates how wholly uncertain life is, and how easily our brightest anticipations of success and our various schemes for personal benefit may come to nought. He had been here but a few weeks, and had just got his little stock arranged and the opening work done, when one night himself and his establishment were struck by lightning. He was instantly killed, and the store literally disemboweled. This was a sad catastrophe, and was keenly felt by the little community. In all probability, this person's death was the first that occurred in the town or village.

At this time, a great strife for pre-eminence existed between Haraszthy and its rival above, the little village of Prairie du Sac, in which the latter got rather the best of the bargain, seemingly, when the county seat was located there. However, in after years, a change came over the scene in many respects.

In 1841 or 1842, the first marriage between parties living in both villages was solemnized, and John Gallard, of Lower Sauk (or Haraszthy), and Miss Caroline Hatch, of Upper Sauk (or Prairie du Sac), were married. Mr. Gallard still lives in the north part of Sauk City, in the enjoyment of a comfortable home, and can tell many a tale of the first days and people of Sauk City.

One of the early enterprises of the founders of the village was in steamboating, they having an interest in the Rock River, which, under their management, made several trips to various points on the Mississippi.

In 1842, Count Haraszthy went over to Europe and brought out his family, one of whom was the old General, his father, said to have been a man of very fine qualities and great executive abilities.

Some time after the Count's return, about 1844, a brick building was erected by him and Bryant, or by Bryant, who was really the moneyed man of the firm, as when he came to Milwaukee in 1840, he had \$90,000, which he proceeded to spend here right and left. The brick for this building were made by Jacob Rasche, in a small yard where a part of C. Obrecht's lumber-yard now is. After the building was finished, it was filled with a stock of goods, some say by Marcus Warren, others by Haraszthy. Be this as it may, they both started stores here at about the same time, one in the brick and the other in a building erected by John Gallard in 1843, for a shoemaker named Daniels. This man Daniels became discouraged while building, it is thought, as he could not get it done, and at last ended his melancholy and dejection by hanging himself. The building stands on Water street, and is now occupied for a private dwelling; but, whether it is visited by the spook of its former owner, and whether the walls sadly resound at the midnight hour, to the rattle of the last, or the tap of his hammer, tradition saith not.

Marcus Warren had not been here a great while before he bought out Mr. Bryant's interest in the town property. it is said, for about \$5,000. Bryant then went to Milwaukee and sold property which he had there, and then went to California, having only a little more than enough left of his handsome fortune to get him there. So ended his speculation in building up Sauk City.

The land at this point was entered at the land sale, by Gen. Haraszthy, and it is said that Bryant was so confiding, and unknowing of the tricks of land buying, that he came near losing everything, and would have lost his claim, had it not been for one of his workmen, who, seeing how his money was going, and how things were going generally with him, interfered in his behalf.

One of the first things was a blacksmith-shop, as a matter of course, for nothing is more needed in a new place. The first smith to open here, according to most accounts, was a sturdy German by the name of Harter; soon after, another blast and forge were running in opposition, A. Maunk being the operator.

The Count, after having had a hand in nearly every speculation set afoot in the place, from running a steamboat to keeping store, finally, after the advent of Marcus Warren, toward whom the town property seemed to gravitate, as if by mutual attraction, determined to close up his business and go forth to new scenes. This he did, about 1848, and so the town lost its most enterprising citizen of early days. His experiences there (many of these are given in his biography) and hereafter savor almost of the character of romance, so peculiar were they.

Charles Halasz, who came with Haraszthy, remained here until his death, which is supposed by many to have been caused by grief over the death of his wife. He was the first regular lumber merchant here, having opened a yard in 1846, and was also one of the first Justices of the Peace. He was a good-natured man and a great story teller, and was wont to beguile the hours for his friends by relating the novel experiences of the early days in Sauk City. Squire Halasz also built the first warehouse here. He was succeeded in his business by Paul Lachmund, his son-in-law.

The name of the place Haraszthy, was at quite an early day changed to that of Westfield, as being more short and appropriate. Then a few years after it was again changed, to be called Sauk City, after the name of the county; principally because this was the first settlement in the county, and therefore entitled to that distinction. It may be asked what is in a name? In reply it may be said: Everything! to those who have a right to a name and are worthy of it.

Dr. Woodruff came about 1847, and opened a store in the building now occupied by the United Workingmen. This store, it is said, did not continue long, the proprietor becoming involved,

partly through trusting out goods to the workingmen of Bryant and Haraszthy, and partly through inattention to business and poor management.

At about this time or soon after, two or three brick buildings were erected or were being erected, and the town generally was growing quite rapidly.

In 1850 or 1851, the old Astor House was built, also the present United States Hotel, and Charles Noble's old store, which burned in 1877.

The first drug store is said to have been opened here by R. Winter about this time.

Previous to 1850, one of the principal industries of Sauk City was commenced, an industry that has since grown very large in dimensions, and that always flourishes among such social and easy-going people as the Germans. Beer-brewing was begun here in a very primitive manner by Mr. Leinekugel, who, for want of better means, had to begin the work by boiling the materials in a big kettle. How the product of this first process tasted, tradition saith not, but that it was welcome, and not discarded by any, may be well believed. But that it was up to the standard of the article manufactured here at present is not probable; yet when it came fresh from the old iron kettle, who can say that it was not as sweet and pleasant to take as any, and, withal, what better means of brewing the foaming beverage were in vogue a century or two ago anywhere.

One of the chief features of the olden time which should have been maintained, but that was only introduced for a brief time, and then, like the Arabs, silently took its leave, to be eventually consigned to oblivion, was the telegraph line of the Milwaukee, Green Bay & Madison Telegraph Company, that ran their wires through here in 1850, and established an office in the old store of Marcus Warren, where Van Eschen's furniture store is now kept. The operator was Mr. Conradi, who had but just come here, and was employed by Mr. Warren as clerk. The line did so little business, and paid so poorly, that it was abandoned in two or three years, the operators being paid off in large part by worthless company notes. A telegraph connection with this point to-day would doubtless prove a more profitable investment, and is one of the things that must come here sooner or later, for in the two places, Upper and Lower Towns, there is as much a necessity for the means of quick communication with the outside world as there is for a railroad.

In 1852, a Dr. Wolff came and started a drug store where Mrs. Caspar Leman keeps. Also about this time, or soon after, J. J. Heller started in business here by keeping a small hardware and tin store. From this beginning, he has gradually grown into his present business, which is one of the best in this part of the country. In 1857, he built his present large double store and dwelling-house, which is one of the most substantial structures in the town, and is stocked with a complete line of general goods.

Very soon after Mr. Heller began business, Mr. Conradi and E. Rendtorff opened a drug store, which is still being conducted by Mr. Conradi, who can now be regarded as one of the oldest permanent fixtures of the place, and who will deal out a dose of medicine or philosophy with equal readiness and precision. Mr. Rendtorff, one of the old firm, retired some years ago to rest on his laurels. He has been here since 1840, and it is a question if there are any living anywhere belonging to the German element of that early day that came before he did. He is yet hale, and enjoys the confidence of his friends and townsmen to an unusual degree, having held responsible public positions for many years.

In November, 1853, the *Pioneer am Wisconsin*, said to be the oldest German paper published in the State, was established here. The advent of the paper was hailed with delight, for a town with a newspaper in it at that time was considered quite advanced, in fact much above the average in enterprise and go-aheadativeness.

One of the most needed of manufacturing enterprises at an early date was the saw-mill or grist-mill. This need was supplied here by the erection of a steam saw-mill of a good capacity, a little south of the village, about 1851, by Garhart Wingen. In 1854, it became the property of the firm of Mann & Peasler, for whom it was enlarged and refitted by the millwright Martin Ludi, new machinery being put in. The mill was run but a few years, as the owners, failing to

get enough logs to saw to make it pay, were compelled to discontinue the work and abandon the mill to their creditors.

Another of the early manufacturing enterprises was a foundry by Mr. John Rosche, established in August, 1854. This institution was operated by him until 1868, and at one time, it is said, did a very fine business, casting stoves and various other articles. It passed from him into the hands of a Mr. Frezel, who converted the foundry into a machine-shop, and run it until 1872, when it was abandoned.

There was also a distillery established here as early as 1854, by Robert Hantzsch, which, though small, did a very good business for several years. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. C. Obrecht, who run it until the Government placed the tremendous revenue on distilled liquors. The law permitted the stock on hand at the time it was passed to be exempt from tax, after this was used up the still was abandoned. In this connection, an account of an occurrence at the time this still was started will doubtless interest many:

CAUSTIC CELEBRE.

Some of the incidents connected with the war against saloon-keepers made by the women of Baraboo, in May, 1854, may yet be fresh in the memories of a few here; but after the lapse of so many years, it will not be at all singular if those occurrences have been nearly forgotten, although at the time, a prodigious excitement was created here by the affair, and throughout the entire county and country at large. It appears that the women of Baraboo, having become thoroughly incensed at the social condition existing there among the men through intemperate habits, determined at all hazards to drive out the saloon-keepers. So one morning, without previous warning, they turned out, some fifty or sixty strong, and marched to the attack. They first went to the Wisconsin House, kept by one Cornell or Connell, and demanded his liquor. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell and Miss Fanny Heller, who was present, remonstrated, but without avail; in went the women, and out came whisky barrels, beer kegs, bottles and all, pell mell, the heads of kegs and barrels were knocked in, the belligerents being armed with axes, spades, shovels, hoes, sticks, etc., which they used without ceremony, and the liquor was allowed to "gush." In the melee, the landlord's wife had her arm cut with an ax or hatchet. From this place they went to a grocery store kept by a Mr. Warner, and proceeded to enact the foregoing scene. Mr. Warner met them at the front door and declared that he was going to defend his property to the last, but while he was parleying at the front with some of the women, the others went in at the rear, and gave vent to whatever they could find in the way of whisky or beer. After having achieved two victories, the women felt strong enough to go through the whole town, and thereupon proceeded to storm the principal stronghold of the enemy—a saloon kept by a man called French Pete. Peter, when he saw the female brigade coming, knew what to expect, and stood prepared to receive them with an ax in hand, but, not feeling this to be sufficient protection, he dropped the ax and run for a gun, then went and got a huge bowie-knife, and rushed about like a lunatic, threatening the lives of the whole party. At this, the women became somewhat frightened and called upon the men to help them, but the men refused to have anything to do with the battle. Thereupon the women plucked up courage and sailed in, determined to carry the day at all hazards. One of them gave Peter a tremendous whack on the head with a spade, and fairly knocked him out of time, while another hit him on the arm. A young man who went to the rescue of Peter, was seized by the collar by one of the invaders; owing to the bursting of a button, he was left like Adam in Paradise, in less time than it takes to tell it, and within a short time, the entire stock in trade was demolished, and the interior and exterior of the institution left smelling worse than a still. The women, being satisfied by this time, ceased operations, and retired. The news spread like wild-fire through the county, and was for a time the chief topic of conversation; the people of Sauk City sent messages of condolence, and there seemed to be about an equal division of feeling on the subject in various quarters. Complaint was entered before Squire Halasz, of Sauk City, and six of the women ringleaders were sued. They arrived in Sauk on the 2d day of June, 1854, under charge of Constable Robert Morsback,

and were arraigned before the Justice for trial, Mr. Remington, of Baraboo, now dead, and J. S. Tripp being their defense, with J. B. Quimby as Prosecuting Attorney. The trial lasted two days, when the women were bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of \$200, but, not furnishing the same, they were handed over to Sheriff Munson to be lodged in the county jail. The defense then issued a writ of "habeas corpus," and secured their liberty until next court session. They appeared at court July 3, 1854, and were tried before Judge Wheeler, who, after listening to the pros and cons of the case, sentenced the six to a fine of \$30 each. So ended the case.

At this time, 1855, there was a population in the village of 700 all told, 390 of whom were males, and 310 females. During the fall of this year, a flatboat-load of potatoes was shipped from here, but did not get far on its way down the river before it ran on a sand-bar, and, being very heavily loaded, went to the bottom; thus the bed of the Wisconsin was sowed with more than 2,000 bushels of potatoes.

THE OLD MILITARY COMPANY.

In the spring of 1854, one of the institutions that have long ceased to be, the old Sauk City Rifle Company, was organized, having about sixty-four members when in thorough running order. Robert Hantzsch was Captain; one Bentine, First Lieutenant, and Jacob Bohn, Second Lieutenant. There were four Sergeants and Corporals, and a brass band of seven instruments besides a drummer. During the winter following, they received their guns and accouterments, Martin Loddi going after them, by order of the Governor, to Mayville, and bringing them through. On the 15th day of April, 1855, they appeared in uniform for the first time. The riflemen, dressed in gray pants, green coats and glazed caps, being led by their gallant Captain and the brass band, must have presented a novel and striking appearance. The company continued to be one of the prominent organizations of the place until 1861, when, after the three months' service was over, they enlisted, becoming Company D of the Ninth Volunteer Infantry, Charles Buchanan being Captain, C. E. G. Horn, First Lieutenant, and Jacob Bohn, Second Lieutenant. There were then sixty-five members, all told. The evening before starting, the ladies of the town prepared a grand banquet for them at the Astor House Hall. Patriotic speeches were made, and the whole affair wound up with a grand dance, the last for many a brave fellow. The next day, they left in grand style in a train of fifty-eight wagons, being led on the way to Maze Manie by the band. They first went into camp at Milwaukee. When they were mustered in, they were pronounced the finest company in the gallant Ninth. They afterward did splendid service, and won laurels for themselves and honor for their countrymen.

A Turners' society and theatrical society, two of the social orders common among the Germans, were at one time prominent features here, each having a goodly membership and being in a thriving condition during their best days. They have long ceased to exist.

One of the worst crimes ever perpetrated in the county was committed here, in the summer of 1856, by William Millard, who shot James Davis, on the ground that Davis had threatened his life and was too familiar with his wife. Millard, from a concealed position, discharged a heavily loaded shotgun into Davis' person, which killed him. Millard was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he was pardoned by the Governor on the 3d of December, 1858.

In 1866, the Sauk City Bank was established, with M. D. Miller as President and G. B. Burrows as Cashier. The following year, a counterfeiter issued a bill on the bank for \$5, but, as the bank did not issue any \$5 notes, he was soon caught. After running a few years, the bank discontinued. Its place is now supplied by J. S. Tripp, who for the convenience of his patrons and the people at large, does a banking business in connection with his legal practice.

CLIPPINGS FROM OLD FILES OF THE "PIONEER AM WISCONSIN."

During 1859, the boats ran very freely. Early in the spring, a two-master sailed down the river carrying adventurers to Pike's Peak.

The one hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birth was celebrated this year (November 10) in grand style, Mr. Schroeder, the leader of the Liberal element here, being the speaker.

In December, 1859, Mrs. Beller threw herself into the river and was drowned. Her body was found eight days after.

In 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected, a grand demonstration was indulged in, nearly all the people exerting themselves to show their appreciation of the circumstance.

Van Amburgh's show here this year was the first circus on record.

A Democratic Club formed here this year, called the National Hickory Club, used to hamper the Republicans.

During this year, Peter Kohl was awarded first premium at the State Fair for grapes raised here.

The Sauk County oil excitement raged this year, and culminated in a meeting on the 3d of April, 1861. There are plenty who have stock now laid by to show for that meeting.

In August, 1862, two large squads of men were enlisted, one of ninety men and one of forty-six.

A Home Guard was organized in September of this year, under command of D. Heick.

During this year, the Sauk County Rifle Company met with a severe loss.

February 3, 1863, the *Pioneer am Wisconsin* office was threatened by maskers celebrating Shrovetide, but they were not permitted to do any harm, the office being defended by the Home Guard and citizens generally.

"In July, 1841," says Mr. Lueders, "there were at Sauk City the following buildings: One frame school and meeting house, one small frame building occupied, a two-story frame partly finished, and six or eight log houses. The pioneers were exceedingly kind and obliging to strangers who came there and to each other, and the whole appearance of the country was charming in nature's garb."

The *Pioneer am Wisconsin* in an editorial of 1854, says: "Sauk City is a flourishing town on the banks of the Wisconsin, ninety miles from Prairie du Chien, and forty miles from Portage City. There are two saw-mills here, one saw and planing-mill and one saw and grist mill, besides a distillery, a brick-yard, a printing office, ten stores, hotels, and saloons. There is a Humanist society, and one Catholic, one Lutheran and one Methodist Episcopal Church; a singing society, a theatrical society and a military company. The population here and in this vicinity are principally German, the most of whom are farmers. Wild land can be bought for from \$2 to \$5 per acre." The principal business firms here now are J. J. Heller, Kouni & Co., Mr. Conradi and Mrs. Anna Hamburger.

GOVERNMENT.

The village corporation was organized, and a charter secured, by act of Legislature approved March 30, 1854. This charter provided that the voters should meet at the District Schoolhouse, in the village, on the first Saturday of April, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers. Two Judges of Election and a Clerk were to be elected viva voce; these to superintend the regular ballot election of officers. According to the provisions of charter these officers were, one President, ex officio Trustee, and five Trustees, a Clerk and a Treasurer. Annual elections for ensuing years were to be held on the last Monday in March, for which the Trustees must give ten days' notice, together with place of election.

This charter, it appears, was designed and secured principally for the purpose of enabling the village to obtain funds for the construction of a levee or causeway, from the east shore of the Wisconsin River to and across the island opposite to Sauk City.

The President and Trustees were authorized to raise any sum of money not exceeding \$2,500 on the credit of the corporation, and secured by bonds against the corporation, to be expended on said causeway or levee, and in providing such boats and tackle as might be deemed necessary to connect the causeway with the west shore of the river or Sauk City. The rates of toll allowed for crossing were 25 cents for team of horses or cattle and wagon; 15 cents for

single horse and wagon or buggy; 10 cents for man and horse; 5 cents each for horses or oxen, if not in droves; if in droves 3 cents each; for foot passengers the same.

On March 9, 1857, an act amendatory to the charter was granted by the Legislature in compliance with a petition of the people of Sauk City. There being no prudential provisions in the draft of the first charter, such measures as were deemed obviously necessary, were demanded and incorporated in the charter, by this act. Among the various ordinances adopted, one for the establishment of a fire department may be especially mentioned, as it indicates particularly the prudent character of the people at that early date, for many villages in adjacent localities of equal pretensions to advancement, had nothing of the kind then, nor for many years after.

April 26, 1858, an additional act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the President and Trustees of the town to borrow any sum of money not exceeding \$20,000, secured by bonds on the credit of the village, for the purpose of building a bridge across the river from the causeway or levee to the village, providing a majority of the legal voters should indorse the raising of such a sum. The money not to be borrowed for a term of years under two nor exceeding twelve, nor at a rate of interest over 12 per cent per annum.

In March, 1866, another act was passed providing for the maintenance of the bridge.

March 4, 1868, an act was passed remodeling and amending the preceding acts of the Legislature. At this time, a police or municipal court was established, the President being Police Justice, and the Marshal being constituted Constable. The establishing of streets, grades and walks was then particularly provided for, the tax-payers being permitted to pay the road tax in labor, money or material at will. J. S. Tripp drafted this amended charter.

March 8, 1870, another amendatory act was passed, by which the President and Trustees received authority to use the money received from the payment of village licenses for village purposes. This last act has proved a capital one in every respect; as the money thus obtained is more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the village government, and laying cross walks, digging drains, etc. After having fairly run the gamut of amendments, the town has at last got a good government.

April 1, 1854, the Judges of first election were Charles Nebel and Simon Snyder; Clerk J., B. Quimby.

The first village officers elected by ballot were as follows: Simeon Dean, President; J. B. Quimby, Clerk; Marcus Warner, Treasurer; Charles Nebel, J. H. Hantzsch, Thomas Cook, F. Halbleib and A. Class, Trustees.

March 26, 1855—J. H. Hantzsch, President; C. Leland, Clerk; Marcus Warren, Treasurer; Charles Halasz, Aug. Scharff, Charles Deininger, Robert Conradi and James J. Heller, Trustees.

March 31, 1856—Charles O. Baxter, President; Robert Morsbach, Clerk; Robert Conradi, Treasurer; Charles Halasz, W. H. Guett, Max Stingelhammer and J. B. Quimby, Trustees.

March 30, 1857—Charles Halasz, President; R. Morsbach, Clerk; Robert Conradi, Treasurer; F. Siebenmann, Thomas Burnett, Curtis Bates, W. Nebel, W. H. Guett, Trustees.

March 29, 1858—Charles O. Baxter, President; Robert Morsbach, Clerk; J. H. Hantzsch, Treasurer; A. Gilmore, C. Spiehr, W. Lenz, J. S. Tripp and J. J. Heller, Trustees.

March 28, 1859—J. S. Tripp, President; Robert Morsbach, Clerk; W. H. Guett, Treasurer; A. Gilmore, J. J. Heller, J. Veidt, A. Class and J. Gallard, Trustees.

March 26, 1860—J. S. Tripp, President; Robert Morsbach, Clerk; C. C. Buchenau, Treasurer; A. Gilmore, J. J. Heller, C. H. Deininger, A. Class and Ch. Spiehr, Trustees.

March 25, 1861—J. S. Tripp, President; Dr. H. McKennan, Clerk; C. Buchenau, Treasurer; A. Gilmore, A. Class, Charles Deininger, J. J. Heller and Ch. Spiehr, Trustees.

March 31, 1862—J. S. Tripp, President; Robert Conradi, Clerk; F. Schlungbaum, Treasurer; A. Gilmore, A. Class, Ch. Spiehr, J. J. Heller and Charles Deininger, Trustees.

March 30, 1863—J. B. Quimby, President; J. B. Kehl, Clerk; G. B. Burrows, Treasurer; J. J. Heller, A. Class, A. Gilmore, Charles Nebel and M. Derleth, Trustees.

March 28, 1864—J. B. Quimby, President ; J. B. Kehl, Clerk ; G. B. Burrows, Treasurer ; J. J. Heller, A. Class, M. Derleth, Martin Loddi and J. Veidt, Trustees.

March 27, 1865—J. B. Quimby, President ; J. B. Kehl, Clerk ; G. B. Burrows, Treasurer ; A. Class, C. Deininger, M. Stingelhammer, J. Veidt, C. Obrecht, Trustees.

March 26, 1866—J. B. Quimby, President ; H. Kleinpell, Clerk ; C. Bates, Treasurer ; A. Class, M. Stingelhammer, C. Obrecht, L. T. Stowel, and B. A. Jacobs, Trustees.

March 25, 1867—J. S. Tripp, President ; H. Kleinpell, Clerk ; Curtis Bates, Treasurer ; William H. Guett, S. Barnard, Charles Halasz, John Buerke and Ch. Spiehr, Trustees.

March 3, 1868—J. S. Tripp, President and Police Justice ; H. Kleinpell, Clerk ; John Buerke, Treasurer ; William H. Guett, A. Class, Charles H. Ross, Ch. Spiehr and Stephen Bernard, Trustees.

March 29, 1869—J. B. Quimby, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; William H. Guett, Ch. Spiehr, Stephen Bernard, A. Andres and C. Nebel, Trustees ; Val Sutter, Constable and Marshal.

March 28, 1870—J. S. Tripp, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; Ch. Schumm, A. Billiter, K. Derleth, Stephen Bernard and A. Class, Trustees ; S. Amberg, Marshal and Constable ; J. S. Tripp, Village Representative in County Board.

March 27, 1871—J. S. Tripp, President and Police Justice ; John S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; Adam Class, Stephen Bernard, K. Derleth, Phil Hoefer and J. J. Heller, Trustees ; Martin Leikem, Constable and Marshal ; Supervisor County Board, J. S. Tripp.

March 25, 1872—Charles Naffz, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; Nick Truckenbrodt, A. Class, William Lenz, J. Thiehle and John Buerke, Trustees ; Martin Leikem, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 31, 1873—Charles Naffz, President, and Police Justice : J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; William Lenz, Phil Hoefer, N. Truckenbrodt, John Buerke and J. Thiehle, Trustees ; Martin Leikem, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 30, 1874—Phil Hoefer, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; Ch. Schumm, L. Clement, J. J. Heller, J. Buerke and F. Derleth, Trustees ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 29, 1875—Phil Hoefer, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; C. Schumm, L. Clement, J. J. Heller, J. Buerke and F. Derleth, Trustees ; Andrew Williams, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 27, 1876—Charles Naffz, President and Police Justice ; J. S. Walser, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; C. Boller, F. Derleth, F. Commans, William Dresen and John Buerke, Trustees ; M. Leikem, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 26, 1877—K. Derleth, President and Police Justice ; J. Bach, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; William Dresen, A. Class, J. Commans, Ch. Spiehr and C. Schumm, Trustees ; J. Derleth, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March —, 1878—K. Derleth, President and Police Justice. J. Bach, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; William Dresen, J. Commans, A. Class, Ch. Spiehr and C. Schumm, Trustees ; J. Derleth, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

March 31, 1879—P. Lachmund, President and Police Justice ; J. Bach, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; H. Muehlburg, J. Weisenborn, William Dresen, C. Kouni, C. Schumm, Trustees ; J. Derleth, Constable and Marshal ; P. Lachmund, Supervisor County Board.

March 28, 1880—Phil Hoefer, President and Police Justice ; J. Bach, Clerk ; Ed Rendtorff, Treasurer ; N. Truckenbrodt, George Roeser, M. Molitor, C. Spiehr and William Dresen, Trustees ; A. Morsbach, Constable and Marshal ; J. S. Tripp, Supervisor County Board.

HOTELS.

The present hotels here are the United States Hotel and the Astor House, the latter successor in name to the old Astor House, which is now occupied by N. Truckenbrodt, saloon, which was built by M. Loddi, for C. Schreiber & C. Schneider.

The United States Hotel was built by A. Wilde, in 1850; he previously kept a sort of tavern and boarding house. After passing through various hands, it at last, in 1877, came into the hands of the present proprietor, Fred Meyer. The hotel is built in a substantial manner, and there are ample accommodations for about forty guests.

McFarland, the man who became notorious through killing Richardson, kept a select school, or sort of academy, here, about 1854, in the upper story of the United States Hotel. Besides the United States Hotel, there is but one other in the place, the Astor House. This is also a substantial brick structure, which has been built for several years. It is now kept in a very satisfactory manner by Chas. Weissenborn.

MANUFACTURERS.

Although several of the old establishments are gone, there are a few left yet, with plenty of room for more. The breweries date back farther than anything else, and of those there are at present four. The oldest of these is Linekugals, which was in operation as early as 1850. At present it has a capacity of about 1,000 barrels per annum, but not more than 500 are manufactured. The next one built was by Charles Deininger, who began operations as early as 1851. This brewery was purchased by William Lenz, in 1868. He has enlarged and improved it until it has now a capacity of about 1,200 barrels per annum, but not more than 500 to 800 are made each year. Max Stingelhammer's brewery was built next in 1852, and run by him until he bought the bridge. Since that time it has been run by various parties; George Kazer now owns it. It has a capacity of from 500 to 800 barrels per annum. Joseph Shor built a brewery a little west of the village in 1866. About a year after, Nick Dropon bought in, and within five years was the owner of the institution. His widow now runs it. It has a capacity of from 500 to 800 barrels per annum. The entire product of these breweries is sold here and in this vicinity, and besides, some years there are as many as 500 barrels more brought in from abroad to supply the demand.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY AND PLANING MILLS.

The fine establishment of Philip Hoefer was begun in 1867, the first part, 24x40, being built by J. P. Tarnutzer at that time. In 1870, Mr. Hoefer became owner, and, between 1872 and 1874, he made improvements on the building by adding another story and putting up an addition. His business from the first having been prosperous, he finally determined to increase the capacity of the mill very largely, by putting up a large building and adding the latest and best machinery to be had. Having perfected his plans, he began the first of this year and erected a large building, in addition to what he already had, 40x80, with lean-to 18x40. The machinery, which is very complete in every particular, is driven by a thirty-horse-power engine, which Mr. H. says is the best he ever saw. The engine is thoroughly protected by a substantial stone house, 28x32, erected in 1876. The mill has a capacity of fifty doors or 100 sash or blinds per day. This is said to be the finest factory of its kind in the county. Mr. Lachmund has a planing-mill here, established by him in connection with his lumber-yard in 1877. This mill is used exclusively for planing and making molding, and is completely fitted throughout for its work.

PHYSICIANS AND ATTORNEYS.

The following physicians have resided in Prairie du Sac: Dr. Nichols, A. P. Cummings, Stephen Coburn, Corydon Farr, Samuel Bell, Fred H. Conger, D. H. Whitford, Dr. Hooper, Samuel H. Bassenger, Samuel M. Blake, Jonathan Watring and Charles P. Reily.

Attorneys resided in Prairie du Sac: A. Eastland, Alexander Ostrander, R. J. Harvey, Smith S. Wilkinson, H. J. Kelsey, George DeGrow Moore, J. H. Northup, R. K. Wilkinson, William T. Kelsey.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established here in rather an original manner. At the time Simeon Dean was appointed, about 1851 or 1852, the office was at Prairie du Sac, and had been there always before that time, but, as Mr. Dean was a resident of Sauk City, it was proposed to move the office down there rather than have the Postmaster move to Prairie du Sac. Accordingly twenty or twenty-five men from Sauk City went up to Prairie du Sac one day and took the office paraphernalia—"will you, nill you?"—and moved it to Sauk City. The office was kept in Mr. Dean's store until about 1854, when the store burned. It was then moved into a stone warehouse, now a part of Mr. Schoenfeldt's store. In 1854, Mr. Dean resigned, and F. A. Hoffman was immediately appointed. The people were very much displeased at this change, and requested Mr. Dean not to relinquish the office until they could send a petition to the Postmaster General to have some one else appointed. A petition was circulated, and all but seven of the citizens signed it, to have E. C. Watson appointed, which was done soon after. Mr. Watson did not hold the office long before J. S. Tripp was appointed, who kept post office in his present office. In 1861, after Lincoln's election, the Republicans of this section held a meeting and took a vote as to whom they would like to have for Postmaster; this vote resulted in the election of William H. Guett, who, being appointed, kept the office where Mrs. Lemm's millinery store now is. Mr. Guett held the office until 1866, when Conrad Kuoni succeeded him. At that time, C. Obrecht put up a small room, an addition to the store he was then keeping, to be used as a post office. This store is now a tin-shop and the post office room a barber shop. Eventually, Mr. Kuoni, who still holds the office, moved it to his store, where the office now is.

THE BRIDGE.

The first method of crossing the Wisconsin here was on a sort of flatboat, built by B. Hany in 1839, which had to be poled over. This institution, with rights and privileges, was purchased by Count Haraszthy after he came. This method of transportation was largely improved by him, but was not then, or for many years subsequent, satisfactory or desirable. But when the first charter was granted, in 1854, a radical improvement was made by constructing a levee from the east bank of the river, and by running a convenient ferry-boat from the island over the principal channel to the town. This method of transportation satisfied the people for a time, but, as Prairie du Sac had a bridge, they wanted one also. This the Upper Town folks opposed, but at last, by the amendment of 1858, they secured the right to raise funds and build a bridge. Immediately after the right was granted by the Legislature, bids for building were advertised for by the town authorities, and within a short time the contract for doing the work was let to J. B. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff went to work and succeeded in getting two spans done next the west bank, then failed. The bridge interest then passed into the hands of Marcus Warren. In August of 1860, the bridge was finished. After Warren, H. Miller and Mr. Worthington had control of it, and eventually Miller became sole proprietor. He soon after sold to Charles Nabel. Mr. Nabel had had the bridge but a few weeks, when on came a freshet and swept out two spans; he then sold back to Miller. Soon after this, in July, 1866, Max Stingelhammer bought in; they then rebuilt the two spans, and also replaced the draw. The following year, Mr. Stingelhammer bought out Mr. Miller. In 1878, a terrible storm came, and so affected the draw and two west spans that they had to be rebuilt. This time they were built of iron by a Milwaukee firm, the cost, with repairing of piers, etc., being about \$9,000. The village advanced \$4,000 on bonds, and gave \$1,000 toward this work. The whole cost of repairing and rebuilding since Mr. S. has been connected with the bridge has been \$32,000. The old part of the bridge will be replaced by iron eventually. The rates of toll are provided by the charter. The bridge paid from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum at one time, but does not now pay more than \$3,000. The village furnish the funds necessary to maintain it in part and take security on the bridge. At some future day it may become the property of the corporation; then it will probably be a free bridge.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The records of this school (District No. 5) date back to 1847 only. But, as previously stated, there was a school here as early as 1841. Who the first teacher was, or what the number of pupils, remains unknown. The first male teacher, recorded as having been employed here, taught in the winter of 1850-51. The schoolhouse at that time was valued at \$500, with half an acre of land on which it stood. It had two rooms, with entry.

In 1860, a committee of carpenters and masons was appointed, at the annual meeting, to draft a plan for a new schoolhouse and make an estimate of costs. This being done, and the tax-payers approving, a contract was let to Charles Nabel, Jan. 27, 1861, to build according to plan. The house is a substantial structure, built of brick, having two rooms and entries. It was finished in 1860, and cost, when completed, \$2,096.22. In January of 1862, it was consecrated by a celebration in honor of educational interests, on which occasion F. G. J. Lueders was principal speaker. In 1871, and in 1874, additional frame buildings were erected. The one erected in 1871 cost about \$750; the other, with hall, cost about \$650. In 1877, a high school department was established, the Principal having supervision over the lower departments, which are three. The estimated value of the property is at present \$3,825, besides a school library containing 326 volumes. The first recorded treasurer's bond was \$200, now it is \$6,000. Total money raised in 1850, for school expenses, was \$250.17; on the other hand, the sum expended on the school this year (1880), amounts to \$2,123.68. The number of male school children in 1850 was 85, females 88; the average attendance 97. Now the number of school children in the district is 185 males and 217 females, with an average attendance of 262. The first male teacher received \$50 for teaching the winter school in 1850. Now the Principal here commands from \$800 to \$1,200 per annum. Several meetings were held this year (1880) for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a commodious new school building. However, nothing has been accomplished thus far. It should be mentioned that a French and English boarding-school was opened here in the spring of 1854 by H. J. Turner, which run a few years, accommodating not more than thirty pupils at any time.

FIRE COMPANIES AND FIRES.

Previous to 1854, there was neither a fire extinguisher nor fire company in Sauk City, much as they may have been needed, and then, in all probability, there would not have been either, had not J. J. Heller, on realizing the unprotected condition of property, had a small hand-engine constructed, during the early portion of that year, for his individual use. This extinguisher though small and somewhat rude in construction, was, nevertheless, quite ingeniously gotten up, embracing the salient principles embodied in the best of engines, and was vastly superior to no engine at all.

On the Fourth of July, 1854, the oldest house in town caught fire, while the tenants were away celebrating, and before it was discovered, it had so far advanced, that, had not the little engine come to the rescue, it must needs have perished. Thus to the work of this primitive affair is Mr. Rendtorff indebted for the preservation of this relic of by gone days. It is said that troubles never come singly, and sure enough, again this year, on November 21, there was another fire. This time Simeon Dean's store, tin-shop, barn and four horses were destroyed, and Charles Nabel's house and store and Mr. Klutch's cooper-shop were also burned. This fire, for so young a town, was a very large one, and caused the men of the place to think it about time that they should prepare some sort of a defense against this common enemy. Accordingly, a public meeting was held December 25, 1854, to consider the question. Charles O. Baxter and Cyrus Leland were elected President and Secretary, and a committee was appointed to consider a plan of action. The committee, after due deliberation, recommended an organization consisting of four departments; first, an engine corps; second, hook and ladder; third, bucket company; fourth, rescue and protection, with a Captain of entire company, and Captain to each department. The second meeting was held January 2, 1855, when the previous recommendations

were acted upon, and the company permanently organized. John A. Hantzsch was elected provisional Captain of the company; J. J. Heller, Captain first department; W. Cook, Captain second department; F. Frenzel, Captain third department. The fourth department was filled by the rifle company, who volunteered to supply the place. Soon after this the company, out of personal funds, provided hooks, ladders, and tin buckets. September 20, 1857, the company was recognized, and incorporated by the town authorities, in conformity with the provisions of the amended charter of that year. In August, 1859, a hook and ladder wagon was purchased. With these few appliances the company got along for nearly three years more, then \$225 was raised, partly by subscription, to purchase a small hand-engine. This was bought in Milwaukee, and arrived here on the 21st of April, 1862. Then the company for the first time felt that they were prepared to render really efficient service. The balance of the money needed to pay for the engine was raised by giving a picnic in Stinglehammer's grove. The company also purchased a lot for their use this spring (1862), and succeeded in persuading the town authorities to build an engine-house. A few years subsequent, the village purchased a large hand-engine, and various equipments, from the Madison Fire Department, costing about \$1,200, so that now, considering the needs of the place, the company is very fairly provided for. The company has on all occasions given evidence of willingness to do and has, through its exertions, has saved a good deal of valuable property at different times. About the first house saved was J. J. Heller's, in May, 1862. In 1867, Mr. Hoffman's house, now the Catholic priest's dwelling, was saved. Very soon after the company succeeded in putting the fire out at Lenz's brewery. While Viedt & Lachmund were keeping store where Van Eschen now is, on May 2, 1875, the building caught on fire and was saved. When the fire of June 3, 1877, broke out, and burned Charles Nebel's store, erected in 1851, and William Phillips' and Nick Truckenbrodt's buildings, south of the old Astor House first known as the Leibig house, the fire company managed to save the hotel, which is yet standing, and Mr. Conradi's drug store. Taken all in all, the record of the company is first-class.

SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

Singing Society.—German social life is never complete without social singing, or singing societies; and nothing conduces more to harmony of feeling than engaging in evoking the almost divine harmonies of sound that have been evolved by the master minds in music during past ages. Germany is the land of great composers, and where the people are all lovers of the sublime art, and her sons and daughters, wherever we find them, still maintain the national excellence in this particular. When the first gathering for social singing was convened here, no one can tell, but doubtless at a very early day; and even the exact date when a permanent organization was formed, cannot be given, as the Secretary's books were burned in Truckenbrodt's fine hall three years ago. However, the society is about twenty-six years old, being one of the oldest in the State. The first members were, as nearly as can be ascertained, Robert Morsback, John Klutch, Edward Rendtorff, Max Stinglehammer, H. Schlegelmilch, Edward Kuehn, Theodore Schramm and D. Heick. Robert Morsback was Leader. There are now forty-six members, twenty-five of whom are singers, the remainder being passive members. Charles Naffiz is Leader. The present officers are H. Schlegelmilch, President; Max Stinglehammer, Vice President; John Buerki, Secretary; Edward Rendtorff, Treasurer; Edward Stadelmann, Librarian; H. W. Thede, Standard Bearer. The officers are elected annually. The first standard was presented by the ladies in 1862. Last New Year's the society celebrated for their twenty-fifth anniversary.

Benevolent Society.—The Sauk City Benevolent Society was started in 1874, the first movers in the matter being Andrew Kahn and John Buerki. The first meeting was held at Truckenbrodt's hall, March 4, 1874, there being about twenty persons present. They then organized, and elected John Buerki President; John Baertsch, Vice President; Andrew Kahn, Secretary; Henry Trueb, Treasurer; Gasper Steuber and Edward Neidiker, Bysiters. Of the first members five or six have withdrawn, but, on the other hand, new members have come in, until now

there is a membership of thirty-two. The society is strictly a mutual protective organization, with no secrets or password. If a member is not able to work he gets a regular appropriation of \$3 a week. In case of the death of a man, the heirs get \$30 from the treasury and 50 cents each from the members. When a man's wife dies, he gets \$15 from the treasury and 25 cents each from the members. A man cannot be over fifty-five to join, and must be in good health. The membership fee is \$3. The meetings of the society are held once a week.

Sauk City Brass Band.—A brass band was first organized here at about the time the old military company was formed. There were at first but five members—John Junge, D. Schramm, A. Vogel, Ed Kuehn and Henry Schegelmilch, J. Junge being the leader. In 1856, the band number was augmented by the addition of Samuel Kleiner and Peter Bernhardt. With the exception of a few changes, the band continued until 1868 or 1869, when it broke up, never having been more than nine or ten strong at any time, and seldom more than the first seven. In the present band, organized but a short time, there are ten members: Samuel Kleiner, leader, and V. Wuerth, E. Van Eschen, Rudolph Kleiner, Nic Muller, A. Marguart, M. Bohnsak, Charles Schlungbaum, Ed Stadelmann and John Meyer.

Cemetery Association.—The Sauk County Cemetery Association was organized at the schoolhouse, July 27, 1852. The Trustees elected were Henry Wild, Thomas Cook, L. Accola, T. Hitzmier and Curtis Bates. On the 6th of September following, the land of the cemetery was purchased from John Gallard for \$50, and soon after was platted. At present, lots sell for from \$8 to \$10, according to location. At present, P. Lachmund is President; F. G. J. Lueders, Treasurer; Ed Rendtorff, Secretary. Mr. Rendtorff has been Secretary of the society for twenty-four years. Mr. Lueder is now Superintendent of the grounds, which are tastefully laid off and ornamented with shrubbery.

A. O. U. W. Society.—The only secret society now in Sauk City is the lodge of United Workingmen, No. 62, A. O. U. W. This order was organized here May 1, 1879, with eighteen charter members, which have since increased to thirty-eight. The charter officers were H. Muhlbarg, P. M. W.; John Bach, M. W.; A. Fischer, V.; J. Shaddi, G. F.; H. Meyer, Secretary; M. Loddi, Treasurer; J. Just, Financier. The officers now remain the same, with the exception that A. Ferber is now G. F., and Samuel Kleiner, Secretary.

Humanists.—The society of the "Free German Association" held their first meeting, according to various accounts, as early as 1842, at which time they styled themselves "Humanists," the name which is now commonly applied to them. Charles Duer, now deceased, was their first speaker, but the society was not regularly founded until the 24th of October, 1852, after Mr. Edward Schroeder became speaker. The society was incorporated June 3, 1853, as the "Free German Association of Sauk County." At first the organization met with strong opposition from church people, which has become modified during the passage of time. The congregation has no settled dogma, neither do the members recognize any authority as being infallible, and to be explicitly followed. The works of nature, and the revelations of human experience in history, serve as foundations for whatever opinions may be entertained, subject to the analysis and conclusions arrived at by reason. The chief principles acted upon are for the advancement of general intelligence, and the maintenance of sincerity, honesty and truth in all things, as opposed to hypocrisy and falsehood. All members stand on a footing of perfect equality, without regard to sex. The speaker is the teacher of the old and young, and the general exercises consist in lectures, singing, declamation and the instruction of the children in morals, under his supervision. The congregation belongs to the Wisconsin Union of Free Congregations, and to the Union of Free Congregations of America, and to the North American Union of Radicals. The society owns two halls, one at Sauk City and one at Honey Creek. Their speaker, Mr. Edward Schroeder, has recently gone to Europe as the Delegate for the German Free-Thinkers of America to the Free-Thinkers' Congress at Brussels.

The Catholic Church and Society.—Sauk City St. Moysius Congregation is the oldest Catholic congregation in Sauk County, and one of the oldest in Western Wisconsin. It was founded in the year 1844. The first baptism recorded is that of Catharina Holbleib, baptized

2d of October, 1844. The first Catholic priest was Rev. Albert Inama, of the order of the Præmonstratensians, of the Convent Welten, near Innsbruck, Tyrol, who died 1879, in Roxbury Town, Dane County, Wis. The first Catholic Church was built in Sauk City in 1845. It was a small frame building, and was burnt down by an accident in the following year. During that year Count Haraszthy, an Hungarian nobleman, gave lots to the Catholic congregation for building purposes, the deed of said lots being dated 17th of February, 1846. In the same year, Rev. Maximilian Gaertner, of the same order as Rev. Inama, arrived and took charge of the congregation remaining until 1858, when he retired to his home country, Tyrol, where he afterward died. In 1851, the 29th of May, first steps were taken to erect the new Catholic Church building which is now in use. Catholics and non-Catholics united for this purpose, and \$380 were subscribed. On the 21st of July, 1851, the corner-stone was laid, and Mr. Stingelhammer did the mason work. Messrs. Werner, Kraus and Mertens were building committee. The rear or brick part was first finished, then the work stopped because of lack of funds. In 1853, work was recommenced, and the church finished under the supervision of Rev. Gaertner and Rev. Weinhardt. The building is 103x50 feet and thirty feet high (walls inside clear thirty-nine feet), and cost about \$13,000, all of which is now paid. The Rev. Weinhardt left in 1861. His successor, Rev. Voessem, finished the plastering and left in 1865. Since then several priests have had charge of the congregation, which consists of about 130 families, of which twenty-five are Irish. A Catholic school is attached numbering about seventy Catholic children. There is also a mission belonging to this congregation situated in town of Honey Creek, consisting of about forty Catholic families. They have just finished a stone church 50x28 feet, eighteen feet high; steeple, seventy-six feet, at a cost of about \$1,800. The Rev. Herman Grosse is now the Priest.

German Reformed Congregation.—The first preaching of this society was held in the old schoolhouse as early as 1850, the Rev. Mr. Spangler being the minister. He continued here until 1856, when Rev. Mr. Knoepfel came. After him in 1858, the Rev. Etter was minister. Then in 1859, Rev. R. Ruetenick became Pastor. During Mr. Ruetenick's time the society was regularly organized. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Winter, in 1860. The church was built in 1861, at a cost of \$2,000, during the pastorate of the Rev. Winter. In 1864, the Rev. J. Brecht became minister. He remained until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Herold. After him in 1869, came the Rev. F. Kuenzler, who served until 1877, when the Rev. J. Gruenigan superseded him. In 1875, the Rev. S. S. Thalers, the present Pastor, was installed.

At first there were but five members, C. Obrecht, J. L. Accola, J. Buerki, G. Schaefer and C. Shultz, these being Swiss and German. There are now 250 members of the same nationalities.

Evangelical Association.—The first services of this denomination were held here in the schoolhouse in 1844, by Bishop Johannes Seybert, the first Bishop of the German Evangelical Association of America. With him came the Rev. Mr. Miller, who afterward came out here for some time every four weeks. A few years after their services were held every Sunday, the place of meeting being changed to the house of Mrs. J. E. Wright, at Saukville. The church was built in 1871, by John Thilke, and was consecrated by Bishop Escher. The society here is a branch of the Salem Church, at Honey Creek, and is supplied by their minister. There are fifty-five members here.

ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of attorneys that have practiced here: William H. Clark, James S. Alban, Cyrus Leland, J. Stephens Tripp, John B. Quimby and J. W. Johnson.

Physicians: John B. Woodruff, William Wolf, George H. Briggs, Henry McKenna, H. G. Lachmund and A. F. Jonas.

SAUKVILLE, OR MIDDLE SAUK.

This little village lies midway between Upper and Lower Town. The most that has ever been done here toward erecting a village is the work of J. E. Wright, now deceased, but, owing to the unfavourable

avorable location, just between the villages of Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, very little more than making a fair start has ever been accomplished, for, as the trite old saying expresses it, "that which stands between two stools must needs fall to the ground." It is not beyond the possibilities that at some future time a railroad may pass directly through here: then who can say but that that which has heretofore shown small vitality may suddenly take new life unto itself, and withal outstrip its more favored competitors. At least, whatever may occur, it is always well to look on the bright side, and hope for the best. And furthermore, that the village of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac may some time be united by the growth of a village here, is to be devoutly desired, for then the interests of the two places may become identical, and correspondingly strong and influential abroad.

A huge brick chimney and a dilapidated wooden structure now mark the spot where, in 1852, J. E. Wright, in company with P. Tinker, a practical machinist, began the erection of a steam saw and grist mill combined. In 1853, Soreno Wright came on from the East and purchased J. E. Wright's interest in the mill, and, with Mr. Tinker, went on and completed it. The mill began running in 1854, and for that early time was a large institution and did an extensive business. The mill continued in active operation until October, 1858, when it was burned (cause unknown), with a loss of \$5,000. After the building of the mill, in 1854, J. E. Wright, Sr., put up a large store building, which is yet standing near the road on the handsome property of his estimable lady. This store was first occupied by a Mr. Forbes, of Portage City. Subsequently, after having been used several years as a store, it was converted to its present use as a private dwelling. Shortly after the building of the mill and store, blacksmith-shops, wagon-shops, etc., were started. Of those that were started early, none are left, and, to sum up, the business of the place is now represented solely by the blacksmith and wagon shop of Mr. Habermann.

After the burning of the mill, Soreno Wright immediately began building a steamboat, for a good boat with a special home interest at this point was then very much needed. She was ninety feet long, twenty-two feet beam, and eighteen inch draft when loaded, being constructed especially for navigating the Wisconsin. A large part of the machinery was made at the old foundry and machine shop of Mr. Rosche. The boat was launched in July, 1859, and made her trial trip in a satisfactory manner, with about two hundred and fifty on board. She was first called the Wisconsin Pioneer, but the name was subsequently changed to the Sauk City Enterprise. This boat was for many years one of the principal craft on the river, as well as the representative boat of this section.

The church of the German Evangelical Association is located a short distance south of Saukville.

THE SAUK BATTLE.

At a very early day, in the career of Sauk City, the raftsmen made a practice of tying up here at night when they could, and going up town en masse to rampage and bum, perhaps the whole night through, constituting themselves a law unto themselves, to the terror of the saloonists and the law-abiding citizens. It was but the common turn of affairs for them to run the saloon keepers out of their places, and to bid defiance to all restraints, and to indulge in the most indecent rous conceivable.

This sort of thing could not last always: so, after long suffering, the Germans, who are slow to anger, but determined when they get started, turned out in strong numbers one night, and, armed with cudgels, attacked a large gang of raftsmen. The engagement was a hotly-contested and bloody one, but a worse whipped and used-up crowd of rowdies it would be hard to find; bloody noses, cracked skulls and broken bones was their condition generally. Some of the worst injured ones brought suit against the Germans for damages, but when it came to be tried, the lawyer who acted for plaintiffs was chased from Lower to Upper Town by the infuriated defendants, and so ended this affair as well as any further abuses by the raftsmen. They had had enough.

CHAPTER XII.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF LAVALLE—TOWN OF WASHINGTON—TOWN OF WINFIELD—LOGANVILLE AND TOWN OF WESTFIELD—TOWN OF DELLONA—TOWN OF FREEDOM AND VILLAGE OF NORTH FREEDOM—TOWN OF GREENFIELD—TOWN AND VILLAGE OF IRONTON—TOWN OF EXCELSIOR AND VILLAGE OF ABLEMAN—VILLAGE AND TOWN OF DELTON—NEWPORT—TOWN OF WOODLAND—TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF LAVALLE.

The town of Lavallo is formed of Township 13 north, Range 3 east, lying in the north tier of towns of Sauk County, and, were it not for the town of Woodland, which stands by itself on the west, would be the northwest corner town of the county. It is bounded on the north by Juneau County, on the east by the town of Winfield, on the south by Ironton, and on the west by Woodland. The surface of the town is uneven, but well watered by the Baraboo River and its tributaries. Good wells are easily obtained; springs are abundant. Timber is plenty and of good quality, principally oak, of several varieties. Railroad ties, hardwood timber and staves are made in large quantities. Considerable pine was found here at an early day, but it is now very scarce. The soil is clay and black and sandy loam; rock, principally sandstone; some limestone is found, of good quality for building purposes. Adjacent to the streams are found some picturesque masses of perpendicular rock, from fifty to two hundred feet in height, decked out with vines, mosses and shrubs, adding greatly to the beauty of the landscape. Wild fruits common to this latitude are abundant in season. In early days, wild bees were so common that wild honey was obtained with but little trouble. Bee-trees are frequently found at this time by those who know how to trace them. Several good water-powers exist in the town: one at Lavallo, on the line of the Madison Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, which crosses the town from the southeast to the northwest; another is found on Section 24, where William Rathbun has a good saw-mill in operation; and another on Section 1, on Big Creek, where Harvey Gifford has a fine saw-mill in operation; still another mill is doing a flourishing business at a switch on the railroad, called Podunk, owned by a Milwaukee man. Large quantities of railroad ties, wood and timber, are bought here. A store, boarding-house and blacksmith-shop are in operation at this point.

The first white man to locate in the town was Samuel Karstetter, who built a shanty on Section 28, in 1847. Mr. Manelious Pearson, a native of England, came in 1848, and, in July of that year, erected the first substantial house, situated on Section 34. Mr. Pearson still resides on the farm of his first choice. His daughter Mary Ann, now Mrs. George Inman, born September 21, 1850, was the first white child born in the town. Among the very earliest settlers should be mentioned, in addition to Karstetter and Pearson, George Harrison, who came in 1848, Jabez Inman, in 1849, Ansel H. Brownell in 1850, John Tordoff in 1851, Edmund Tordoff in 1851, A. D. Potter in 1853, W. S. Hubbell in 1854, George W. Dickens in 1854, and John White in 1854.

The territory now embraced in the town of Lavallo was originally in the town of Baraboo, and subsequently in the town of Marston. It became the town of Lavallo in 1861. The first town meeting was held in the village of Lavallo April 1, 1862. J. G. Blakeslee was elected Chairman; E. B. Hageman and J. H. Douglass, Supervisors; C. F. Christnot, Clerk; H. G. Howard, Treasurer; H. A. Sturgess, Assessor; David Beery, H. A. Sturgess and Calvin Gardner, Justices.

The first school district was organized while the town was a part of Marston, in 1851. A schoolhouse was commenced that year, situated on the north side of Section 33, near the Ironton and Lavallo road. Owing to a lack of harmony among the people, work was suspended on

it. It was finally completed in February, 1853. This is said to have been the first school in the town of Marston, of which the present town of Lavallo then formed a part. When the school-house was completed, W. S. Hubbell was Clerk, William All, Treasurer, and Samuel Hoskins, Director. The first teacher was William H. Brown.

The first religious meetings were held at the house of the Rev. Mr. Hamlin—also a Sabbath school, with Mr. Hamlin as Superintendent—in the summer of 1851. Mr. Hamlin was a Free-Will Baptist minister.

Village.—The early settlers in the vicinity of what is now the village of Lavallo were J. F. Hamlin, Solon Rushmore, A. H. Brownell, Elisha Potter, Ezra Hagaman, Sebastian Karstetter and M. A. Matthews. Mr. Hamlin made a claim of the land upon which the village is situated, and commenced the improvement of the water-power in the year 1849. He built a temporary board shanty, in which to live, on the south side of the Baraboo, opposite the point he decided upon as the most feasible one for the construction of a dam and mill. He was soon afterward joined by Solon Rushmore, who took an interest in the enterprise. The year of 1849 was spent in making a dam and building the frame work of a mill, and, in the spring of 1850, the machinery was put in. The mill irons were manufactured in Baraboo by Sanford (J. F.) & Becket, who were then carrying on a foundry at the county seat, the former being engaged in the mercantile business also. Mr. Sanford settled in Baraboo in 1848, and owned the first stock of goods ever taken to Reedsburg for general sale. The saw-mill was put into operation in the summer of 1850, the first lumber turned out being used, it is believed, in the framework of a more substantial dwelling for Mr. Hamlin. It is still standing as a part of the residence of Mr. Hummberg.

In 1864, the mill property passed to the hands of J. F. Sanford, who removed to Lavallo and took immediate charge of it. A flour-barrel factory was soon established in connection with the saw-mill. Both institutions were carried on successfully for a few years. The manufacture of broom-handles also became a part of the enterprise. In 1869, Mr. Sanford turned his attention to the building of a grist-mill, to be propelled by the same water-power employed in running the saw-mill, barrel factory, etc. A large three-story building was erected just below the dam, and, the necessary machinery being procured, the citizens of Lavallo were soon enabled to use home-made flour. The grist-mill is now the property of Lyman Beery and Theodore Yager. It has three run of stones, which are employed principally on custom work.

In 1874, the old machinery in the saw-mill was taken out and the establishment fitted up for the manufacture of staves, by Stafford & Co., of Reedsburg, who had rented the building and a certain portion of the water-power for a term of three years. In 1876, Messrs. Keith & Paddock, who also own and conduct the Reedsburg stave-mill, obtained control of the concern. In the fall of the same year, a building was erected a short distance above the dam. In it were placed a steam boiler and engine and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of staves. Work was commenced and carried on until the 15th of June, 1878, when the establishment was destroyed by fire, at an estimated loss of \$1,200. Immediate preparations were made for occupying the old saw-mill building, and, in due course of time the buzz of busy saws again echoed in the quiet precincts of Lavallo. The capacity of this mill is about 500 staves an hour. In 1879, the combined product of Messrs. Keith & Paddock's Lavallo and Reedsburg Mills was 1,500,000 staves. A. E. Miller is Superintendent of both establishments. The surrounding country, being heavily wooded with oak and basswood, furnishes an inexhaustible supply of material, and affords profitable employment to large numbers of industrious citizens. The manufacturers find a ready market for their work in the leading cities of the West, the major part of it being shipped to Chicago, where it is made into pork and flour barrels.

In 1874, the Northwestern Hoop-Pole Company, of Chicago, put up a steam mill in the eastern part of Lavallo, in which machinery for the manufacture of hoop-poles and dressing of staves was placed. The business has been conducted with varied success up to the present time.

In 1878, F. Ricken set up a carding machine in the upper part of the stave-mill, where he does local carding on a small scale.

So much for the manufacturing interests of Lavallo. The early growth of the place was necessarily slow, situated as it was in a dense wilderness, scarcely accessible to ordinary road wagons. But the pioneer's first pathway is always rough, and he is thankful if he can but discern the outlines of even an Indian trail. New-comers gradually found their way into these hills and valleys, which were soon settled upon and cultivated. A school was established in the fall of 1855. It was held in a little shanty just north of the present residence of B. G. Paddock. There are no records of this school prior to 1865. In 1859, the district built a more spacious schoolhouse, which was occupied until 1875, when the present very creditable temple of learning was constructed, at a cost of \$1,800, the old schoolhouse being converted into a town hall. At the end of the school year of 1879, there were 127 pupils in the district over four and under twenty years of age who had attended school. There are two departments, Marion Groat and Charlotte Beauchat presiding over them as Principal and Assistant respectively.

A post office was established in the spring of 1856, with S. P. Barney as Postmaster. It was what was then commonly known as a special office, the mail being carried from Reedsburg by the citizens, who at first were in the habit of having a meeting and "drawing cuts" to decide who should carry the mail for the next two weeks. W. H. Young is said to have been the first victim of the "cut system." Finally a subscription was taken up and a regular mail carrier employed. This continued until the railroad reached the place in 1872. Mr. Barney held the office until 1864. It then became what Mr. Barney aptly terms a "a political office," requiring the special attention of an individual with strong party leanings and more or less political influence. William P. Cobb was selected to supplant Mr. Barney, but he lived only a few months, and upon his death J. F. Sanford, one of Mr. Cobb's sureties, was appointed. Mr. Sanford held it ten years, and resigned in favor of William R. Croft, who, in the spring of 1876, withdrew in favor Mr. B. G. Paddock, more commonly known as "Ben," who is the present incumbent.

While the people of Lavallo are all law-abiding Christians, their religious enthusiasm has never led them to erect extravagant temples. Methodist meetings were held in the place as early as 1856, soon after the construction of the "shanty schoolhouse." Stated services have been of frequent occurrence since. The Adventists, existing in very limited numbers until recently, have also held meetings. Sanford's Hall, Field's Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall have been used by both denominations. In 1878, the Adventists built a neat church edifice. Among the subscribers to the fund were Elder Groat, of Ironton; J. Abbott Douglass, Robert White, W. H. Field, B. C. Douglass and J. N. Nye. Elders Graves and Hitchcock have supplied the pulpit.

In December, 1875, a lodge of Odd Fellows—Lavallo Lodge, No. 244—was chartered, with H. A. Sturges, H. P. Apker, Wenz Muhlbauer, Asa Gale, R. W. Clarke and Frank P. Sanford as charter members. The P. G.'s in the lodge are Messrs. Sanford, Apker, Muhlbauer, Sturges, Gale, A. Pound, F. Myer and B. Douglass. There are about thirty members.

The temperance cause has received considerable encouragement in Lavallo. Probably the most effective organization of this character in its history was accomplished in August, 1871, when a Good Templar's Lodge was instituted. The charter members were Mary, Fannie, Parker Apker, W. Bied, A. Clement, H. W. Douglass, J. A. Douglass, Henry Eger, Graham, Annie Head, Seth Kingsley, W. Marden, H. Paddock, Dell Sanborn, Charles Milo Seeley, Mrs. A. Pound and Robert Wilkie. H. W. Douglass was the first W. present is Herbert Paddock. The lodge is in good working condition.

Before the railroad reached Lavallo the traveling public were accommodated at Reedsburg. Upon the completion of the railroad in 1872, J. F. Sanford enlarged and converted it into a hotel. W. N. Carver is the present lessee of the Sanfor

The town of Lavallo was formerly a part of the town of Marston, in the territory of what is now the towns of Woodland, Washington and were set off as separate towns, leaving what are now Ironton and Lavallo. A petition was sent to the Board of Supervisors, praying for the incorporation of Lavallo, but the prayer was not granted. The

petitioned to be set off as a separate town. To this, the citizens of the north end, for some reason best known to themselves, demurred, but the Ironton people succeeded in carrying through the project, and the town of Ironton was the result. This naturally left the records of all the territory in question in possession of the town of Marston (now Lavallo), and it was considered a pretty good joke when the town of Ironton found itself compelled to make a transcript of them at its own expense. Marston soon after became, as it is now, the town of Lavallo, and every one was happy.

The village of Lavallo now contains three general stores, one hardware, one drug, and one hardware and grocery store; one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one livery-stable, one shoe shop, one millinery store, one saloon, one stove-mill, one hoop-pole factory, one grist-mill, one carding-mill, one graded school, one church, one Odd Fellows' Lodge, one Good Templars' Lodge, and has one doctor.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

This town is situated in the western tier of towns in Sauk County, and twelve miles south of the north line of the county. The territory included within the limits of the town was originally a part of the town of Eagle, subsequently was organized as the town of Marston, in connection with the townships now known as Ironton and Lavallo, and, on the 1st of April, 1856, the town of Washington was organized. The town boundaries included the present territory, Town 14 north, Range 3 east, together with the two tiers of sections lying directly on the north, being a part of Town 12 north, Range 3 east, making the town eight miles north and south, and six miles east and west, in extent. The first election was held in the schoolhouse, on Section 15, April 1, 1856. The inspectors of election were H. W. Reeve and Nelson Wheeler. The whole number of votes cast was seventy-five. The officers elected were D. H. Boland, Chairman; Arva Frost, Joshua Holmes, Supervisors; E. S. Drake, Clerk; H. W. Reeve, Superintendent of Schools; G. W. Gray, Treasurer; Ira Jones, Assessor; Nelson Wheeler, Thomas J. Gray, Justices of the Peace; G. V. Ostrander, Thomas DeVoe, Samuel Drake, Constables.

Subsequently, the two tiers of sections from Town 12, Range 3, were cut off and annexed to the Town of Ironton, leaving the town in its present form, that of a Government township of thirty-six sections.

The surface features are generally of an uneven character. One wide ridge extends north and south, through the western part of the town, on a line north from Sections 32 and 33, swinging slightly to the west on Sections 6 and 7. This ridge varies in width, being from two to three miles wide. Originally, it was heavily timbered, but at this time it contains many well cultivated farms. Another wide ridge extends eastward from Sections 29 and 32 to the east line of the town, widening out on Sections 26 and 25. The main ridges form the division between the head-waters of several streams. From these ridges extend lateral ridges or spurs, generally at right angles. Quite an extensive and rich valley sets in near the northeastern corner of the town, and extends in a southwesterly direction to Section 21. On the uplands, the soil is a heavy clay loam, and in the valleys a rich black loam, well adapted, in both localities, to the raising of grain, and to the growth of timber at this latitude. Tame grasses grow luxuriantly on both uplands and valleys. The town was originally heavily timbered. The exceptions were portions of the valley mentioned above. A second growth of timber now covers the greater part of the town, and the only places as are not under cultivation. The timber throughout the town is of a good quality, and of large and clear. Trees two feet in diameter and clear of limbs are common. Stave bolts and wagon lumber form quite an important part of the timber of the town. The varieties of timber consist of oak, in its several varieties, ash, hickory, basswood, elm, hard and soft maple, butternut, and several varieties of oak constitute a large proportion of the

with water by its numerous creeks and springs. In the winter months, the water is very cold. Their number exceeds

several hundred. These springs form clear brooks of never-failing water, which are a great convenience to the farmers for the watering of stock. Windmills are almost unknown. On the highest ridges, good water is obtained at an average depth of seventy-five feet. Narrows Creek and its tributaries flow through the northeastern part of the town, and tributaries of Honey Creek through the southeastern, of Bear Creek through the southwestern, and of Willow Creek through the northwestern part. Speckled trout were once quite plenty in the latter streams in early days. At this time, they are not found in numbers great enough to satisfy the lovers of the rod and line.

The rock is composed of lime, flint and sandstone. One large limekiln is in successful operation on Frederic Rowe's farm, on Section 6, and another has been recently started by G. L. Sebring, on Section 2.

There are two post offices in the town. The Sandusky Post Office was established in the fall of 1855. The first Postmaster was William Dano, and the present is H. W. Reeve. The office is situated at the northwestern corner of Section 33. For the past fifteen years, the office has had four mails a week. Arrangements have been perfected by which it is expected soon to have a daily mail. The second office was established February, 22, 1880. It is called Tuckerville, and is situated on the north side of Section 14. John T. Pollock is Postmaster. Mails arrive and depart on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

There are ten school buildings in the town; all frame but one, which is of logs. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 2, in 1854. School was taught by Miss Jane Wheeler. R. O. Myers was Clerk of the district, and Nelson Wheeler, Director.

The first store was opened and kept by William Dano and J. Holmes, at Sandusky, in the spring of 1855; the second by Robert Hawke, and the third by H. W. Reeve, opened in the spring of 1861. Mr. Reeve is still in business at this writing (1880). Another is kept by Fred Zweig, also at Sandusky. The two latter are all that are in operation at this time.

There are four churches in the town. The first was built by the Sandusky Society of the Evangelical Association of North America. The building was erected on land donated by Mr. C. J. H. Erfmeyer, on Section 27, in October, 1864. Cost of building, \$400. The society was organized at a meeting held at the house of Charles Schluter, June 5, 1862. Trustees were elected—Frederic Schoephoister for one year, Henry Ties for two years and Charles Schluter for three years. C. J. H. Erfmeyer was Chairman of the meeting, and the Rev. Joseph Harlacher, Secretary. Mr. Erfmeyer donated one acre of land in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27 for church and cemetery; in consideration of which, he was voted lots free for a family burying-ground. Rev. Joseph Harlacher was the first Pastor. Among the first members were Charles Schluter, Fred Schoephoister, Henry Ties, Chris Schluter, C. J. H. Erfmeyer, John Schoephoister, Christian Uphoff, Ernest Biernhiet and Chris Gieseke. The present membership is about forty families. The present Pastor is the Rev. ———.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated on the north side of Section 26. This society was organized about 1864. The first regular Pastor was the Rev. A. Susner. Six years previous to this, meetings were held in private houses by various traveling ministers. The first meeting was held in the log cabin of Mr. Charles Brandt, in 1858; the old house still stands. Among the first members were Charles Brandt, Frederic Brandt, Henry Brandt, John Wise, Chris Krueger and Mr. Westedt. The church was built in October, 1871, at a cost of about \$400. The membership was thirty-one families; Trustees, Charles Muchow, Aug Krueger and William Krueger; Pastor, Rev. M. Claus.

The society known as the United Brethren was organized about 1868, and meetings were held in private houses. The first Pastor was the Rev. George Hickey. In 1876, a very neat and roomy church was built at a point known as Tuckerville, on the north side of Section 14, and dedicated the last Sunday of June, 1877. The Pastor at that time was the Rev. James Aldrich. The cost of the building was about \$1,100. Among those who contributed toward the building of the church may be mentioned John Shoup, Nelson Blood, William Blackburn, Levi Purdy and Philip Apple; Adam Tucker donated the site. The present Pastor is Rev. J. Good. The first Baptist services were held in the schoolhouse on Section 27, about 1869,

Mr. John Seamans officiating. About 1872, the society was organized, the first regular Pastor being Rev. Harvey Bacon. In 1875, a building was bought, situated on Section 34, that is used as a church. The present membership is fourteen, and Mr. A. L. Prouty is Pastor.

The Methodists have no church building within the limits of the town of Washington. They are connected with the Ironton Church, a history of which is given in that of the town of Ironton. The first Methodist services held in the town of Washington were conducted at the schoolhouse on Section 2, in the summer of 1855. Preaching was by the Rev. Mr. Hall. The church at Ironton was built in 1863, and the present Pastor is Elder George Tyake.

Forest Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., was instituted about 1863, J. G. Blakeslee, D. D. G. M., of Ironton, doing the work. The lodge was instituted in Reeve's Hall, Sandusky. D. B. Marsh was elected N. G., and H. W. Reeve, R. S. The lodge had a membership of thirty-five. About 1873, the charter was surrendered by consent of the members.

The Good Templars had an organization in this town in 1867. Meetings were held in the Sandusky schoolhouse at first, and subsequently in Reeve's Hall. The lodge was organized by Miss Emery (State Lecturer). It only existed about three years.

There are several steam saw-mills, one water-power grist and flouring mill and one cheese factory in the town. In addition to these should be mentioned several cooper-shops and a few blacksmith-shops. Mr. William Schoephoister is rebuilding his steam saw-mill on Section 22. Its capacity will be 6,000 feet per day. Hardwood is the principal timber in use; much of it is worked up into wagon material; shipping-point, Reedsburg. E. & H. Staples have a steam saw-mill in operation on Section 33. Another is run by Charles Nebel on Section 31. John Williams has a new grist and flouring mill on Section 14, run by water-power; capacity, 100 bushels per day. A cheese factory is in operation at Tuckerville; run by Edwin Booker, lessee; capacity, 400 pounds per day. A cooper-shop at Sandusky is owned and run by Thomas Lyndon, and doing a good business. Several others are operated in different parts of the town by various parties.

The first white settler in the original town of Washington was Washington Gray. He built his log cabin on Section 35, Town 12, Range 3, in the spring of 1850. He was followed in November of the same year by R. O. Myers, who located on Section 3, Town 11, Range 3. As that portion of Town 12 on which Gray settled was subsequently set off and attached to Ironton, Mr. Myers is left the first settler in the town of Washington, in its present form. The next settler after Mr. Myers was Seyver Selden, who located on Section 2, Town 11, Range 3, where he still resides. Nelson and John Wheeler followed, settling on Section 35, Town 12, Range 3. From 1852 to 1856, the town settled very rapidly. Among those who came in about this time may be mentioned Clark Miller and family, 1852; Campbell Miller, 1852; Lewis Lumery, 1852; E. S. Drake, 1853; D. H. Boland, Doc and Edward Davison, Z. Staples, the Strouds, William Dano, J. Holmes, H. W. Reeve, Gilbert Wheeler, Jeremiah & C. R. Buel, Addison Hale, A. C. Harris, Philip and George Apple, Samuel Thompson, Timothy Chapman. The first German settler was Charles Schluter, coming in 1856.

The raising of log houses was the order of the day. In fact, it became quite a tax on the time of the first settlers. Some weeks they were away from home at raisings five days out of the seven; but, as they were glad to get neighbors, the service was rendered cheerfully. Mr. Myers says the first time he saw an assessor was when a gentleman came up from Sauk City, assessing the town of Reedsburg. He was warned out to do road work on a slough five miles from his home, by the Pathmaster of his road district, and who was living at Cazenovia, eight miles distant.

The first frame house in the town was built by Gilbert Wheeler on Section 14.

The first mill was built by William Cobb and H. W. Reeve, a steam saw-mill, situated near Sandusky, on Section 32; sawing commenced January 1, 1857.

The first grist-mill was built in 1879, on Section 14, by John Williams (water-power).

The first post office established was the Sandusky office; William Dano, Postmaster, appointed in the fall of 1855.

The first schoolhouse was built on Section 2, in 1854; Miss Jane Wheeler was the first teacher. Previous to this, in 1853, Miss Laura Tucker had taught school in a private house.

The first church was built on Section 27, and dedicated October 2, 1864, by the Sandusky Society of the Evangelical Association of North America; Joseph Harlach, Pastor.

The first religious meetings are believed to have been held by the Methodists, in the fall of 1854, in the schoolhouse on Section 2; Rev. Mr. Hall officiating. Rumors of meetings held in private houses, prior to this date, may have some foundation, but nothing positive is known.

The first death of a white person is believed to have been that of a young boy named Willie Beman, which occurred in the fall of 1853.

A daughter of Mr. Aden Tucker died in August, 1854, and a daughter of Samuel Welch September 11, 1854.

The early marriages were Isaac Frost, to Mary Wheeler, in the spring of 1855; L. Ackerman, to Jane Wheeler.

The first white child born in the town was of the family of Washington and Frances Gray, born in 1852.

In the spring of 1865, indications of carbon oil were found on the surface of a spring, on the farm of J. C. Piper, Section 36, Washington. Two companies were at once organized, with a view of developing the oil business in this town. Each of them leased about a thousand acres of land in the vicinity of the discovery. One was composed mostly of parties from Sauk City; the other from citizens of the town and other parts of the county. The Sauk City Oil Company procured an engine and boiler and drilling apparatus; an expert was employed, and the drilling commenced. Excitement ran high. Fabulous prices were asked for land in the vicinity. Parties by the name of Long & Perkins built a hotel near the proposed well.

The drilling progressed to the depth of 138 feet, when the drill was lost. Shortly afterward the work was abandoned. The excitement abated, and the citizens of Washington awoke from their dreams of sudden prosperity to the fact that they were only an agricultural people.

On a Saturday evening, shortly after the New Ulm massacre of Minnesota, when the people living on the frontier were excusably nervous on the subject of Indians, a Mrs. Stambaugh, living a mile and a half northwest of Sandusky, seeing, as she supposed, a party of Indians pass through the woods near her place, took her little ones and fled to Mr. Hart's, one of her nearest neighbors, and sought protection. On hearing her story, the news soon spread, and, by common consent, the neighboring settlers gathered with their wives and children at the Hart place, taking with them only such weapons and household goods as they could conveniently carry. Here they made a stand, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Fort Hart was soon in order to resist an attack. Windows and doors were barricaded; weapons, from a rifle to a pitchfork, put in order. A young man living further south, and who happened to be at Hart's, mounted his horse and made a bold push for home. On the way, he spread the alarm without stopping to enter into particulars. As he passed Mr. Reeve's place, on a dead run, he made out to shout, "*Oh, Harveey, the Indians are coming; the woods are full of them,*" and passed on like the wind. This very naturally excited Mr. Reeve's fears. And he prepared to put his cabin on a war footing. Bullets were run; the rifle loaded; corn knives and scythes placed at hand. Barricades were erected, and things began to look as though no small band of Indians would have any business with that ranche. About this time, neighbor Joseph Powell put in an appearance at the Reeve fortress. He and Mr. Reeve determined to reconnoiter Fort Hart. At great risk of being shot for redskins, they made out to gain admission to this formidable place. Here they found about thirty men, women and children crowded into one small room, the floor covered with bedding and such household goods as the refugees in their flight had brought with them; women and children, pale and trembling; men evidently nervous, yet pretending to be cool. All sorts of weapons had been pressed into the service, from a flint-lock rifle to a brush scythe. It was certain that no scalps would be taken here without a desperate struggle. One old man with considerable bravado opened the door and called out—"Come on, ye blood-thirsty savages," but shut it very hastily for fear of being taken at his word.

Capt. Reeve and the veteran Powell watching an opportunity when no painted warriors were in sight stole quietly back to the protection of their families. Greatly to Mr. Powell's alarm, he found his home deserted. It was plain the wife and little ones were prisoners in the hands of the merciless savages. In fear and trembling he made a closer search of the premises, expecting every moment to stumble upon the murdered remains of some of his dear ones. Finally, a faint voice from the log barn-loft reached him. Greatly to his relief he found them all safely hidden away under the hay. Mr. Reeve, in order to allay the fears of his family, pretended to doubt the actual presence of any Indians and went to bed, *but not to sleep*. His wife, not satisfied with this arrangement, spent the long night in anxious watching. She was very positive that, if they were permitted to live till another day, they should go back to Ohio at once. The long night passed without an unusual sound. The clear light of day brought with it confidence and hope. The garrison at Fort Hart ventured on an investigation. It was then discovered that Mrs. Stambaugh's ferocious Indians were only three innocent neighboring hunters, who, in passing her place in the dusk, by their bronzed faces and buckskin suits, had caused her to mistake them for Indians. Thus ended the great Indian scare of Sandusky.

When the settlement was young, one summer evening, as one of Sandusky's fair mothers was wending her way home from a neighbor's, accompanied by her son, a hopeful of perhaps fifteen years, they suddenly discovered a large black animal approaching them. Black bears were quite common in those early days, and, recognizing Bruin at once, they took to their heels for safety, the animal lumbering along behind them. The mother, finding that she was likely to be left behind by her stalwart son, seized him by the coat-tails, to help herself to escape from the savage brute in pursuit. Imagine her feelings when the boy tried to shake her off, very coolly observing, "*What is the use of us both being eat up?*" but the mother wouldn't let go, and together they reached their gate, only a few steps in advance of—not a great hungry bear, but of a pet black calf.

The people of Washington, like their neighbors in other towns of Sauk County, date many of their financial troubles back to the hop crash of 1868. For a few years previous to that year, the growing of hops had been very remunerative. The yield was so good and prices so fair, that very large profits were realized. Men could count their money by thousands who had only had hundreds before. It got so that a man who was known to have a hop-yard was counted financially solid, no matter how small the yard. An extravagant credit was given the hop-grower, which in many cases was injudiciously used. The clearing of land and general farming were neglected; many spent their large profits lavishly and went deeply in debt on the strength of their expectations. Suddenly the collapse came, as it always does, sooner or later, in such cases. Good crops in other hop-growing districts, and a general increased production throughout the country, caused prices to tumble. The crop of 1868 was picked on the expensive prices of previous years, and, when the hops should have been marketed, they were so low that many held on, hoping for a raise. This was going from bad to worse, as the prices still declined; ruin followed; mortgages and executions were uncomfortably common. Many have never recovered from the effects of the disasters of that time. The planter did not suffer alone; all classes, merchants and mechanics, were crippled alike. To redeem their fortunes, people turned their attention again to legitimate farming. Lands were cleared, staple products cultivated, more attention given to stock and dairying, and to-day, Washington is prosperous, and safer by far than she was in the palmy days of hop-growing.

TOWN OF WINFIELD

is formed of Township No. 13 north, Range 4 east, and contains thirty-six sections. It is situated on the north line of Sauk County, the third town west from the Wisconsin River. The territory comprising this town was first organized as a part of the town of Baraboo, and was organized as the town of Winfield in November, 1852. The first Chairman of the Town Board was Ezra Gregory; Clerk, Hiram Pesson.

The surface of the town is formed of ridges and valleys, with stretches of table-land on the bluff; soil, black and sandy loam in the valleys; and uplands, clay loam. Water is abundant and of good quality. Good springs are numerous. Twin Creeks and tributaries flow from the northern part of the town to the southwest, emptying into the Baraboo on Section 31. The head-waters of other streams form in this town. The rock is principally sandstone.

Many picturesque masses of Rock, forming bluffs of considerable height, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The town contains many well-improved farms, tasty residences and good outbuildings. The population in the west and northeastern parts of the town is mostly Irish. In the southeastern and central, mostly English and American.

There are seven school buildings generally good structures. On the northeast corner of Section 21 is a fine Catholic Church, situated on a tract of four acres given by Mr. Martin Conway for church purposes, being the only church in the town. People of other denominations either hold services in the schoolhouses, or go to Reedsburg, which is not far distant.

The Catholic society was formed in 1867. The Trustees were Patrick Dailey, Patrick Whitty and Martin Conway. A wooden church edifice was built in the fall of 1868, at a cost of over \$2,000. The Rev. John Conroy was the first priest. He was succeeded by the Rev. B. De Goy, and he by Rev. C. Van Droste, who is in charge at this time. The membership numbers about seventy families, representing the towns of Winfield, Lavalley and Seven Mile Creek. Service is held in the church every alternate Sunday.

This town has the credit of being the first in which hops were grown in Sauk County. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Jesse Cottington (one of the pioneers of Winfield, of whom a biographical sketch is given elsewhere in this work) ordered a lot of hop roots from the yards of C. D. Palmer, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he had been for several years overseer. The roots were shipped to Milwaukee by boat, and brought from Milwaukee by wagon to Reedsburg. Mr. Amos Cottington brought them to his father's in Winfield, Section 26, in a home-made wagon, composed of a dry-goods box, supported on running gear, the wheels of which were formed of sections sawed from the end of a log. Mr. C. planted about an acre of hops from these roots, but, from being so long on the way, many of them had become damaged, and failed to grow. He built a hop-kiln of logs, size 12x24 feet, without windows or stove. By burning a pit of charcoal, he procured fuel with which he could dry his hops. The charcoal was burned on the ground floor, in such a manner as to produce the desired effect. As he had no press, the hops of the first picking were stamped by foot into a sack, the first crop yielding only 150 pounds. This sack of hops was marketed in Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis. The transportation is worthy of mention. A friend, Mrs. Van Camp, was going to Columbus on a visit; her conveyance, one horse and wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Cottington, with the sack of hops, accompanied her. After various mishaps, capsize and breakdowns, the party reached Columbus, where the hops were sold for 30 cents per pound. So the receipts of the first Sauk Co. hop crop were \$45 in gold. In the spring of the year following his first planting, Mr. Cottington, at the request of Harvey Canfield, of Baraboo, sent for some roots for him, and in the same box had some sent for himself to complete his yard. His second crop amounted to 2,000 pounds. These were sold at Madison for 25 cents per pound. Mr. Cottington supplied roots to his neighbors and neighboring towns, and thus was inaugurated a business that, in a few years, caused almost a revolution in the agricultural interests of the county. It was a rival in a small way to the gold excitement of California. During the year 1867, the receipts for hops in this county reached \$2,000,000. In the year (1867), Mr. Cottington's crop sold for \$8,000. He became a dealer in hops, and handled that year about \$200,000 worth.

It is not positively known who was the first actual white settler in Winfield. It is reported that a man by the name of Bowen made a claim in the southeastern part of town in the year 1848, and built a shanty. Mr. Alexander Locke claims to have built the first shanty in the town. He came to Town 13, Range 4, now Winfield, in April, 1849, and built a shanty, 12x12 feet, on the southeast quarter of Section 34, he having taken that tract in 1848, by land warrant. Mr. Leonard and George Huffnail built a shanty together, to the north of Mr. Locke, and

the same spring that he built his shanty. Mr. S. J. Seymour, of Dellona, says, in regard to the early settlement of Winfield, that he was on Section 24, of this town, on the 13th day of June, 1849, looking land; that he found Mr. William Andrews with his two sons and his son-in-law, named Mills, eating their dinners by a log fire, on the tract of land now owned by Mr. Silas Fish. The party had come up from Baraboo, with D. K. Noyes, the day before, who had shown them the land. They had not, as yet, built even a shanty. They shortly after did build one on this tract. And in the fall of that year, Mr. Seymour helped them raise a log house, in which Mr. Andrews made his home.

Mr. Seymour further says, that, about the first of June of the same year, he found some land newly broken on the northwest quarter of Section 36, on the tract of land now owned by Mr. Powell; that he was informed that the improvement was made by a man named Duncan. He was not aware of any other improved claim in the town at this time. He afterward helped Mr. Duncan raise his house, but cannot remember whether it was prior to raising the Andrews' house or not. He also states that Mr. Mills commenced a log shanty on the place now owned by Mr. Carlisle, and that after cutting a few logs, Mr. Mills met with a serious accident, cutting one of his legs badly. This caused him to leave his claim and go East, to his home. Mr. John Carlisle came in 1849, and bought this tract, whether from the original claimant or not does not appear.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned John Pelton and his sons, who came in 1850; Lachlan and Joseph McIntosh came in April, 1851; Robert Greenwood and sons, in 1851; Edward Hemingway in 1851; George F. Lawson, in the spring of 1851; Samuel Montross, in 1852; Jesse and Amos Cottington, February, 1852; Thomas Senogles, July, 1852; Peter Golden, in 1850; John Flynn, in 1850.

The first schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1852, and was situated on the northeast quarter of Section 34, near the road, and just south of where Mr. Ransom's house now stands; this was District No. 1. Mr. Jesse Cottington remembers helping to build the schoolhouse, for his assessment for the payment of glass, sash, etc., was \$1, and, not having that amount of money by him, he walked to Lyons and borrowed it of a member of his family. The first teacher was Miss Esther Smith, now Mrs. Jonathan Nye. Previous to this, a school was kept, for a short time, in Mr. A. Locke's house, by a Miss Cole.

District No. 2 was organized October 7, 1852, with William Andrews, Clerk; T. C. Safford, Director; Thomas Senogles, Treasurer. The schoolhouse was built that fall, and school commenced in December, with Miss C. D. Hastings, teacher. Her contract provided for twelve weeks' school, at \$2 per week. The schoolhouse was built on the northeast quarter of Section 24. The new house was built in the summer of 1875, on the northeast quarter of the same section.

Religious services were first held in Mr. A. Locke's house, next in William Andrews'. The Catholic Church was built in 1868, being the only church building in the town.

The first white child born in this town was Harriet Locke, daughter of Mr. A. Locke (so says Mr. Locke). The first death was that of a Mr. Barber, who died about 1851. Mr. Leonard also died at an early day. Mr. James Cottington, who came to the town in 1850, died February 11, 1855.

Among the notable features of the town, may be mentioned the large apple tree in the orchard of Mr. C. R. Kelley. The variety is the Pennsylvania Red Stripe; age, twenty-eight years; circumference, six feet ten inches near the ground; area covered by the top, forty-six feet east and west, and forty-eight feet north and south. The tree is healthy, and the fruit large and fine. It bore twenty-six bushels of apples last year. Mr. Kelley also has a curiosity in the shape of a native apple tree. The tree was discovered by Mr. Golden, who entered the land in 1850. It was then about fifteen years old. It was bearing a yellow, sweet apple, about the size of a Transcendent Crab. Mr. Kelley has cultivated it, and the fruit is much improved, being now as large as an average Golden Russet. The flavor is sweet and the color yellow.

The wood resembles the wild crab somewhat. The tree is now nearly ten inches in diameter. and has borne, this year, about eight bushels of fruit.

The question is, how came it there fifteen years in advance of civilization?

LOGANVILLE AND TOWN OF WESTFIELD.

This town is six miles square, Town 11, Range 4, and is situated six miles east of the west line of the county, and twelve miles south of the north line. The territory comprising it was originally a part of the township of Eagle, and was set off from the town of Reedsburg, to which it subsequently belonged, and was organized as Westfield in 1854. The first town officers were: J. K. Thompson, Chairman; Martin Davey and Henry Nippert, Supervisors; William Baird, Clerk; R. B. Balcom, Treasurer; Chancy P. Logan, Justice of the Peace; Lyman Twist, Assessor; N. H. Briggs, Superintendent of Schools; R. T. Root, Constable.

The town is composed of hills and valleys, ranging north and south in the central and western parts, and east and west in the eastern. The soil is clay loam on the uplands and a black loam in the valleys. Strong and fertile, even to the summit of ridges, tame grasses and all products common to this latitude are grown very successfully.

The rock is composed of lime and sand stone. In the western part of the town several lime-kilns are in successful operation.

The timber is abundant, and principally of the different varieties of oak (white, red and black). Maple, hickory, basswood and elm are found in considerable quantities. There are no large marshes.

The town is watered by Narrows Creek and its tributaries. A great number of natural flowing springs are found. Good well water is obtained at an average depth of forty feet. The advantages of water, while both valleys and uplands are so productive of grass, makes the growing of stock very profitable.

Fully three-fourths of the inhabitants are German; the balance is made up of Americans, Irish and English. The market towns are Ableman and Reedsburg.

A good water power is found at the village of Loganville, where Mr. Frank Dorn has a grist-mill in operation. Iron ore has been found in the town in quantities that promise to pay for working. Work has been commenced with a view to develop the mines.

There are many good hop-yards in cultivation in this town, and some of the old hop-growers are hopeful of striking it rich again some day. The experience with hops has been the same in this town as that already described in neighboring towns.

A German Lutheran Church was built in the spring of 1865, on the north side of Section 15. It is a frame structure; Rev. A. Rohrlack is Pastor. Among the first members should be named Henry Licht, Henry Giffert, Sr., Henry Giffert, Jr., Fred Tilker, Fred Horstmann, Henry Luhrsén, Nicholas Hasz, Nicholas Luhrsén, William Funte, Fred Gade, William Krueger, Christ Koenecke and Fred Darger. A. E. Winter is the present Pastor.

The German Lutheran (Zion's) Church was organized in 1865. The same year the church was built at a cost of about \$2,300. It was built of stone, and is situated on the north side of Section 23. Rev. Christopher Kessler, Pastor. Among the early members were Caspar Luckensmeier, H. Schmidt, Fred Schulte, William Schulte, Carl Uphoff, H. Behn, Johan Hahn, Heinrich Schewe, H. Burmeister, H. Schroeder, H. Baumgarten, William Kopf, Peter Hasz and I. C. Luhrsén, and their families. The present membership number sixty families. There is a good school in connection with the church.

St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, Loganville, was organized in 1874; Mr. C. Kesler, Pastor. The church was built the same year at a cost of about \$1,500. Among the early members were Henry Niemann, John Williams, August Meyer, Christian Hasz, Nicholas Hasz, Fred Tilker, Henry Licht, Aug. Marquart, George Kruse, Aug. Schacker, Charles Behn, William Behn and Henry Jacobs. Present membership, about fifty families. George Worth is the present Pastor.

The first Methodist meetings were held in what is called the Bacon Schoolhouse, about 1853, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, the circuit preacher. The first organization was in the Loganville Schoolhouse, about a year later, Rev. Mr. Bean presiding. Among the early members were Daniel Gulliford and wife, David Wise and wife, Samuel Bliven and wife, and Mrs. Sarah Newell. In 1876, a log church was built on Section 28.

The German Methodists built their first church in 1859. The building was made of logs, and was used till 1877, when the present church was built, at a cost of \$1,800. This is a fine, brick-veneered building. The first Pastor was the Rev. Adam Salzer: present Pastor, Rev. William C. Krueckmann. Among the active members are Henry Faller, John Werron, Philip Grubb, George Moag, Peter Stackhouse, N. Haefer, and Chris. Moag.

The Presbyterians organized a society in 1855. Rev. Mr. S. Uhlfelder, Pastor.

The Baptists organized in 1855. The work was commenced by the Rev. D. B. Barker, and finished by the Rev. John Seamans, now of Lime Ridge.

R. Sprague is said to have been the first white settler in this town. He located here in 1850. He was followed by Horace Smith, in 1851. Martin Davey, Lyman Twist, John Mepham, John Selden and others came in 1852. The next three years brought large numbers of settlers. Among these we find Chancey P. Logan, Stephen N. Kinsley, William Palmer, R. B. Balcom and James Davis, all of Loganville. Daniel Gulliford came, in 1854, from Sumter, Sauk County, where he had been a resident since 1846. Among the early German settlers were John G. Schaum (1851), John Werron (1852), John Moag (1853), and H. W. Kopt (1854).

In February, 1854, Mr. Chancey P. Logan built a log cabin in the southeast corner of Section 8, on the site of the village of Loganville, near Narrows Creek. The old log house still stands, but has not been tenable for many years. This was the first improvement, and the origin of the village. Mr. R. B. Balcom joined Mr. Logan, and the two, with their families, lived together for several years. In the summer following, S. N. Kinsley, A. H. Bosworth, R. T. Root, Truman Parker, William Palmer and others located here. William Palmer erected the first frame house in the village in the summer of 1854. Mr. Kinsley afterward bought it and made it his home. Mr. Logan and Mr. Kinsley at once commenced work on a dam and saw-mill. By tapping the Narrows Creek across a narrow neck, a good head of water was obtained. The mill was completed and sawing commenced early the following spring. The old mill stood till about 1877.

In the spring of 1855, a post office was established, called Loganville. S. N. Kinsley was appointed Postmaster. The office was held in the first frame building mentioned above.

The first schoolhouse was built by Logan and Kinsley, at their private expense, on the present school site; but the district afterward bought it. S. N. Kinsley was the first teacher. When the present schoolhouse was built, in 1869, the old one was moved down street, and is now used by Adam Lenschner for a wagon-shop.

The first religious services were held in the log cabin of Logan in May, 1854, and were conducted by S. A. Dwinell, a Congregational minister of Reedsburg. Meetings were held about every alternate Sunday. The people were scarcely ever without a minister. In the pioneer days, ministers were far more plenty than churches. The Baptists organized a society in 1855. Rev. D. B. Barber and Rev. John Seamans were the leaders. The Presbyterians organized in 1859. The first Pastor was the Rev. S. Uhlfelder.

The first store was opened by A. D. Gibson, now deceased. The second store was opened by E. P. & E. H. Newell, in a building erected by Logan & Kinsley, who gave the rent free for one year to encourage the parties to locate with them. The first wagon-shop was kept by William H. Logan; the first blacksmith shop by A. Lennox and I. Richards. John Putnam was the first cabinet-maker. A grist-mill was built in the summer of 1861 by D. J. Mackay and William Palmer.

At the present, the village has a population of about 200. It has a good water-power, one grist-mill, owned and run by Mr. Frank Dorn. Two general stores, one kept by J. C. Luhsen,

the other by John Williams. Two hotels, one kept by Adam Leischer, and the other by George Raetzmann; one harness-shop, one wagon-shop and three blacksmith-shops. One of these is a new shop, kept by Henry Heitkamp. One shoe-shop; one wagon-shop, kept by Adam Leischer; one cooper-shop; and one milliner-shop, kept by Mrs. Adam Leischer. There are two physicians. Dr. E. G. Cristman has been in practice in Loganville about thirteen years, and is favorably known throughout the county.

Prairie Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 21, 1865, D. D. G. M. D. B. Marsh doing the work. W. W. Kester was elected N. G.; C. W. Kester, V. G.; N. Wheeler, R. S.; Thomas Allen, Treasurer. Samuel Forest and Samuel Aton were elected to membership and initiated January 24, 1866. The lodge opened under the name of Westfield Lodge, No. 108, the charter and seal having been obtained: C. M. Kester, N. G.; N. Wheeler, V. G.; George Stewart, R. S. April 3, 1872, the hall and contents, with the exception of the Secretary's books, were burned. The lodge re-organized September 28, 1872, E. G. Cristman, N. G. Present membership, twenty.

The Westfield Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was organized March 4, 1876—Henry Meyers, President; Nicholas Hasz, Secretary. The present officers, 1880, are: J. C. Luhrsens, President; Nicholas Hasz, Secretary; Henry Niemann, H. W. Kopf, William Behn, Assessors. The company does business in the towns of Westfield, Freedom, Excelsior, Reedsburg and Washington.

TOWN OF DELLONA.

The territory now included in the town of Dellona originally belonged to the town of Baraboo, which also embraced the territory composing the towns of Lavalley and Winfield and the north half of Ironton, Reedsburg and Excelsior. In November, 1850, the north half of Township 12, Range 5, and the whole of Township 13, Range 5, was set off from the town of Baraboo and called Dellona. In January, 1857, the town of Excelsior was organized from the town of Freedom and that portion of the town of Dellona, lying south of the line between Townships 12 and 13, making the boundaries of the town of Dellona the same as at present.

The first settlement upon the territory now included in this town was made by Patrick Hickey in the year 1845, when Sauk County belonged to Dane County, and had less than 300 inhabitants within its borders. Mr. Hickey was followed by Peter Haskin, Patrick Mulligan, James Slaven, John Timlin and S. J. Seymour.

In 1847 occurred the first birth in the town, that of Bridget Slaven, and the 14th of February, 1850, witnessed the tying of the first hymenial knot. Patrick Hickey was the happy bridegroom. Michael Hickey's is believed to have been the first death of a white person in the town. This sad event occurred on the 4th of June following the first marriage.

In 1851, a log schoolhouse was erected on Section 20, and a district school established, a Miss Wheeler being the first teacher. A post office had been established the year previous called Dellona. Samuel Northrup, one of the pioneers of the county, was the first Postmaster. A Roman Catholic Church was built in 1858, the pulpit being at first supplied by an itinerant clergyman.

The town of Dellona is largely devoted to agriculture. A cheese-factory was established in the town a few years ago, by J. L. Dwyer, and carried on about two years, when it ceased operations.

TOWN OF FREEDOM AND VILLAGE OF NORTH FREEDOM.

The present town of Freedom was originally embraced in the towns of Brooklyn, Eagle and Prairie du Sac. On the 11th of December, 1850, an alteration of the boundaries of the town of Brooklyn was authorized, the town of Eagle being wiped out and the town of Freedom created. A complete set of town officers seems to have been chosen April 3, 1849. The Supervisors were James Christ (Chairman), J. W. Henthorn and Reuben Ward: Town Clerk, L. B. Swallow; Assessor, George Randall; Treasurer, Hiram Hubbard; School Superintendent,

J. Hunter; Constables, R. N. Kingsley, W. Peck and J. W. Hentham; Justices of the Peace, N. E. Guile, S. B. Swallow and W. B. McEwen.

The first settlement made on any part of the territory now included in the town of Freedom was in 1846, by R. N. Kingsley, on Section 2. Samuel D. Slentz settled soon afterward, in the same year, on Section 7. The Rev. James Waddell entered the south half of the north-east quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12 on the 11th of February, 1847. William Sproul and George Nippert were the next settlers. Then followed the gradual occupation of all the available cultivatable lands in the town.

Mary Waddell was the first white child who first saw the light of day in the town of Freedom; she was born May 17, 1847. July 16, 1848, occurred the first death, that of Elizabeth Harrison. A district (No. 4) school was established in the winter of 1849-50, J. R. Guile being the first teacher. A private school had been taught previous to this, by a young lady whose name is not now recalled. The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. Hirschinger, in the fall of 1847, the Rev. James Waddell officiating. Nicholas Guile built a saw-mill on Seeley Creek at an early day, and in 1878, Gustavus Scharuke built a grist-mill on the same stream.

The year 1856 witnessed the building of the first house in what is now the village of North Freedom. John Hackett was the builder and owner. In 1867, Bloom & Kimball erected a saw-mill, which was soon afterward destroyed by fire. They now have two saw-mills. There are now in the village eight stores, including a drug store; three blacksmith-shops and a wagon and paint shop, and three churches. John Ladd opened the first store in 1871. A post office was also established this year, with J. M. Haines as Postmaster. The village of North Freedom was surveyed and platted by W. C. T. Newell in 1873.

In May, 1871, G. W. Bloom purchased a tract of 27 acres of land in Section 2, and in 1872 it was surveyed and platted and called the village of Bloom. The depot buildings of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company are located on Mr. Bloom's plat. There are also a store and several dwellings on the plat. The people of these villages are particularly proud of their temperance record, there not being a saloon in either of them. Two temperance organizations exist as follows:

Maple Hill Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of G. T., was instituted by John Rooney, on the 18th day of March, 1872, with twenty-four charter members. It has stood the test for over eight years, and much good has been accomplished. The following are the present officers: E. Maxham, W. C. T.; S. J. Maxham, W. V. T.; J. Q. Haines, W. R. S.; George Turnham, W. F. S., Allice Turnham, W. T., Charles Hanley, W. M., L. Lyon, W. Chap., Ella Lamport, W. I. G.; John Rooney, W. O. G.; John Rooney, L. D. The lodge numbers at the present time, thirty-two members in good standing.

Earnest Lodge, No. 482, I. O. G. T., was organized at the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the management of Miss Genie F. Nash, January 31, 1879. There were twenty-five charter members from that time to May 25, 1880, when there were eighteen initiated into the lodge. The officers for the quarter ending April 30, 1880, were: W. C. T., J. M. Blachley; W. V. T., Mary Trumble; W. Chap., Mr. Sedgwick; W. R. Sec., Tracy Ellas; W. F. Sec., E. N. Trumble; W. Treas., Cora E. Wood; W. M., Stacy Ellas; W. O. G., Day Means; W. I. G., Samuel Carpenter; P. W. C. T., G. W. Bloom; D. M., P. P. Wood; L. D., E. Rich; Trustees, G. W. Bloom, E. Rich and P. P. Wood; for the quarter ending July 31, 1880, W. C. T., J. M. Blachley; W. V., Mary Trumble; W. R. Sec., Wesley Hackett; W. F. Sec., E. N. Trumble; W. Chap., E. Rich; W. M., Charles Walrath; W. Treas., Cora Wood; W. Sent., George Gray; W. G., Rosa Rice; P. W. G. T., Brother Ellas. For the quarter ending October 31, 1879, the same officers as in the previous quarter. For the quarter ending January 31, 1880, W. C. T., Tracy Ellas; W. V., Mary Trumble; W. R. Sec., Wesley Hackett; W. Treas., Addie Ellas; W. F. Sec., E. N. Trumble; W. M., Fred Black; W. Senn, Day Means; W. G., Rosa Rice. For the quarter ending April 30, 1880: W. C. T., E. N. Trumble; W. V., Emma Brown; W. R. Sec., Wesley Hackett; W. Chap., Robert Smith; W. F. Sec., Rosa Ellas; W. Treas., Addie Ellas; W. M., George Hackett; W. Senn, E. Rich; W. G., Lydia

There are two churches in town, the Advents and Methodist, which have been in operation for a good many years. Twelve or thirteen years ago, they used to hold their meetings alternately in the schoolhouse of District No. 5; then they each wanted to hold protracted meetings, and finally a misunderstanding arose and the house was closed against the Methodists. The Methodists then went at it, and built what is known as the basswood shanty. This proved a very cold investment during the winter, for hardly any one's religious enthusiasm was strong enough to take them to that little church at Russell's Corners very often during cold weather. It is said that, the lumber being green when it was built, it shrank so that it was almost as open as a sieve. When the Methodists purchased the Templars' Hall (Section 5), James Halsted bought the basswood building.

The Advents also have a church on Section 17, so the schoolhouse is now free from denominational encroachments.

The first meeting of the Fairfield Lodge, No. 264, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, April 16, 1878. After the granting of the charter, the following officers were elected and installed: H. Porter, W. C.; Mrs. N. M. Herrick, W. V.; M. L. Dame, R. S.; William Kinney, Treas.; F. B. Thomas, F. S.; A. Norton, W. C.; J. Wrightmyre, W. M.; H. Bunker, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. F. B. Thomas, R. H. S.; Mrs. H. Porter, L. H. F.; Carrie Agers, A. S.; Anna Deval, D. M.; H. Bunker, L. D.; Lizzie Thayer, I. G.; Perry Porter, O. G. This lodge is the only secret society that has headquarters in this town. It is the successor to the old Lincoln Lodge that was started here many years ago. Owing to some difficulty between the members, it was broken up. Lincoln Lodge was, at one time, quite influential, and succeeded in building a hall to hold their meetings in. After the difficulty, however, the hall was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Society, and it now serves a very good purpose as a church or place to hold religious services.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND NOTES.

The first town meeting recorded was held at the schoolhouse, near Russell's Corners, pursuant to previous notice, on the 15th day of April, 1850, and the town organized into an independent precinct. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman of Town Board, Harvey Hurlbut; Side Supervisors, Benjamin Teel and John Inman; Town Clerk, T. M. Adams; Assessor, Benjamin Teel; Treasurer, John B. Russell; Superintendent of Schools, Jesse Bushnell; Justices of the Peace, Jesse Bushnell, Edwin Plummer, T. M. Adams and Ben Clark; Constables, Peter Parshall and John H. Bennett; Sealer of Weights and Measures, David B. Norton. The whole number of votes cast did not exceed thirty. At a special meeting, held the 14th day of May following, a vote was taken and carried to raise \$150, to pay the town expenses for the ensuing year. At the end of the first fiscal year, there was left a balance of \$70.79 uncollected taxes in favor of the town. At first, but \$100 was appropriated to defray the expenses of public schools. In 1852, at annual town meeting, April 6, the chief question of interest to the electors was the moving an appropriation of money to build a bridge over the Baraboo River. In response to motion made, \$50 was voted for this purpose. This included all charges to be made against the town. The bridge was built near Mr. Butterfield's, being the first public work of that kind that the town had engaged in. The town was divided into seven road districts at the first, which in the progress of time have increased slowly until there are now thirteen. During the first five years or more after the town had been organized, cattle and swine were allowed to roam on the commons, excepting uncastrated males. At the annual town meeting in 1855, there were forty-seven voters, there being an increase of seventeen in five years. At this meeting \$250 were voted for school purposes.

At the town meeting, April, 1858, voted to purchase a certain piece of land at Russell's Corners for a burying-ground, to pay for which the sum of \$12 was appropriated, and this is the only cemetery in town. In 1860, the town electors had increased to ninety-six, and the Superintendent's report shows \$218.74 used for educational purposes. During the year 1862, a fence was built around the graveyard. November 17, 1862, a special meeting was called for the purpose of raising money to pay the volunteers enlisted from this town, by L. H. Wells. After the

meeting was called to order, it was at first proposed to raise \$361; motion put, and lost. It was then moved that the above sum be raised by a tax on the next assessment roll. This motion, being agreeable to the voters, was approved. On the 1st day of December, 1863, pursuant to a call of twelve electors of the town, a special meeting was held for the purpose of raising more money to pay volunteers. At this meeting it was decided by vote to raise and pay \$200 each to six men, required to fill out a town quota of men demanded for the service. Again, on the 27th of February, 1864, a special meeting was held, and a vote taken to pay \$200 each to every volunteer from this town. On the 16th of August of the above year, another meeting was held pursuant to a special call, and a vote was taken to levy a tax to raise \$2,400 bounty for twelve volunteers. At this meeting, seventy-two votes were polled, fifty being for the tax, and twenty-two against it. Pursuant to call, another meeting was convened soon after the above, namely, in January, 1865, when \$2,400 more was appropriated to pay more men for going to the war.

July 29, 1865, another special meeting was called to raise money to pay for destroying a different foe, the enemies in this case being wildcats and wolves, which had become exceedingly troublesome. The bounty voted was \$10 for every wolf-skin, and \$5 for every wildcat or lynx-skin. This was eventually reduced to \$5 and \$3.

Amount of money used for education in town in 1865, was \$311. At the town meeting, on the 2d of April, 1878, the voters denounced the action of former Town Board, and declared they had been acting fraudulently and deceptively in collecting a larger amount of money than had been voted at the annual meeting. (For number of voters now in the town, consult census reports.)

The Franklin Mutual Farmers' Insurance Company was organized in the town of Franklin, January 6, 1877, and at first included only the towns of Franklin, Spring Green and Bear Creek. James Bandel was elected President at the time of organizing, and holds the position still; Richard H. Douglas, Secretary. The Directors were George G. Morgan, Richard H. Douglas, James Bandel, Edward Lester and James Ochsner. In 1879, the company embraced the towns of Ithaca, Buena Vista, Sylvan, Richland, Willow and Rockbridge, in Richland County.

The amount of property now insured by them is \$158,886; their losses thus far have amounted to only \$62, and no assessments have been made. The rate of survey and policy for each individual is \$1.50; the funds obtained in this way have thus far been enough to pay all running expenses, and leave a surplus on hand sufficient to pay any small losses. Nearly all the leading farmers in the towns enumerated above are members. The officers are now the same as mentioned at first. The Assessors are George Morgan, Edward Lester and James Ochsner. The community are indebted principally to the efforts of James Ochsner, James Bandel and Richard H. Douglass for getting the company established.



CHAPTER XIII.

SPRING GREEN VILLAGE.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH—GOVERNMENT—THE GENERAL DEVELOPEMENT—VILLAGE HALL—TEMPERANCE ISSUES, PAST AND PRESENT—DOWNY—EDUCATIONAL—POST OFFICE—EXPRESS COMPANY—SECULAR SOCIETY AND CHURCHES.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

The above title, in any case, will prove to the visitor to this thriving town, a happy introduction to what follows in the pleasant surrounding scenery,

“Of inviting fields and meadows green,
With charming woodlands interspersed between,
That greet the eye on every hand,
And supply man's wants and adorn the land.”

The village is located about one and a half miles north from the Wisconsin River, on the line of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, to the coming of which it is really as much indebted for its existence and present prosperity, as to the condition of the surrounding country, from which it derives its chief support. When the railroad passed through here in 1856, the land where the village now stands was in a completely natural condition, being covered with trees, brush, weeds and grass, and could not even boast a squatter's cabin, with the accompaniments of children, pigs and chickens, to enliven the scene. The first cabins were those of the railroad workmen, two of which were afterward occupied by Thomas D. Jones and Mr. Holmes, the very first comers that settled in the village. For some time previous to the building of the railroad bridge over the Wisconsin, parties of settlers bound for this part of the country or further west, were brought by rail to the other side of the river, from which point they were privileged to continue on as best pleased them. The last party of emigrants to disembark at the then terminus of the route arrived on Sunday, August 3, 1856. The next day the bridge was tried, and an engine for the first time passed over it and through the future village of Spring Green. Since that time, how great the change here! One of the most attractive villages in the county has sprung into existence, and almost all of the land in the immediate vicinity, except needed woodland, is under a fine state of cultivation, where but a few short years ago it was lying useless, wild, and unfruitful of ought save nature's most common products.

Of the village proper, it can be truly said, it is one of the best laid-out places in the county, and when one impartially observes its straight, level and well-shaded streets, with the neat dwellings and tidy lawns and gardens on either side, besides the freedom from noise and disturbance which is particularly noticeable, he can but acknowledge that in general excellence of appearance and condition, Spring Green now has few superiors in the country at large.

The amount of business done here in past years, especially during the flush hop times and during the war, was something remarkable; tens of thousands of dollars came in through this channel to the farmers of the surrounding country, and were expended here again in large part, affording a trade, considered comparatively, of enormous proportions. The very flush times have taken wings unto themselves and departed, or like the Arabs, have “silently stole away,” yet the town is prosperous; the business men, mechanics and laborers are kept constantly busy, and enough is made to live well and to spare, as is evidenced by the large school building erected here four years ago, and by the best town hall in the county, none excepted, that was built last year. An air of life and thrift pervades everything, and nearly every year new additions are made to the place in some direction, whether in the increase of building and business, or inhabitants, does

not signify, as one is but the concomitant of the other. Of the future it is safe to predict, accidents and casualties aside, that the place can but maintain its present prestige. The inhabitants at present are chiefly Americans, although there is a fair sprinkling of other nationalities.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Spring Green was incorporated by act of Legislature, published March 29, 1869, per Chapter 365, P. and L. laws:

"All that district of country described as follows: The southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and the northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 8 north, of Range 4 east; also, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 8 north, of Range 3 east—all being in the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis."

The above act provides that the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the place shall be vested in a President, ex officio Trustee, and four Trustees, and such other officers as might be afterward ordained, as one Clerk, one Treasurer, and one Constable, who was ex officio Marshal. Electoral methods and provisions, similar to those usually provided, were secured by this charter. The money received for license was to be used for village purposes, providing the amount be not less than that fixed by law. The Village Board were authorized to make and provide penalties, and to change or add to ordinances, as they might deem expedient; also provisions for a fire department and for preventing fires generally, were made. Provisions for levying taxes to pay for grading streets and sidewalks were also made, to be paid in labor, money or materials. The President, Trustees and Police Justices were to be elected, the others appointed. Election to be held the first Monday in May. The village was re-incorporated in 1878, under the general law. According to this chapter, there is a President, six Trustees, a Clerk, a Treasurer, a Supervisor for County Board, a Police Justice, a Justice of the Peace, a Marshal and a Constable, elected by the people, the Street Commissioner being appointed. The various specifications of this charter may be seen by reference to Chapter 40 of the General Laws for 1878.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1869—Whole number of votes cast, 85. C. B. Pearson, President; M. F. Hurley, Henry Kifer, P. W. Runyon, C. W. Farrington, Trustees; C. E. Brainerd, Police Justice; Louis Goedecke, Clerk; C. W. Finn, Treasurer; George B. Van Orman, Constable.

1870—J. C. Brainerd, President; O. Roth, H. Kifer, E. W. Evans, E. P. Newell, Trustees; B. N. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; C. W. Finn, Treasurer; J. R. Lewis, Constable and Street Commissioner.

1871—J. G. Pelton, President; M. F. Hurley, James Dickson, C. L. Harlocher, G. W. Thompson, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; J. A. Taylor, Street Commissioner.

1872—E. P. Newell, President; M. F. Hurley, James Dickson, O. Roth, H. Kifer, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; E. George, Street Commissioner.

1873—M. F. Hurley, President; N. Schoenmann, H. Kifer, J. G. Pelton, John Reely, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; C. Goodwin, Constable and Street Commissioner.

1874—C. D. Pearson, President; John Reely, J. Witzel, O. Roth, James Dickson, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; H. M. Hungerford, Constable; C. Goodwin, Street Commissioner.

1875—C. B. Pearson, President; John Reely, D. D. Davies, O. Roth, J. Witzel, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. R. Louis, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; D. L. Talbot, Constable; William Reely, Street Commissioner.

1876—M. F. Hurley, President; J. Witzel, J. J. Nickey, G. M. Whiteis, William Tunstall, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; W. M. Austin, Street Commissioner.

1877—C. B. Pearson, President; H. Kifer, G. A. Sweet, A. M. Hungerford, J. E. McKenna, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; William Reely, Constable; J. J. Nickey, Street Commissioner.

1878—J. E. McKenna, President; A. M. Dye, G. W. Whiteis, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Dewey, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. R. Lewis, Police Justice; J. N. Finn, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; H. J. Jones, Constable; G. A. Sweet, Street Commissioner.

1879—H. B. Dewey, President; A. M. Dye, C. Zilg, L. D. Ellsworth, A. M. Hungerford, A. C. Scheble, J. G. Pelton, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. N. Finn, Police Justice; M. F. Hurley, Justice of the Peace; J. N. Finn, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; E. P. Noyes, Marshal; D. L. Talbot, Constable; G. A. Sweet, Street Commissioner.

1880—M. F. Hurley, President; J. Bettinger, J. J. Nickey, M. Hutter, William Tunstall, C. Scholl, J. N. Schoenmann, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. N. Finn, Police Justice and Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; M. Hutter, Marshal and Constable; H. Kifer, Street Commissioner.

THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.

The south half of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Town 8, Range 4, upon which Spring Green village is located, was entered from the Government by William Barnard, from whom it passed into the hands of E. B. Evans, who paid \$600 for it. In 1856, it was purchased by A. C. Daley, who, in order to secure assistance in building up a town, and to render the property more valuable, sold an undivided quarter to B. F. Edgerton and one-third to A. G. Darwin, reserving the remainder for himself. These were the original owners of the town property. In the spring of 1857, the village was platted by Mr. Putnam, Surveyor, the entire eighty being laid out in streets and blocks in a square, all of the streets being sixty-six feet wide, excepting Jefferson street, which is eighty feet wide, and the blocks being uniformly three hundred feet square.

The first persons to come here and settle, after the village was started, were a Mr. Holmes and Thomas D. Jones, who lived for a short time near the railroad, and B. U. Strong, who came in April, 1857. The latter purchased half of Block 10, facing south on Jefferson and west on Lexington street, where his hotel is now located. Immediately after purchasing, he erected a small frame on the corner, this being the first hotel and one of the first houses in the village. He soon after moved his family in, and also put up a small building near the railroad track, and brought in a stock of goods and opened a store—the first in the village and one of the first in this section of the county. This building was afterward converted into a warehouse and eventually destroyed.

During the early part of the summer, the railroad company built a depot, and trains began to make regular stops. When the depot was completed, P. West came on and took charge of it as agent, he being the next man to locate here. Soon after this, Dr. Hubbard, the first physician in this section, came in with his pills and potions, prepared to grow up with the country, if the people should get sick; if not, to leave.

In the fall of 1857, an acquisition was made to the business element by the coming of G. F. Pound and Thomas Worthington, who purchased a lot on Block 10, and, soon after, had a building under headway. When it was completed, a stock of goods was put in, and the second store in the town was thrown open for purchasers. This building long since passed into other hands, and is now known as the Blue Store, and is owned by Mr. Warren, of Baraboo.

Benjamin Bailey, a disciple of Vulcan, also struck the town this fall and put up a shop, and, very soon after, the ringing music of the anvil and hammer woke the morning echoes and ushered in the quiet of evening.

About this time, the little place and surroundings were caught, with the rest of the county, in the toils of the panic of 1857, which effectually checked its growth at the time, for but very few came in during the remainder of the year, and not much of anything was done until the autumn of 1858 had partially restored the country to its pristine vigor.

The Wigginton brothers came this fall (1858), and built on Block 19, facing north on Jefferson street, and opened a general store. They soon after sold out to W. G. Spencer and removed.

G. F. Pound and T. B. Worthington dissolved partnership this year, and Mr. Pound built the store now standing, facing east on Block 18, corner of Jefferson and Lexington streets, and opened a general store. Subsequently, about 1859, C. L. Daley, brother of the original owner of the town plat, went into partnership with him. They built a warehouse this year. This firm continued until some time after the war, doing a good business.

In 1857 or 1858, Garwood Green bought Egerton's share of the town plat, and a division of the property was made, one party taking three lots, one four lots, and the other five lots, in each block of twelve lots that remained unsold.

In the fall of 1858, Joshua Simpson came here from Richland City, and also moved up a hotel from that place, settling on the southeast corner of Block 11, where E. D. Davies' saloon now stands.

Very little else than the above mentioned occurred this fall in the way of building up or improving the place.

In 1857 or 1858, the first death—that of a child of F. Gill—occurred here.

In 1860, J. T. Barnum and Lemman Bartlett bought out Mr. Spencer and opened a well-filled store. They remained here about six years, doing a very extensive business, selling goods and buying and shipping produce of all kinds.

About 1860, S. H. Vedder put in an appearance here and bought out Mr. Worthington, then Worthington went to Madison, where his son Worthington afterward distinguished himself as the finest penman in the United States. Within a year or two, Mr. Vedder moved his goods and set up in a small building just west of the Simpson Hotel, where he remained until he sold and left.

About this time, Mr. Spencer, who sold to Barnum & Bartlett, opened a cabinet-shop—the first in town. This business he continued a few years, then sold and departed like the rest. James Simpson, son of the proprietor of the Simpson building, brought in a few goods at one time, probably about 1862, but did not continue long in trade, either because goods or buyers were wanting.

In 1865, W. H. Hamilton bought out Mr. Vedder, before mentioned, and enlarged the former business by taking A. Wilcox in partnership with him. They conducted the business together until November of the above year, then dissolved, Mr. Wilcox coming out (so to speak) at the small end of the horn, for, in return for the \$1,800 which he invested, he had to take decayed obligations against worthless parties, and such materials as he could squeeze out of the failing institution. His experience but illustrates the efforts and failures of scores of men who think they have but to invest money to get a return. That they always do get returns is certain, but, alas, how seldom do they meet their expectations.

In December of the above year (1865), D. D. Davies, who began his business career here as a clerk, and who had worked for both Vedder and Hamilton, bought out the latter, taking a brother into partnership, and launched his first mercantile craft as commander and salesman. They opened in the old Simpson House (before mentioned), where they carried on the business, receiving a good patronage, until the night of the 11th and 12th of March, 1867, when they were burned out, at a considerable loss, and had their worst experience of the uncertainty of preserving combustible material from the rapacity of the fire fiend. The goods that were saved were moved temporarily into a shoe-store, but recently built by Mr. Hurly, where they did business until the present store was erected. This was commenced immediately after the fire, and was pushed rapidly to completion, being finished ready for occupancy by July of 1867. During that

month, their goods were moved in, and here D. D. Davies, who purchased his brother's interest January 27, 1870, continues to do business. Mr. Davies is now the oldest regular merchant here, having dealt out goods constantly for about twenty years, and having won the good will of, and an extensive patronage from, the majority of the people in this vicinity.

In 1867, B. U. Strong built the present hotel, the Park, which forms an addition to the original building, and far outrivaling its predecessor in size, convenience and good looks. Wind, fire and flood aside, this is undoubtedly, with its landlord, one of the permanent fixtures of the place, and indeed, Spring Green without B. U. Strong would be like France without the French, or a dog without a tail—the *wag* would be missed.

An anecdote or two connected with Mr. Strong's career, as a representative man in this section, when he was the first business man, and where he has lived so many years, must not be omitted, for the history of the village could not otherwise be considered complete :

In 1872, he was elected member of the State Senate, and, during the winter following, on the very last day of the session, a bill, making certain appropriations for use on the Chippewa River at Eau Claire, came up before the House of Representatives just previous to the bill on necessary general appropriations ; consequently, it had to be acted upon at once, and was passed, to give time for appropriations, the House deciding to let the Senate kill it, if it must die. The Senate were considerate enough to pass the bill on appropriations first, then proceeded to act on the other. This bill was, for various reasons, objected to by several of the Senators, who were determined to stop it, but they were in the minority. When it came before the chamber, who acted as a committee of the whole, four of the opposing party decided, as there was only five or six hours remaining to the session, to talk it out. So one after another spoke, until the last man, B. U. Strong, took the floor, with about one hour and a half of talk before him. He began, and gently discussed the question, diverging solemnly as the theme progressed, until one could hardly have told whether the speech was about the pyramids of Egypt, the dells of the Chippewa, the raising of hoop-poles, the curing of the epizootic, getting out saw-logs or what-not ; yet on, and irresistibly on, it went, slowly but surely beating time all to flinders, and as surely beating the opposition ; for stop him they could not, and, as he had the floor fairly, they could not rule him down. While the big talk was yet deluging them, in fully rounded periods, without cessation or diminution, the hour of midnight arrived, and the session must needs close. So the bill went quietly to rest (for a time), and thus ended one of the most celebrated speeches ever made at Madison.

Mr. Strong is as hearty a landlord as one needs to meet, but, nevertheless, he does not care to entertain drunken persons. Not very long ago a chap, several seas over, came in and asked to be shown the washroom of the hotel. Mr. Strong said, rather gruffly, " This is not a hotel, I reckon ! " " Not a hotel ! " the fellow asked ; " if it ain't a hotel, then what is it ? " " Well, it's a schoolhouse, I guess, and there (pointing to Prof. De La Matyr) is the school-teacher," said Strong. The man withdrew, squinting at the " Park Hotel " sign, and loath to believe his eyes so deceived him, or that one could call a hotel a schoolhouse.

In 1866 or 1867, Ed McMahon erected a small building on Block 11, facing Jefferson street, and opened a tin-shop. He continued to do business here until his death. This was probably the first tin-shop in the place.

During the above time, H. Whities put up a building on Block 11, as above, to be used as a saloon. In 1868, it passed into the hands of William Austin, who shortly after purchased a stock of auction goods and opened a store, which he operated until 1877, then removed to Holland. The building has since been used for various purposes ; at present, it is occupied by George Harrison for a harness-shop.

In 1866, Alonzo Wilcox built on Block 11, fronting on Lexington street, and opened a shoe-store. In 1870, he closed out his business and rented the building ; then, about a year after, sold it to E. H. Newell. Mr. Newell opened with a stock of dry goods and groceries, but did not flourish, so to speak, for we find that, about two years since, the business came to an untimely end. The stock had been absorbed, while debts were accumulating, which is but the common

history of business ventures, and, as is generally the case, the business was closed by creditors. Mr. Newell is now in Nebraska.

In 1866, the firm of Farington & Kifer bought out Barnard & Bartlett, and, in 1872, erected the only brick edifice in town, on the northwest corner of Block 19. Subsequently, Kifer became sole proprietor of the business and property, which he sold to J. D. Phelps in 1875. In the spring of 1879, the property passed into the hands of S. M. Harris. This purchase included the lot, stores and warehouses. In October, 1879, the old store burned down, and with it was destroyed a quantity of tin and hardware, stock and fixtures, the property of H. B. Dewey, who was thereby incontinently cleaned out of a good business. The spot is marked by the remains of the old cellar wall, the only evidences of a fire to be seen in the place.

E. P. Newell and D. R. Phelps erected a fair-sized building in 1865 or 1866, on Block 19, facing Jefferson street, and opened a general assortment store. Two years after, finding they had not enough room, they enlarged the building, making it much larger. At present, it is the third in size among the business houses in the place. Soon after the building had been enlarged, Mr. Phelps sold his interest to E. H. Newell, brother of E. P. Newell. The new firm did not run long together before another change was made, E. B. Newell becoming sole proprietor. He continued the business successfully until his death, in 1872 or 1873, then Thomas Hill, his son-in-law, became administrator. Under his management, the business was unprofitable, and finally, in 1877, matters came to stand, the creditors of the institution demanding a settlement; a settlement was effected by E. H. Newell, who re-opened the store, only to close out the business within a year. The building was soon after engaged by D. H. Finkleston, who is now conducting a general business.

In 1867, J. N. Finn and C. W. Finn built on Block 11, fronting Lexington street, and opened a grocery and confectionery store. In 1872, J. N. Finn purchased his brother's interest, and has continued the business up to this date, this being the second-oldest establishment in the village. Mr. Finn is a very respectable citizen, having held some position of public trust regularly since the incorporation of the village. The Town Clerk's office is kept here by him at present.

During the above year, M. F. Hurley erected his building in Block 11, facing Jefferson street, and opened a store and shoe-shop, which he still continues. Mr. Hurly, it appears from the village record, is a man whom the people respect and largely trust with the management of public affairs, he having been President of the board several times, and having held other important offices repeatedly.

Some time during the war, probably about 1864, John Whiteman built on the southwest corner of Block 11, and opened a confectionery store or something of the kind. This he conducted until 1868, when Conrad Zilg bought him out, and enlarged the building and converted it into a hotel, running it as such for nine or ten years. It is now used by him for a private dwelling.

In 1867, John Hollenback came here and built on Block 11, fronting on Lexington street, and started a grocery and confectionery store. About two years after, he moved away, and, subsequently, M. Zangle purchased the property and opened a saloon, which is yet in operation, M. Yonker being the present owner.

During the above year, on July 4, the village indulged in a grand celebration, which, although not the first, was by far (according to all the reports) the biggest genuine demonstration of the kind ever gotten up in this part of the county. The sum of \$125 were expended to hire a band to come from Madison, and other things in keeping were provided, and Spring Green fairly reveled in the delights and glories of our national anniversary. Fathers, brothers and sons felt gallant and brave; mothers, sisters and daughters happy and proud, while that youthful vanguard of liberty, the small boy with torpedo and cracker, vindicated the cause of independence to his heart's content.

The harness-shop on Block 18, facing on Jefferson street, was built about 1868. It is the property of A. C. Daley. It has been occupied by several different parties at various times, and is at present used by A. C. Scheble.

1868—During this year, E. George came here and began his present building, which was completed and stocked by 1879. This may be considered the first regular furniture and undertaker store located here. The establishment is now conducted under the firm name of E. George & Son. Mr. George had a lumber-yard at one time also.

The Gerber Brothers bought out and carried on the old Pound & Dike store from 1869 to 1871, then S. M. Harris carried on business in the old place from 1872 to 1879. Since that time, it has been occupied by Miss E. Macklin for a millinery establishment. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mrs. Wyman was the first one to carry on a regular millinery establishment, that is so necessary to the happiness, if not comfort, of the fair sex. Also, a Miss James has done a millinery business here for about ten years.

J. Witzel built a wagon-shop on Block 18, facing on Jefferson street, in 1876. This afterward passed into the hands of Christopher Scholl, who fitted it up for a shoe-shop.

The liberty-pole was erected during the above year. It stands near the center of the village, looming up to a height of ninety-five feet, and is, beyond a doubt, the straightest and handsomest pole in the county. In fact, it is very seldom that one will meet with anything like as perfect a pole for one so tall. The people are justly proud of it.

Dr. Pelton's Hotel, that stands facing the south end of Lexington street, is one of the old stands, the doctor having been here operating in the capacity of physician and mine host for nearly fifteen years.

There were no sidewalks here to amount to anything until after the village charter was secured in 1869. The chief object of the people in getting the charter was to so arrange their fiscal and judicial affairs that they could receive the benefit of the taxes paid for road purposes, by applying the money to the village streets and walks. Now, good walks are to be found on the business streets, and many of the side streets are also provided with walks.

In 1879, S. M. Harris, one of the most energetic of the business men here, opened in the brick store previously spoken of. This is a well-kept store, and its proprietor does a large business, especially in shipping. The following report shows the amount of his last year's shipments: Wheat, 27,600 bushels; rye, 6,400 bushels; oats, 9,600 bushels; butter, 13,890 pounds; poultry, 4,500 pounds; eggs, 9,890 dozen; hoop-poles, 136,000. Paid the railroad freight bills to the amount of \$7,300. Mr. Finklestine also buys large quantities of produce. His shipments for last year were: Wheat, 17,600 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; butter, 31,029 pounds; eggs, 10,710 dozen; hoop-poles, 65,000. There is not much buying and shipping outside of these two firms, unless it be hops, hogs and beef cattle, which are purchased partly by non-resident buyers. The amount of sales of merchandise made here now annually will probably average about \$100,000, and perhaps more. The above representation is certainly as fair a showing of prosperity as can be made by any place of equal size in this vicinity, and it is only to be wished for all concerned that the place may live long and prosper more and more.

In 1876, George Sweet and Byron Pelton erected a building for a planing-mill and grinding feed. It was moved, about three years since, from its first location to its present situation. This is the only mill, either for planing or grinding, that has ever been built here, and the amount of that kind of business to be done here does not warrant the erection of another.

After Mr. Zilg closed the hotel, J. Zilg & Co., the present firm, was formed, and in 1880, their large double store, which stands on the northwest corner of Block 18, was built. This is the largest store building in town, and is stocked exclusively with a fine assortment of hardware.

Previous to the above, in 1877, A. P. McDonald purchased the vacant corner where the old Simpson Hotel stood, which was burned in 1867, and put up the present building and opened a saloon.

A. M. Dye opened the first watch-maker's and jewelry establishment, during the above year. Before that time, the general stores kept whatever was to be had in the line of gold, silver, plate or pinchbeck, and, probably, clocks and watches as well. How a village so well regulated could have gotten on so long without a watchmaker, remains a mystery. A large wagon,

blacksmith and paint shop was erected in 1879, on Block 18, facing Jefferson street, by J. Bettinger, where the principal business in those lines is now done.

VILLAGE HALL.

The elections were held here in a house rented from B. U. Strong, until 1869, when the Village Hall scheme, which had been discussed for some time, came to the point where the building was started and completed. The building is of frame, 26x60 feet, and two stories high. The lower story is divided into Police Justice room, ante-room and two cells for criminals, which seem to be strong enough to hold the most desperate of characters. The upper story, which is reached by a flight of stairs winding up through a graceful tower, is fitted up in a very tasty manner for all general public gatherings. The building is finished and furnished throughout in a very thorough manner. It cost, complete, about \$2,575, and is especially noticeable on account of its architectural beauty and perfect adaptation to the use for which it is intended. The most casual observer cannot escape observing this building, and instituting comparisons between it and buildings devoted to similar purposes in other portions of the country, in places of even greater pretensions than this.

The lumber yard was started here as early as 1858, by a Mr. Mears, and about this time, also, H. Celleyhan had a yard. Soon after, A. Walrath was engaged in the business. Then King & McKutchen took hold of the business, in connection with their produce buying. In 1865, Wilcox & Hamilton were engaged in the trade, and, two years after, E. George and C. L. Daley took hold of it. Mr. George withdrew from the business and left Mr. Daley sole possessor of the field, which he still remains. Mr. Daley is one of the oldest business men in the place, having been engaged in trade here since the village was in its infancy.

TEMPERANCE ISSUES, PAST AND PRESENT.

At an early day, the temperance sentiment in this section, among many of the people, was very strong, while, on the other hand, liquor-drinking proclivities with some were exceptionally strong. The first one to open a shop for the sale of forty-rod killer copper-distilled dew, was a chap by the name of Jacob Comeen, who came here about 1856 or 1857 and opened up near the eastern railroad crossing. Jake, as he was called, rapidly developed a first-class groggery, which became the nightly and Sunday rendezvous for every loafer in the locality. From being bad at first, it soon became a perfect nuisance, until, finally, the better class of people in the village and country decided to end the business. An opportunity to carry out their designs was soon offered, by the coming of a two-penny jack-o'-lantern show, which Jake went to see, leaving an open field for operations. When Jacob returned, the metamorphosis that met his eyes must have given his nerves a greater shock than the biggest dose of fusel oil, strychnine, stramonium and the like, that he had ever swallowed, for there, without a good or sufficiently apparent reason, was his liquor being licked up, house and all, by fire, the thirsty flames fairly dancing over the destruction, with the eager fury and delight that is supposed to possess the spirits of demons when the ruin of some poor human soul is accomplished, and he becomes the willing slave of alcohol. With the destruction of his stock, Comeen took his departure, and, for a time, the people were free from the whisky evil. This immunity did not last long, however, for within a year after, a man by the name of Mullen erected another temple to Bacchus in the village, and very soon the former condition of things was re-established, and, perhaps, even to a worse extent. At any rate, the nuisance soon became intolerable to a large portion of the law-abiding inhabitants, and, of course, the next step was to give the institution the grand bounce. This was effected one night while the proprietor was out, but the means taken were not quite so severe as before, although fully as effectual. The business was upset by upsetting the shop. It was unceremoniously laid on its side, like a trunk ticketed to leave on the next train, or waiting to be moved. The invitation to subside was duly heeded by the dispenser of lightning nectar, and thus ended the second saloon.

For many years subsequent to this, a majority of the people kept up a high temperance sentiment, and maintained a flourishing lodge of Good Templars. But, as the years multiplied, the interest subsided, until now there is no lodge. Also, saloons have long been in operation, but the business is now conducted according to law, and in a comparatively quiet manner. A liberal license is exacted, which is used, when obtained, according to certain charter provisions, by the village authorities for making and maintaining street improvements and such other village purposes as may be deemed necessary.

Spring Green has had its newspapers, and the newspapers have had their day of short-lived mediocrity, unfortunately for the place, for a good paper is needed here. As for the editor, the annals of this history can scarcely do him justice. Suffice it to say, he is almost too well known here and elsewhere to need mention.

DOWNY.

Spring Green has a couple that, it is supposed quite naturally, are not very happily united, considering developments. Doubtless, any one who witnessed the division of a feather-bed, in the hands of said parties, not so very long ago, just outside of the door on a windy day, must have been struck with surprise to see that which floated away so lightly, remain *down*, and, further more, it is solemnly asserted that at one time in the fracas, a knock-down or pull-down was highly imminent. However, the feathers were ventilated and that downy bed is now no more forever.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school of District No. 2 was taught in the old log schoolhouse on Section 7, long previous to the residence here of any of the present townspeople. Many years before the first graduates of the present excellent high school had learned their a-b abs, the old loghouse, with its high wooden benches and knife-hacked desks, had turned out its graduates in readin', ritin' and spellin'. Then Sander's, Maguffy's or the old English Reader and the Pennsylvania or Cobb's Speller, furnished literary pabulum for the minds of ambitious or lazy tyros in the field of literature. All the world was then described by Olney's, or some other ancient geography, that told big stories about the unexplored portions of this country, and the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Sioux, Seminoles, etc.; then Papa Murray's syntax and prosody (the first really scientific grammatical production) was freely ground into the rebellious craniums of the unappreciative youth, who liked the good old way of saying, "I seen," rather than "I saw," and when it was, as now, much easier to understand the verb love, with the pronoun I prefixed, than in any other form. And who among the old folks can forget the peculiar vocal struggles that were then required, when words of six or seven syllables were spelled, and every syllable pronounced, and added on to the string consecutively like a row of buttons; and the terrible rule of three. Oh shades of Archimedes, Euclid and Cocker! How far thy mighty thoughts have penetrated, and how many weary hours have been spent over thy problems. The old log house is gone, and the system of education then followed is now a thing of the past. So the old continually gives place to the new, as the sands of time run out.

After the village had gotten fairly started on its course of development, the first schoolhouse was built on the lot occupied by the present building, which was presented to the public for this purpose by the proprietors of the village plat. In 1862, the roof of this building was raised, another full story being added to furnish the room necessary to accommodate the largely increased number of pupils. This schoolhouse was the only public school building in the village until the erection of the present commodious edifice, but, according to the arrangements made with the preceptor in the old academy, a certain number were taken in there from the district school, each year, for instruction in the higher branches of education.

In 1875, the academy having closed and the means of instruction being totally inadequate to the demands of the place and locality, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the town of Spring Green at the meeting, to make an appropriation of funds for the purpose of erecting

such a high-school building as would furnish ample educational facilities for the entire surrounding country. A majority of the voters, upon ballot, were in favor of entering into the enterprise, but the town authorities failed to comply with the requirements of the law in such premises, and, consequently, the action was lost. District No. 2 then took up the matter, and, going vigorously to work, soon perfected arrangements for erecting the present fine structure. The building was constructed by Mr. Cory, of Madison, and cost, when finished complete, the snug sum of \$5,500. It was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1876, and opened under the best of auspices and with a large number of outside pupils. Architecturally considered as a school building, there appears to be nothing lacking; the rooms are large, lofty, well lighted and well ventilated, and the exterior, in simplicity and elegance of design, is in perfect keeping with the interior. There are three departments, each being supplied with appropriate recitation rooms and first-class modern furniture.

The people in this vicinity hold this school in high estimation, believing it to be the equal of any public school in the State; and not without good reason, for, according to reports on public schools, this institution is the equal of any other in the amount of outside patronage which it has received from the very start. The first year's receipts from outsiders were \$582.58; the second year, \$542.37; the third year, \$588.67. The price of tuition is 50 cents per week, or \$6 a quarter, what is usually charged by academical schools. Prof. De La Matyr, the principal now in charge, has been teaching here since the high school was opened, and the real excellence and popularity of the school is doubtless due more to his excellent management and instruction than to any other cause. The salary of the Principal is \$1,200 per annum, nearly half of which is paid by the regular outside receipts. The old academy was in its day a flourishing institution here, around which lingers yet, in the memories of old pupils, many a kindly recollection. It was located at first at Richland City, and to the fall and decay of that emporium of a sister county, Spring Green was chiefly indebted for the establishment of the academy here. Prof. Silsby commenced the school in 1861, in the old blue store built by Worthington and partner, but, very soon after, it was removed to another unused building, standing on Block 10, facing Lexington street, now used for a harness-shop. In the meantime, several of the prominent citizens had interested themselves and furnished cash and help, and had taken down and moved the academy building from Richland City, and re-erected it where it now stands, at an expense of about \$500. With this favorable send-off, and with a liberal patronage, the school started, but did not continue long under Mr. Silsby's direction, for the sound of "To arms!" that was then ringing through the land, started the war fever to raging in his veins, and, like thousands of other brave fellows, he left home, friends and everything, to espouse his country's cause. The school district then purchased the building from him, paying him \$700 for it. They then employed J. H. Turvey, who was subsequently County Superintendent of Schools, to teach, paying him a certain sum for teaching district scholars and whatever he could get besides for teaching others. After he had been here four years, another arrangement was entered into with him, by which he was bound to keep the academy running a certain number of years, and by which he became the owner of the institution. Mr. Turvey continued the school about ten years, then closed it, owing to want of proper patronage. It is now occupied for a private dwelling-house, and probably will never more resound to "Veni, vidi, vici," and "This education makes the common mind."

THE POST OFFICE.

The post office was first kept by Mr. West, then by Garwood Green, in the depot, and was opened as early as 1856-57. In 1859, it passed into Worthington's charge; then, in 1860, S. H. Vedder came and took the office, holding it until 1864-65, when W. H. Hamilton became Postmaster. From him it was transferred, December 23, 1865, to D. D. Davies, who has since held it.

EXPRESS COMPANY.

S. M. Vedder was the first express agent here ; when he left, F. Lacy was appointed ; then, in 1868, it passed into the hands of D. D. Davies. The first express company was the United States. But, soon after Mr. Davies' appointment, a competitor appeared in the field in the person of G. F. Pound, as agent for the Merchants' Union. After running opposition for a short time, the United States Company withdrew. H. R. Johnson, who is now agent, succeeded Mr. Pound. Since he has been in office, a change has been made, the United States Company taking this station and the Merchants' Union going to another.

SECULAR SOCIETY AND CHURCHES.

Masons.—A dispensation was first granted to Lodge No. 212, F. & A. M., in May, 1879, the officers being as follows: H. B. Dewy, W. M.; S. M. Harris, S. W., and P. H. Parsons, J. W. The lodge continued under dispensation until June, 1880, when a charter was granted, and the lodge regularly organized by P. A. Daggett, Acting G. M. There were fifteen charter members, who elected the following officers: S. M. Harris, W. M.; P. H. Parsons, S. W.; H. R. Johnson, J. W.; J. G. Slyter, Treas.; J. R. Mabbett, Sec.; W. A. De La Matyr, S. D.; J. S. Slyter, J. D.; S. L. Davis, Tiler. The lodge has a good hall, well furnished, and is in a flourishing condition.

Congregational Church.—A society was first organized here February 15, 1859, in the old schoolhouse. Rev. Mr. Benton, of Richland City, and the Rev. D. L. Noyes, being the officiating ministers. The first members were D. L. Noyes, B. U. Strong and wife, Dr. C. T. Hubbard, wife and two daughters, P. West and wife, M. B. West and W. C. Spaulding. Dr. Hubbard was elected Deacon, and P. West Secretary and Treasurer. The Rev. Noyes remained with the society until December, 1862, when the Rev. J. Silsby took the pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Jones, who came October 22, 1864. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who entered upon his duties December 4 of the above year. During his pastorate, in the year 1867, the church was built, at a cost of \$1,200. After the Rev. Cochran, came the Rev. Mr. Pullen, in 1872. He remained until December 5, 1875, when the Rev. O. H. Smith was called. The pulpit is now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Stoddart, of Boscobel. Of the first members, none but B. U. Strong and wife are left. There are now about forty members.

Baptist Society.—The first meeting of the Baptist denomination was held at the schoolhouse in 1869, the Rev. William Phillips, a Welshman, being the preacher. This preacher, who lived at Wilson's Creek, came regularly afterward for about a year before a society was formed; then a regular class was organized, consisting of thirteen members. In 1871, Rev. Enoch Prouty and family came. After they had been here about a year, the little society set to work to build a church. The church was built in 1872, but not completely finished. In the spring of 1873, Dr. William H. Brisbane was called to the pastorate. During this season, the church was finished all but painting, at a cost of \$500. Dr. Brisbane remained until his death, in 1878. Since that time, services have been held irregularly, students from Madison and itinerant ministers being the supply. The church is free from debt.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church here was organized by John J. Walker, as nearly as can be learned, about 1861. The first membership was fourteen souls, all told. They began by holding their meetings in the schoolhouse. Rev. Walker served one year; then Rev. J. C. Brainard came and remained two years. During his pastorate a revival was held, which resulted in making five converts, who were admitted to full membership. The parsonage was built while he served, at a cost of about \$900, \$200 of which was paid off only this last year. The next preacher was Rev. R. Gould, who served but a year, with no material advancement shown. After him, Rev. A. G. Cooley came and remained a year, two additions being made to the society while he was here. He was followed by J. Thomas Pryor, who served two years. During his time revivals were held at different points, and large numbers were converted and joined the church here and elsewhere. The succeeding

Pastor was Rev. William R. Irish; he served two years. After he came, in 1868, the organization was forbidden to use the schoolhouse any longer, and, to supply a temporary place of worship, a rough board shanty, capable of seating about 150 persons, was erected. Quite a number were taken into the church at this time. Rev. Henry J. Walker came next, in 1870, and remained two years. During his pastorate, in 1871, the present church was erected and finished, and was dedicated on the 4th of February, 1872, by Rev. D. W. Couch. The church is 36x54, without entries and recess; it is a frame, veneered with white brick and built on stone foundation. It is very neatly finished and seated, and has handsome stained-glass windows. It has also belfry and good bell. The parsonage and barn are in a good state of repair, and, taking the whole church property here into account, it is one of the best in the county. The cost of the church is \$4,500, as it stands to-day. During the time the church was being built, a difficulty arose between the principal members and the Pastor with reference to the building, which ultimately caused an open rupture, and about fourteen of the leading members left. This movement so crippled the resources of the church that, at the dedication, there was an indebtedness standing against the church of \$2,200. At this time subscriptions were taken, purporting to be enough to pay the debt, but, in the event, many of the parties failed to pay, there being but a little more than one-half of the \$2,200 paid. Eventually, the Methodist Episcopal Extension Society gave \$400 toward paying the debt and loaned \$300. But, notwithstanding this aid and what was paid by subscribers, in 1879, through the accumulation of interest and the mismanagement of funds, the church was yet in debt \$2,000, but finally, during that year, under the management of the Rev. D. Clingman, the whole amount was canceled, leaving the property entirely free from debt. The three lots, a quarter of Block 4, were donated by the original owners of the village plat.

Rev. Robert Smith succeeded Rev. H. J. Walker in the fall of 1872, and served one year. He was followed by James T. Bryant, who served from 1873 to 1875. After him, Rev. E. T. Briggs was appointed and served one year, a few additions being made to the church. Then Rev. S. W. Haigh served from 1876 to 1878, without any material change being made in the church affairs. In 1878, the Rev. D. Clingman came to the charge. He has succeeded, during his service, in restoring order where confusion prevailed, and has left the church in a healthy financial condition and also made various improvements in the property. There are now thirty-two members in good standing in connection with the church here. There are, besides, at the present time, six regularly organized classes in connection with this charge, located in various parts of the county adjacent to this point.



CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN—TOWN OF TROY—TOWN OF BEAR CREEK—TOWN OF FRANKLIN—TOWN OF HONEY CREEK—TOWN OF MERRIMACK—TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU SAC—TOWN OF SUMTER.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN.

The town of Spring Green is located in the extreme southern part of the county. On the south, it is bordered by the Wisconsin; on the north, by the towns of Bear Creek and Franklin; on the West, by Richland County, and on the east by the town of Troy. This town is, in great part, one of the best farming districts in the county, a large portion of the lands being well adapted, in every respect, to grain and stock raising. The south half is almost entirely level, while the northern portion is very bluff, and, on the southern face, very sterile. The bluff district is intersected by numerous valleys, which are usually occupied by farms. The principal of these are the Wilson Creek Valley, Big Hollow and Mondago Valleys. The soil is variable through the town; near the river it is generally sandy, but, as we approach the bluffs, passing north over what by many is considered the head of an ancient mammoth stream, we come to a very fertile soil, consisting chiefly of rich alluvial deposits. The soil of the hills is principally clay and sand, and, in the valleys, a rich, dark loam, mixed, in many instances, with sand washed from the hills. The various farm products common to this county, excepting fruits, are raised here in abundance. In the more sheltered districts, winter wheat is largely sown; but corn and spring grains are chiefly raised. An industry which is yet comparatively in its infancy—raising sorghum—is being largely pursued here, and, as the soil and climate are well adapted to its growth and perfect maturing, the probabilities are that this will become one of the chief industries. Hop-raising is also followed here, but to a limited extent only, as the general low price of the article at present and excessive fluctuations in value which are constantly liable to occur, besides the cost of raising a crop, prevent anything like extensive investments in this work. The time has been when hop-raising was the great thing to engage in to make money; then, afterward, as nearly all of the farmers too well know, it became the great avenue for losing money, and, as a result, nearly all of those who made money in them lost what they made, and more too, before they were satisfied to stop.

The town is not so well watered with small streams as some of the adjacent towns, but among the bluffs there may be found a good many choice springs. On Spring Green Prairie there are to be seen evidences of a former stream that flowed from east to west, and which would add greatly to the value of the adjacent lands and be materially beneficial if it were here now. During the summer, the channel that this stream pursued can be easily traced by the crops growing on it and along its border, as in the center of the channel the growth is but little more than half as strong as on the borders and beyond.

The town is well supplied with prehistoric remains and various geological features interesting alike to the archaeologist and scientist, and that must be seen to be fully appreciated. One rather singular discovery or development we particularly mention, as it shows how enormous must have been the changes that have been wrought in the condition and topography of the country within a few hundred years: Mr. N. Hood, of Hood's Valley, while digging a well, found fallen timber and shell at a distance of fifty or sixty feet beneath the surface. These remains were so old that when brought to the surface they immediately resolved into dust.

The timber supply is very fair, although not so good as in some localities. There are no creameries or butter factories in town, and probably no regular dairies, although the country is

well adapted to stock-raising, for cheese and butter-making purposes. There is some fine stock being bred here, but the majority raised are hogs and cattle, solely for the butchers' market.

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

The first settler to come into this section of the county was Charles Wilson, who settled in what is now known as the town of Troy. The first one to locate in this town, according to the best accounts, was a Mr. Turner, who came about 1841 or 1842 and laid claim to what has long been known as the old Thomas Williams place, on Section 18. Reports regarding Mr. Turner are very meager of reliable information. It is only known that he came at that time, and that he died soon after from the effects of sunstroke. This was probably the first death in town, and occurred before any of the present residents had come, so many will know nothing of it. His wife was the first woman in town, and, when he died, was left alone among the Indians with a small child to care for.

Very soon after Mr. Turner's death, Thomas Williams came, probably as early as 1842, and we learn that, ere many months had passed, he had wooed and won the widow Turner. What sort of a marriage ceremony was performed, or how many presents were given, and guests present, remains unknown. Whether the traditional broomstick came into play, or what was done, conjecture only can explain.

Shortly after Mr. Williams' arrival, Evan Jones and family of two sons and two daughters settled here on the banks of the river, a little southwest of where the village of Spring Green stands. Mr. Jones started in with the intention of building up a town, but signally failed. At one time, three men from the East came here on a prospecting expedition, and proposed to purchase Mr. Jones' claim and start a place, but he would not sell. The place, such as it was, was known as Jonesville. A very sad calamity befell a portion of Mr. Jones' family not long after their coming. A son and two daughters were out riding one day in a canoe on the Wisconsin, when, through some unexplained cause, the frail vessel upset, and they were drowned.

Mr. Jones remained here several years, and his remaining son, Thomas, afterward opened a store, probably as early as 1846 or 1847. This was the first store in this section of the county. Before, the people had either to go to Prairie du Sac, Richland City, or over into Iowa County for needed commodities.

About this time, the first post office was established there, with Mr. Thomas Jones as Postmaster.

T. J. Morgans came into the town as early as 1844, and settled. Mr. Morgans now lives in the town of Franklin, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, settler in the southwestern part of the county.

Another of the early settlers was E. Goodell, a hunter, who made a claim on Section 7, near Spring Green Village. Goodell, like the majority of hunting characters, was not a person to gather moss, consequently he went West with the tide of emigration.

The Davidson family, Ed, Oramel and William, came in as early as 1846. It is said that one of these brothers supplied the early settlers with the first blacksmith-shop, but, as a contemporary historian might say, he did not forge out a fortune "from the much iron" he hammered.

To enumerate consecutively all of the different early settlers, and give the dates of their arrival entirely correct, would be next to an impossibility, and, besides, it is not necessarily essential or proper, as very many of the first comers left very soon after their arrival, some going farther West and others returning to Eastern homes that they deemed themselves foolish in leaving. Also, when the country was new, miasmatic conditions prevailed largely on the prairie. Chills and fever are always a sure source of misery to the most determined and hopeful, and will quell the most ardent enthusiasm; so it is not to be wondered at that people were coming and going constantly, and that but few stayed in proportion to the total number that came and went.

There are two churches in town, the Advents and Methodist, which have been in operation for a good many years. Twelve or thirteen years ago, they used to hold their meetings alternately in the schoolhouse of District No. 5; then they each wanted to hold protracted meetings, and finally a misunderstanding arose and the house was closed against the Methodists. The Methodists then went at it, and built what is known as the basswood shanty. This proved a very cold investment during the winter, for hardly any one's religious enthusiasm was strong enough to take them to that little church at Russell's Corners very often during cold weather. It is said that, the lumber being green when it was built, it shrank so that it was almost as open as a sieve. When the Methodists purchased the Templars' Hall (Section 5), James Halsted bought the basswood building.

The Advents also have a church on Section 17, so the schoolhouse is now free from denominational encroachments.

The first meeting of the Fairfield Lodge, No. 264, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, April 16, 1878. After the granting of the charter, the following officers were elected and installed: H. Porter, W. C.; Mrs. N. M. Herrick, W. V.; M. L. Dame, R. S.; William Kinney, Treas.; F. B. Thomas, F. S.; A. Norton, W. C.; J. Wrightmyre, W. M.; H. Bunker, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. F. B. Thomas, R. H. S.; Mrs. H. Porter, L. H. F.; Carrie Agers, A. S.; Anna Deval, D. M.; H. Bunker, L. D.; Lizzie Thayer, I. G.; Perry Porter, O. G. This lodge is the only secret society that has headquarters in this town. It is the successor to the old Lincoln Lodge that was started here many years ago. Owing to some difficulty between the members, it was broken up. Lincoln Lodge was, at one time, quite influential, and succeeded in building a hall to hold their meetings in. After the difficulty, however, the hall was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Society, and it now serves a very good purpose as a church or place to hold religious services.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND NOTES.

The first town meeting recorded was held at the schoolhouse, near Russell's Corners, pursuant to previous notice, on the 15th day of April, 1850, and the town organized into an independent precinct. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman of Town Board, Harvey Hurlbut; Side Supervisors, Benjamin Teel and John Inman; Town Clerk, T. M. Adams; Assessor, Benjamin Teel; Treasurer, John B. Russell; Superintendent of Schools, Jesse Bushnell; Justices of the Peace, Jesse Bushnell, Edwin Plummer, T. M. Adams and Ben Clark; Constables, Peter Parshall and John H. Bennett; Sealer of Weights and Measures, David B. Norton. The whole number of votes cast did not exceed thirty. At a special meeting, held the 14th day of May following, a vote was taken and carried to raise \$150, to pay the town expenses for the ensuing year. At the end of the first fiscal year, there was left a balance of \$70.79 uncollected taxes in favor of the town. At first, but \$100 was appropriated to defray the expenses of public schools. In 1852, at annual town meeting, April 6, the chief question of interest to the electors was the moving an appropriation of money to build a bridge over the Baraboo River. In response to motion made, \$50 was voted for this purpose. This included all charges to be made against the town. The bridge was built near Mr. Butterfield's, being the first public work of that kind that the town had engaged in. The town was divided into seven road districts at the first, which in the progress of time have increased slowly until there are now thirteen. During the first five years or more after the town had been organized, cattle and swine were allowed to roam on the commons, excepting uncastrated males. At the annual town meeting in 1855, there were forty-seven voters, there being an increase of seventeen in five years. At this meeting \$250 were voted for school purposes.

At the town meeting, April, 1858, voted to purchase a certain piece of land at Russell's Corners for a burying-ground, to pay for which the sum of \$12 was appropriated, and this is the only cemetery in town. In 1860, the town electors had increased to ninety-six, and the Superintendent's report shows \$218.74 used for educational purposes. During the year 1862, a fence was built around the graveyard. November 17, 1862, a special meeting was called for the purpose of raising money to pay the volunteers enlisted from this town, by L. H. Wells. After the

meeting was called to order, it was at first proposed to raise \$361; motion put, and lost. It was then moved that the above sum be raised by a tax on the next assessment roll. This motion, being agreeable to the voters, was approved. On the 1st day of December, 1863, pursuant to a call of twelve electors of the town, a special meeting was held for the purpose of raising more money to pay volunteers. At this meeting it was decided by vote to raise and pay \$200 each to six men, required to fill out a town quota of men demanded for the service. Again, on the 27th of February, 1864, a special meeting was held, and a vote taken to pay \$200 each to every volunteer from this town. On the 16th of August of the above year, another meeting was held pursuant to a special call, and a vote was taken to levy a tax to raise \$2,400 bounty for twelve volunteers. At this meeting, seventy-two votes were polled, fifty being for the tax, and twenty-two against it. Pursuant to call, another meeting was convened soon after the above, namely, in January, 1865, when \$2,400 more was appropriated to pay more men for going to the war.

July 29, 1865, another special meeting was called to raise money to pay for destroying a different foe, the enemies in this case being wildcats and wolves, which had become exceedingly troublesome. The bounty voted was \$10 for every wolf-skin, and \$5 for every wildcat or lynx-skin. This was eventually reduced to \$5 and \$3.

Amount of money used for education in town in 1865, was \$311. At the town meeting, on the 2d of April, 1878, the voters denounced the action of former Town Board, and declared they had been acting fraudulently and deceptively in collecting a larger amount of money than had been voted at the annual meeting. (For number of voters now in the town, consult census reports.)

The Franklin Mutual Farmers' Insurance Company was organized in the town of Franklin, January 6, 1877, and at first included only the towns of Franklin, Spring Green and Bear Creek. James Bandel was elected President at the time of organizing, and holds the position still; Richard H. Douglas, Secretary. The Directors were George G. Morgan, Richard H. Douglas, James Bandel, Edward Lester and James Ochsner. In 1879, the company embraced the towns of Ithaca, Buena Vista, Sylvan, Richland, Willow and Rockbridge, in Richland County.

The amount of property now insured by them is \$158,886; their losses thus far have amounted to only \$62, and no assessments have been made. The rate of survey and policy for each individual is \$1.50; the funds obtained in this way have thus far been enough to pay all running expenses, and leave a surplus on hand sufficient to pay any small losses. Nearly all the leading farmers in the towns enumerated above are members. The officers are now the same as mentioned at first. The Assessors are George Morgan, Edward Lester and James Ochsner. The community are indebted principally to the efforts of James Ochsner, James Bandel and Richard H. Douglass for getting the company established.



CHAPTER XIII.

SPRING GREEN VILLAGE.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH—GOVERNMENT—THE GENERAL DEVELOPEMENT—VILLAGE HALL—TEMPERANCE ISSUES, PAST AND PRESENT—DOWNY—EDUCATIONAL—POST OFFICE—EXPRESS COMPANY—SECULAR SOCIETY AND CHURCHES.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH.

The above title, in any case, will prove to the visitor to this thriving town, a happy introduction to what follows in the pleasant surrounding scenery,

“Of inviting fields and meadows green,
With charming woodlands interspersed between,
That greet the eye on every hand,
And supply man's wants and adorn the land.”

The village is located about one and a half miles north from the Wisconsin River, on the line of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, to the coming of which it is really as much indebted for its existence and present prosperity, as to the condition of the surrounding country, from which it derives its chief support. When the railroad passed through here in 1856, the land where the village now stands was in a completely natural condition, being covered with trees, brush, weeds and grass, and could not even boast a squatter's cabin, with the accompaniments of children, pigs and chickens, to enliven the scene. The first cabins were those of the railroad workmen, two of which were afterward occupied by Thomas D. Jones and Mr. Holmes, the very first comers that settled in the village. For some time previous to the building of the railroad bridge over the Wisconsin, parties of settlers bound for this part of the country or further west, were brought by rail to the other side of the river, from which point they were privileged to continue on as best pleased them. The last party of emigrants to disembark at the then terminus of the route arrived on Sunday, August 3, 1856. The next day the bridge was tried, and an engine for the first time passed over it and through the future village of Spring Green. Since that time, how great the change here! One of the most attractive villages in the county has sprung into existence, and almost all of the land in the immediate vicinity, except needed woodland, is under a fine state of cultivation, where but a few short years ago it was lying useless, wild, and unfruitful of ought save nature's most common products.

Of the village proper, it can be truly said, it is one of the best laid-out places in the county, and when one impartially observes its straight, level and well-shaded streets, with the neat dwellings and tidy lawns and gardens on either side, besides the freedom from noise and disturbance which is particularly noticeable, he can but acknowledge that in general excellence of appearance and condition, Spring Green now has few superiors in the country at large.

The amount of business done here in past years, especially during the flush hop times and during the war, was something remarkable; tens of thousands of dollars came in through this channel to the farmers of the surrounding country, and were expended here again in large part, affording a trade, considered comparatively, of enormous proportions. The very flush times have taken wings unto themselves and departed, or like the Arabs, have “silently stole away,” yet the town is prosperous; the business men, mechanics and laborers are kept constantly busy, and enough is made to live well and to spare, as is evidenced by the large school building erected here four years ago, and by the best town hall in the county, none excepted, that was built last year. An air of life and thrift pervades everything, and nearly every year new additions are made to the place in some direction, whether in the increase of building and business, or inhabitants, does

not signify, as one is but the concomitant of the other. Of the future it is safe to predict, accidents and casualties aside, that the place can but maintain its present prestige. The inhabitants at present are chiefly Americans, although there is a fair sprinkling of other nationalities.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Spring Green was incorporated by act of Legislature, published March 29, 1869, per Chapter 365, P. and L. laws:

"All that district of country described as follows: The southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and the northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 8 north, of Range 4 east; also, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 8 north, of Range 3 east—all being in the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis."

The above act provides that the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the place shall be vested in a President, ex officio Trustee, and four Trustees, and such other officers as might be afterward ordained, as one Clerk, one Treasurer, and one Constable, who was ex officio Marshal. Electoral methods and provisions, similar to those usually provided, were secured by this charter. The money received for license was to be used for village purposes, providing the amount be not less than that fixed by law. The Village Board were authorized to make and provide penalties, and to change or add to ordinances, as they might deem expedient; also provisions for a fire department and for preventing fires generally, were made. Provisions for levying taxes to pay for grading streets and sidewalks were also made, to be paid in labor, money or materials. The President, Trustees and Police Justices were to be elected, the others appointed. Election to be held the first Monday in May. The village was re-incorporated in 1878, under the general law. According to this chapter, there is a President, six Trustees, a Clerk, a Treasurer, a Supervisor for County Board, a Police Justice, a Justice of the Peace, a Marshal and a Constable, elected by the people, the Street Commissioner being appointed. The various specifications of this charter may be seen by reference to Chapter 40 of the General Laws for 1878.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1869—Whole number of votes cast, 85. C. B. Pearson, President; M. F. Hurley, Henry Kifer, P. W. Runyon, C. W. Farrington, Trustees; C. E. Brainerd, Police Justice; Louis Goedecke, Clerk; C. W. Finn, Treasurer; George B. Van Orman, Constable.

1870—J. C. Brainard, President; O. Roth, H. Kifer, E. W. Evans, E. P. Newell, Trustees; B. N. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; C. W. Finn, Treasurer; J. R. Lewis, Constable and Street Commissioner.

1871—J. G. Pelton, President; M. F. Hurley, James Dickson, C. L. Harlocher, G. W. Thompson, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; J. A. Taylor, Street Commissioner.

1872—E. P. Newell, President; M. F. Hurley, James Dickson, O. Roth, H. Kifer, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; W. A. Wyse, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; E. George, Street Commissioner.

1873—M. F. Hurley, President; N. Schoenmann, H. Kifer, J. G. Pelton, John Reely, Trustees; B. U. Strong, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; C. Goodwin, Constable and Street Commissioner.

1874—C. D. Pearson, President; John Reely, J. Witzel, O. Roth, James Dickson, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; H. M. Hungerford, Constable; C. Goodwin, Street Commissioner.

1875—C. B. Pearson, President; John Reely, D. D. Davies, O. Roth, J. Witzel, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. R. Louis, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; D. L. Talbot, Constable; William Reely, Street Commissioner.

1876—M. F. Hurley, President; J. Witzel, J. J. Nickey, G. M. Whiteis, William Tunstall, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; E. F. Maher, Constable; W. M. Austin, Street Commissioner.

1877—C. B. Pearson, President; H. Kifer, G. A. Sweet, A. M. Hungerford, J. E. McKenna, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; E. C. Brainerd, Police Justice; A. Gill, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; William Reely, Constable; J. J. Nickey, Street Commissioner.

1878—J. E. McKenna, President; A. M. Dye, G. W. Whiteis, S. F. Nickey, H. B. Dewey, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. R. Lewis, Police Justice; J. N. Finn, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; H. J. Jones, Constable; G. A. Sweet, Street Commissioner.

1879—H. B. Dewey, President; A. M. Dye, C. Zilg, L. D. Ellsworth, A. M. Hungerford, A. C. Scheble, J. G. Pelton, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. N. Finn, Police Justice; M. F. Hurley, Justice of the Peace; J. N. Finn, Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; E. P. Noyes, Marshal; D. L. Talbot, Constable; G. A. Sweet, Street Commissioner.

1880—M. F. Hurley, President; J. Bettinger, J. J. Nickey, M. Hutter, William Tunstall, C. Scholl, J. N. Schoenmann, Trustees; E. W. Evans, Supervisor; J. N. Finn, Police Justice and Clerk; D. D. Davies, Treasurer; M. Hutter, Marshal and Constable; H. Kifer, Street Commissioner.

THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.

The south half of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Town 8, Range 4, upon which Spring Green village is located, was entered from the Government by William Barnard, from whom it passed into the hands of E. B. Evans, who paid \$600 for it. In 1856, it was purchased by A. C. Daley, who, in order to secure assistance in building up a town, and to render the property more valuable, sold an undivided quarter to B. F. Edgerton and one-third to A. G. Darwin, reserving the remainder for himself. These were the original owners of the town property. In the spring of 1857, the village was platted by Mr. Putnam, Surveyor, the entire eighty being laid out in streets and blocks in a square, all of the streets being sixty-six feet wide, excepting Jefferson street, which is eighty feet wide, and the blocks being uniformly three hundred feet square.

The first persons to come here and settle, after the village was started, were a Mr. Holmes and Thomas D. Jones, who lived for a short time near the railroad, and B. U. Strong, who came in April, 1857. The latter purchased half of Block 10, facing south on Jefferson and west on Lexington street, where his hotel is now located. Immediately after purchasing, he erected a small frame on the corner, this being the first hotel and one of the first houses in the village. He soon after moved his family in, and also put up a small building near the railroad track, and brought in a stock of goods and opened a store—the first in the village and one of the first in this section of the county. This building was afterward converted into a warehouse and eventually destroyed.

During the early part of the summer, the railroad company built a depot, and trains began to make regular stops. When the depot was completed, P. West came on and took charge of it as agent, he being the next man to locate here. Soon after this, Dr. Hubbard, the first physician in this section, came in with his pills and potions, prepared to grow up with the country, if the people should get sick; if not, to leave.

In the fall of 1857, an acquisition was made to the business element by the coming of G. F. Pound and Thomas Worthington, who purchased a lot on Block 10, and, soon after, had a building under headway. When it was completed, a stock of goods was put in, and the second store in the town was thrown open for purchasers. This building long since passed into other hands, and is now known as the Blue Store, and is owned by Mr. Warren, of Baraboo.

Benjamin Bailey, a disciple of Vulcan, also struck the town this fall and put up a shop, and, very soon after, the ringing music of the anvil and hammer woke the morning echoes and ushered in the quiet of evening.

About this time, the little place and surroundings were caught, with the rest of the county, in the toils of the panic of 1857, which effectually checked its growth at the time, for but very few came in during the remainder of the year, and not much of anything was done until the autumn of 1858 had partially restored the country to its pristine vigor.

The Wigginton brothers came this fall (1858), and built on Block 19, facing north on Jefferson street, and opened a general store. They soon after sold out to W. G. Spencer and removed.

G. F. Pound and T. B. Worthington dissolved partnership this year, and Mr. Pound built the store now standing, facing east on Block 18, corner of Jefferson and Lexington streets, and opened a general store. Subsequently, about 1859, C. L. Daley, brother of the original owner of the town plat, went into partnership with him. They built a warehouse this year. This firm continued until some time after the war, doing a good business.

In 1857 or 1858, Garwood Green bought Egerton's share of the town plat, and a division of the property was made, one party taking three lots, one four lots, and the other five lots, in each block of twelve lots that remained unsold.

In the fall of 1858, Joshua Simpson came here from Richland City, and also moved up a hotel from that place, settling on the southeast corner of Block 11, where E. D. Davies' saloon now stands.

Very little else than the above mentioned occurred this fall in the way of building up or improving the place.

In 1857 or 1858, the first death—that of a child of F. Gill—occurred here.

In 1860, J. T. Barnum and Leman Bartlett bought out Mr. Spencer and opened a well-filled store. They remained here about six years, doing a very extensive business, selling goods and buying and shipping produce of all kinds.

About 1860, S. H. Vedder put in an appearance here and bought out Mr. Worthington, then Worthington went to Madison, where his son Worthington afterward distinguished himself as the finest penman in the United States. Within a year or two, Mr. Vedder moved his goods and set up in a small building just west of the Simpson Hotel, where he remained until he sold and left.

About this time, Mr. Spencer, who sold to Barnum & Bartlett, opened a cabinet-shop—the first in town. This business he continued a few years, then sold and departed like the rest. James Simpson, son of the proprietor of the Simpson building, brought in a few goods at one time, probably about 1862, but did not continue long in trade, either because goods or buyers were wanting.

In 1865, W. H. Hamilton bought out Mr. Vedder, before mentioned, and enlarged the former business by taking A. Wilcox in partnership with him. They conducted the business together until November of the above year, then dissolved, Mr. Wilcox coming out (so to speak) at the small end of the horn, for, in return for, the \$1,800 which he invested, he had to take decayed obligations against worthless parties, and such materials as he could squeeze out of the failing institution. His experience but illustrates the efforts and failures of scores of men who think they have but to invest money to get a return. That they always do get returns is certain, but, alas, how seldom do they meet their expectations.

In December of the above year (1865), D. D. Davies, who began his business career here as a clerk, and who had worked for both Vedder and Hamilton, bought out the latter, taking a brother into partnership, and launched his first mercantile craft as commander and salesman. They opened in the old Simpson House (before mentioned), where they carried on the business, receiving a good patronage, until the night of the 11th and 12th of March, 1867, when they were burned out, at a considerable loss, and had their worst experience of the uncertainty of preserving combustible material from the rapacity of the fire fiend. The goods that were saved were moved temporarily into a shoe-store, but recently built by Mr. Hurly, where they did business until the present store was erected. This was commenced immediately after the fire, and was pushed rapidly to completion, being finished ready for occupancy by July of 1867. During that

month, their goods were moved in, and here D. D. Davies, who purchased his brother's interest January 27, 1870, continues to do business. Mr. Davies is now the oldest regular merchant here, having dealt out goods constantly for about twenty years, and having won the good will of, and an extensive patronage from, the majority of the people in this vicinity.

In 1867, B. U. Strong built the present hotel, the Park, which forms an addition to the original building, and far outrivaling its predecessor in size, convenience and good looks. Wind, fire and flood aside, this is undoubtedly, with its landlord, one of the permanent fixtures of the place, and indeed, Spring Green without B. U. Strong would be like France without the French, or a dog without a tail—the *wag* would be missed.

An anecdote or two connected with Mr. Strong's career, as a representative man in this section, when he was the first business man, and where he has lived so many years, must not be omitted, for the history of the village could not otherwise be considered complete :

In 1872, he was elected member of the State Senate, and, during the winter following, on the very last day of the session, a bill, making certain appropriations for use on the Chippewa River at Eau Claire, came up before the House of Representatives just previous to the bill on necessary general appropriations ; consequently, it had to be acted upon at once, and was passed, to give time for appropriations, the House deciding to let the Senate kill it, if it must die. The Senate were considerate enough to pass the bill on appropriations first, then proceeded to act on the other. This bill was, for various reasons, objected to by several of the Senators, who were determined to stop it, but they were in the minority. When it came before the chamber, who acted as a committee of the whole, four of the opposing party decided, as there was only five or six hours remaining to the session, to talk it out. So one after another spoke, until the last man, B. U. Strong, took the floor, with about one hour and a half of talk before him. He began, and gently discussed the question, diverging solemnly as the theme progressed, until one could hardly have told whether the speech was about the pyramids of Egypt, the dells of the Chippewa, the raising of hoop-poles, the curing of the epizootic, getting out saw-logs or what-not ; yet on, and irresistibly on, it went, slowly but surely beating time all to flinders, and as surely beating the opposition ; for stop him they could not, and, as he had the floor fairly, they could not rule him down. While the big talk was yet deluging them, in fully rounded periods, without cessation or diminution, the hour of midnight arrived, and the session must needs close. So the bill went quietly to rest (for a time), and thus ended one of the most celebrated speeches ever made at Madison.

Mr. Strong is as hearty a landlord as one needs to meet, but, nevertheless, he does not care to entertain drunken persons. Not very long ago a chap, several seas over, came in and asked to be shown the washroom of the hotel. Mr. Strong said, rather gruffly, " This is not a hotel, I reckon ! " " Not a hotel ! " the fellow asked ; " if it ain't a hotel, then what is it ? " " Well, it's a schoolhouse, I guess, and there (pointing to Prof. De La Matyr) is the school-teacher," said Strong. The man withdrew, squinting at the " Park Hotel " sign, and loath to believe his eyes so deceived him, or that one could call a hotel a schoolhouse.

In 1866 or 1867, Ed McMahon erected a small building on Block 11, facing Jefferson street, and opened a tin-shop. He continued to do business here until his death. This was probably the first tin-shop in the place.

During the above time, H. Whities put up a building on Block 11, as above, to be used as a saloon. In 1868, it passed into the hands of William Austin, who shortly after purchased a stock of auction goods and opened a store, which he operated until 1877, then removed to Holland. The building has since been used for various purposes ; at present, it is occupied by George Harrison for a harness-shop.

In 1866, Alonzo Wilcox built on Block 11, fronting on Lexington street, and opened a shoe-store. In 1870, he closed out his business and rented the building ; then, about a year after, sold it to E. H. Newell. Mr. Newell opened with a stock of dry goods and groceries, but did not flourish, so to speak, for we find that, about two years since, the business came to an untimely end. The stock had been absorbed, while debts were accumulating, which is but the common

history of business ventures, and, as is generally the case, the business was closed by creditors. Mr. Newell is now in Nebraska.

In 1866, the firm of Farington & Kifer bought out Barnard & Bartlett, and, in 1872, erected the only brick edifice in town, on the northwest corner of Block 19. Subsequently, Kifer became sole proprietor of the business and property, which he sold to J. D. Phelps in 1875. In the spring of 1879, the property passed into the hands of S. M. Harris. This purchase included the lot, stores and warehouses. In October, 1879, the old store burned down, and with it was destroyed a quantity of tin and hardware, stock and fixtures, the property of H. B. Dewey, who was thereby incontinently cleaned out of a good business. The spot is marked by the remains of the old cellar wall, the only evidences of a fire to be seen in the place.

E. P. Newell and D. R. Phelps erected a fair-sized building in 1865 or 1866, on Block 19, facing Jefferson street, and opened a general assortment store. Two years after, finding they had not enough room, they enlarged the building, making it much larger. At present, it is the third in size among the business houses in the place. Soon after the building had been enlarged, Mr. Phelps sold his interest to E. H. Newell, brother of E. P. Newell. The new firm did not run long together before another change was made, E. B. Newell becoming sole proprietor. He continued the business successfully until his death, in 1872 or 1873, then Thomas Hill, his son-in-law, became administrator. Under his management, the business was unprofitable, and finally, in 1877, matters came to stand, the creditors of the institution demanding a settlement; a settlement was effected by E. H. Newell, who re-opened the store, only to close out the business within a year. The building was soon after engaged by D. H. Finkleston, who is now conducting a general business.

In 1867, J. N. Finn and C. W. Finn built on Block 11, fronting Lexington street, and opened a grocery and confectionery store. In 1872, J. N. Finn purchased his brother's interest, and has continued the business up to this date, this being the second-oldest establishment in the village. Mr. Finn is a very respectable citizen, having held some position of public trust regularly since the incorporation of the village. The Town Clerk's office is kept here by him at present.

During the above year, M. F. Hurley erected his building in Block 11, facing Jefferson street, and opened a store and shoe-shop, which he still continues. Mr. Hurly, it appears from the village record, is a man whom the people respect and largely trust with the management of public affairs, he having been President of the board several times, and having held other important offices repeatedly.

Some time during the war, probably about 1864, John Whiteman built on the southwest corner of Block 11, and opened a confectionery store or something of the kind. This he conducted until 1868, when Conrad Zilg bought him out, and enlarged the building and converted it into a hotel, running it as such for nine or ten years. It is now used by him for a private dwelling.

In 1867, John Hollenback came here and built on Block 11, fronting on Lexington street, and started a grocery and confectionery store. About two years after, he moved away, and, subsequently, M. Zangle purchased the property and opened a saloon, which is yet in operation, M. Youker being the present owner.

During the above year, on July 4, the village indulged in a grand celebration, which, although not the first, was by far (according to all the reports) the biggest genuine demonstration of the kind ever gotten up in this part of the county. The sum of \$125 were expended to hire a band to come from Madison, and other things in keeping were provided, and Spring Green fairly reveled in the delights and glories of our national anniversary. Fathers, brothers and sons felt gallant and brave; mothers, sisters and daughters happy and proud, while that youthful icon of liberty, the small boy with torpedo and cracker, vindicated the cause of independence to his heart's content.

The harness-shop on Block 18, facing on Jefferson street, was built about 1868. It is the property of A. C. Daley. It has been occupied by several different parties at various times, and is at present used by A. C. Scheble.

1868—During this year, E. George came here and began his present building, which was completed and stocked by 1879. This may be considered the first regular furniture and undertaker store located here. The establishment is now conducted under the firm name of E. George & Son. Mr. George had a lumber-yard at one time also.

The Gerber Brothers bought out and carried on the old Pound & Dike store from 1869 to 1871, then S. M. Harris carried on business in the old place from 1872 to 1879. Since that time, it has been occupied by Miss E. Macklin for a millinery establishment. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mrs. Wyman was the first one to carry on a regular millinery establishment, that is so necessary to the happiness, if not comfort, of the fair sex. Also, a Miss James has done a millinery business here for about ten years.

J. Witzel built a wagon-shop on Block 18, facing on Jefferson street, in 1876. This afterward passed into the hands of Christopher Scholl, who fitted it up for a shoe-shop.

The liberty-pole was erected during the above year. It stands near the center of the village, looming up to a height of ninety-five feet, and is, beyond a doubt, the straightest and handsomest pole in the county. In fact, it is very seldom that one will meet with anything like as perfect a pole for one so tall. The people are justly proud of it.

Dr. Pelton's Hotel, that stands facing the south end of Lexington street, is one of the old stands, the doctor having been here operating in the capacity of physician and mine host for nearly fifteen years.

There were no sidewalks here to amount to anything until after the village charter was secured in 1869. The chief object of the people in getting the charter was to so arrange their fiscal and judicial affairs that they could receive the benefit of the taxes paid for road purposes, by applying the money to the village streets and walks. Now, good walks are to be found on the business streets, and many of the side streets are also provided with walks.

In 1879, S. M. Harris, one of the most energetic of the business men here, opened in the brick store previously spoken of. This is a well-kept store, and its proprietor does a large business, especially in shipping. The following report shows the amount of his last year's shipments: Wheat, 27,600 bushels; rye, 6,400 bushels; oats, 9,600 bushels; butter, 13,890 pounds; poultry, 4,500 pounds; eggs, 9,890 dozen; hoop-poles, 136,000. Paid the railroad freight bills to the amount of \$7,300. Mr. Finklestine also buys large quantities of produce. His shipments for last year were: Wheat, 17,600 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; butter, 31,029 pounds; eggs, 10,710 dozen; hoop-poles, 65,000. There is not much buying and shipping outside of these two firms, unless it be hops, hogs and beef cattle, which are purchased partly by non-resident buyers. The amount of sales of merchandise made here now annually will probably average about \$100,000, and perhaps more. The above representation is certainly as fair a showing of prosperity as can be made by any place of equal size in this vicinity, and it is only to be wished for all concerned that the place may live long and prosper more and more.

In 1876, George Sweet and Byron Pelton erected a building for a planing-mill and grinding feed. It was moved, about three years since, from its first location to its present situation. This is the only mill, either for planing or grinding, that has ever been built here, and the amount of that kind of business to be done here does not warrant the erection of another.

After Mr. Zilg closed the hotel, J. Zilg & Co., the present firm, was formed, and in 1880, their large double store, which stands on the northwest corner of Block 18, was built. This is the largest store building in town, and is stocked exclusively with a fine assortment of hardware.

Previous to the above, in 1877, A. P. McDonald purchased the vacant corner where the old Simpson Hotel stood, which was burned in 1867, and put up the present building and opened a saloon.

A. M. Dye opened the first watch-maker's and jewelry establishment, during the above year. Before that time, the general stores kept whatever was to be had in the line of gold, silver, plate or pinchbeck, and, probably, clocks and watches as well. How a village so well regulated could have gotten on so long without a watchmaker, remains a mystery. A large wagon,

blacksmith and paint shop was erected in 1879, on Block 18, facing Jefferson street, by J. Bettinger, where the principal business in those lines is now done.

VILLAGE HALL.

The elections were held here in a house rented from B. U. Strong, until 1869, when the Village Hall scheme, which had been discussed for some time, came to the point where the building was started and completed. The building is of frame, 26x60 feet, and two stories high. The lower story is divided into Police Justice room, ante-room and two cells for criminals, which seem to be strong enough to hold the most desperate of characters. The upper story, which is reached by a flight of stairs winding up through a graceful tower, is fitted up in a very tasty manner for all general public gatherings. The building is finished and furnished throughout in a very thorough manner. It cost, complete, about \$2,575, and is especially noticeable on account of its architectural beauty and perfect adaptation to the use for which it is intended. The most casual observer cannot escape observing this building, and instituting comparisons between it and buildings devoted to similar purposes in other portions of the country, in places of even greater pretensions than this.

The lumber yard was started here as early as 1858, by a Mr. Mears, and about this time, also, H. Celleyhan had a yard. Soon after, A. Walrath was engaged in the business. Then King & McKutchen took hold of the business, in connection with their produce buying. In 1865, Wilcox & Hamilton were engaged in the trade, and, two years after, E. George and C. L. Daley took hold of it. Mr. George withdrew from the business and left Mr. Daley sole possessor of the field, which he still remains. Mr. Daley is one of the oldest business men in the place, having been engaged in trade here since the village was in its infancy.

TEMPERANCE ISSUES, PAST AND PRESENT.

At an early day, the temperance sentiment in this section, among many of the people, was very strong, while, on the other hand, liquor-drinking proclivities with some were exceptionally strong. The first one to open a shop for the sale of forty-rod killer copper-distilled dew, was a chap by the name of Jacob Comeen, who came here about 1856 or 1857 and opened up near the eastern railroad crossing. Jake, as he was called, rapidly developed a first-class groggery, which became the nightly and Sunday rendezvous for every loafer in the locality. From being bad at first, it soon became a perfect nuisance, until, finally, the better class of people in the village and country decided to end the business. An opportunity to carry out their designs was soon offered, by the coming of a two-penny jack-o'-lantern show, which Jake went to see, leaving an open field for operations. When Jacob returned, the metamorphosis that met his eyes must have given his nerves a greater shock than the biggest dose of fusel oil, strychnine, stramonium and the like, that he had ever swallowed, for there, without a good or sufficiently apparent reason, was his liquor being licked up, house and all, by fire, the thirsty flames fairly dancing over the destruction, with the eager fury and delight that is supposed to possess the spirits of demons when the ruin of some poor human soul is accomplished, and he becomes the willing slave of alcohol. With the destruction of his stock, Comeen took his departure, and, for a time, the people were free from the whisky evil. This immunity did not last long, however, for within a year after, a man by the name of Mullen erected another temple to Bacchus in the village, and very soon the former condition of things was re-established, and, perhaps, even to a worse extent. At any rate, the nuisance soon became intolerable to a large portion of the law-abiding inhabitants, and, of course, the next step was to give the institution the grand bounce. This was effected one night while the proprietor was out, but the means taken were not quite so severe as before, although fully as effectual. The business was upset by upsetting the shop. It was unceremoniously laid on its side, like a trunk ticketed to leave on the next train, or waiting to be moved. The invitation to subside was duly heeded by the dispenser of lightning nectar, and thus ended the second saloon.

For many years subsequent to this, a majority of the people kept up a high temperance sentiment, and maintained a flourishing lodge of Good Templars. But, as the years multiplied, the interest subsided, until now there is no lodge. Also, saloons have long been in operation, but the business is now conducted according to law, and in a comparatively quiet manner. A liberal license is exacted, which is used, when obtained, according to certain charter provisions, by the village authorities for making and maintaining street improvements and such other village purposes as may be deemed necessary.

Spring Green has had its newspapers, and the newspapers have had their day of short-lived mediocrity, unfortunately for the place, for a good paper is needed here. As for the editor, the annals of this history can scarcely do him justice. Suffice it to say, he is almost too well known here and elsewhere to need mention.

DOWNY.

Spring Green has a couple that, it is supposed quite naturally, are not very happily united, considering developments. Doubtless, any one who witnessed the division of a feather-bed, in the hands of said parties, not so very long ago, just outside of the door on a windy day, must have been struck with surprise to see that which floated away so lightly, remain *down*, and, further more, it is solemnly asserted that at one time in the fracas, a knock-down or pull-down was highly imminent. However, the feathers were ventilated and that downy bed is now no more forever.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school of District No. 2 was taught in the old log schoolhouse on Section 7. long previous to the residence here of any of the present townspeople. Many years before the first graduates of the present excellent high school had learned their a-b abs, the old loghouse, with its high wooden benches and knife-backed desks, had turned out its graduates in readin', ritin' and spellin'. Then Sander's, Maguffy's or the old English Reader and the Pennsylvania or Cobb's Speller, furnished literary pabulum for the minds of ambitious or lazy tyros in the field of literature. All the world was then described by Olney's, or some other ancient geography, that told big stories about the unexplored portions of this country, and the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chocktaws, Sioux, Seminoles, etc.; then Papa Murray's syntax and prosody (the first really scientific grammatical production) was freely ground into the rebellious craniums of the unappreciative youth, who liked the good old way of saying, "I seen," rather than "I saw," and when it was, as now, much easier to understand the verb love, with the pronoun I prefixed, than in any other form. And who among the old folks can forget the peculiar vocal struggles that were then required, when words of six or seven syllables were spelled, and every syllable pronounced, and added on to the string consecutively like a row of buttons; and the terrible rule of three. Oh shades of Archimedes, Euclid and Cocker! How far thy mighty thoughts have penetrated, and how many weary hours have been spent over thy problems. The old log house is gone, and the system of education then followed is now a thing of the past. So the old continually gives place to the new, as the sands of time run out.

After the village had gotten fairly started on its course of development, the first schoolhouse was built on the lot occupied by the present building, which was presented to the public for this purpose by the proprietors of the village plat. In 1862, the roof of this building was raised, another full story being added to furnish the room necessary to accommodate the largely increased number of pupils. This schoolhouse was the only public school building in the village until the erection of the present commodious edifice, but, according to the arrangements made with the preceptor in the old academy, a certain number were taken in there from the district school, each year, for instruction in the higher branches of education.

In 1875, the academy having closed and the means of instruction being totally inadequate to the demands of the place and locality, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the town of Spring Green at the meeting, to make an appropriation of funds for the purpose of erecting

such a high-school building as would furnish ample educational facilities for the entire surrounding country. A majority of the voters, upon ballot, were in favor of entering into the enterprise, but the town authorities failed to comply with the requirements of the law in such premises, and, consequently, the action was lost. District No. 2 then took up the matter, and, going vigorously to work, soon perfected arrangements for erecting the present fine structure. The building was constructed by Mr. Cory, of Madison, and cost, when finished complete, the snug sum of \$5,500. It was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1876, and opened under the best of auspices and with a large number of outside pupils. Architecturally considered as a school building, there appears to be nothing lacking; the rooms are large, lofty, well lighted and well ventilated, and the exterior, in simplicity and elegance of design, is in perfect keeping with the interior. There are three departments, each being supplied with appropriate recitation rooms and first-class modern furniture.

The people in this vicinity hold this school in high estimation, believing it to be the equal of any public school in the State; and not without good reason, for, according to reports on public schools, this institution is the equal of any other in the amount of outside patronage which it has received from the very start. The first year's receipts from outsiders were \$582.58; the second year, \$549.37; the third year, \$588.67. The price of tuition is 50 cents per week, or \$6 a quarter, what is usually charged by academical schools. Prof. De La Matyr, the principal now in charge, has been teaching here since the high school was opened, and the real excellence and popularity of the school is doubtless due more to his excellent management and instruction than to any other cause. The salary of the Principal is \$1,200 per annum, nearly half of which is paid by the regular outside receipts. The old academy was in its day a flourishing institution here, around which lingers yet, in the memories of old pupils, many a kindly recollection. It was located at first at Richland City, and to the fall and decay of that emporium of a sister county, Spring Green was chiefly indebted for the establishment of the academy here. Prof. Silsby commenced the school in 1861, in the old blue store built by Worthington and partner, but, very soon after, it was removed to another unused building, standing on Block 10, facing Lexington street, now used for a harness-shop. In the meantime, several of the prominent citizens had interested themselves and furnished cash and help, and had taken down and moved the academy building from Richland City, and re-erected it where it now stands, at an expense of about \$500. With this favorable send-off, and with a liberal patronage, the school started, but did not continue long under Mr. Silsby's direction, for the sound of "To arms!" that was then ringing through the land, started the war fever to raging in his veins, and, like thousands of other brave fellows, he left home, friends and everything, to espouse his country's cause. The school district then purchased the building from him, paying him \$700 for it. They then employed J. H. Turvey, who was subsequently County Superintendent of Schools, to teach, paying him a certain sum for teaching district scholars and whatever he could get besides for teaching others. After he had been here four years, another arrangement was entered into with him, by which he was bound to keep the academy running a certain number of years, and by which he became the owner of the institution. Mr. Turvey continued the school about ten years, then closed it, owing to want of proper patronage. It is now occupied for a private dwelling-house, and probably will never more resound to "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" and "*'Tis education makes the common mind.*"

THE POST OFFICE.

The post office was first kept by Mr. West, then by Garwood Green, in the depot, and was opened as early as 1856-57. In 1859, it passed into Worthington's charge; then, in 1860, S. H. Vedder came and took the office, holding it until 1864-65, when W. H. Hamilton became Postmaster. From him it was transferred, December 23, 1865, to D. D. Davies, who has since held it.

EXPRESS COMPANY.

S. M. Vedder was the first express agent here ; when he left, F. Lacy was appointed ; then, in 1868, it passed into the hands of D. D. Davies. The first express company was the United States. But, soon after Mr. Davies' appointment, a competitor appeared in the field in the person of G. F. Pound, as agent for the Merchants' Union. After running opposition for a short time, the United States Company withdrew. H. R. Johnson, who is now agent, succeeded Mr. Pound. Since he has been in office, a change has been made, the United States Company taking this station and the Merchants' Union going to another.

SECULAR SOCIETY AND CHURCHES.

Masons.—A dispensation was first granted to Lodge No. 212, F. & A. M., in May, 1879, the officers being as follows: H. B. Dewy, W. M.; S. M. Harris, S. W., and P. H. Parsons, J. W. The lodge continued under dispensation until June, 1880, when a charter was granted, and the lodge regularly organized by P. A. Daggett, Acting G. M. There were fifteen charter members, who elected the following officers: S. M. Harris, W. M.; P. H. Parsons, S. W.; H. R. Johnson, J. W.; J. G. Slyter, Treas.; J. R. Mabbett, Sec.; W. A. De La Matyr, S. D.; J. S. Slyter, J. D.; S. L. Davis, Tiler. The lodge has a good hall, well furnished, and is in a flourishing condition.

Congregational Church.—A society was first organized here February 15, 1859, in the old schoolhouse, Rev. Mr. Benton, of Richland City, and the Rev. D. L. Noyes, being the officiating ministers. The first members were D. L. Noyes, B. U. Strong and wife, Dr. C. T. Hubbard, wife and two daughters, P. West and wife, M. B. West and W. C. Spaulding. Dr. Hubbard was elected Deacon, and P. West Secretary and Treasurer. The Rev. Noyes remained with the society until December, 1862, when the Rev. J. Silsby took the pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Jones, who came October 22, 1864. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who entered upon his duties December 4 of the above year. During his pastorate, in the year 1867, the church was built, at a cost of \$1,200. After the Rev. Cochran, came the Rev. Mr. Pullen, in 1872. He remained until December 5, 1875, when the Rev. O. H. Smith was called. The pulpit is now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Stoddart, of Boscobel. Of the first members, none but B. U. Strong and wife are left. There are now about forty members.

Baptist Society.—The first meeting of the Baptist denomination was held at the schoolhouse in 1869, the Rev. William Phillips, a Welshman, being the preacher. This preacher, who lived at Wilson's Creek, came regularly afterward for about a year before a society was formed; then a regular class was organized, consisting of thirteen members. In 1871, Rev. Enoch Prouty and family came. After they had been here about a year, the little society set to work to build a church. The church was built in 1872, but not completely finished. In the spring of 1873, Dr. William H. Brisbane was called to the pastorate. During this season, the church was finished all but painting, at a cost of \$600. Dr. Brisbane remained until his death, in 1878. Since that time, services have been held irregularly, students from Madison and itinerant ministers being the supply. The church is free from debt.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church here was organized by John J. Walker, as nearly as can be learned, about 1861. The first membership was fourteen souls, all told. They began by holding their meetings in the schoolhouse. Rev. Walker served one year; then Rev. J. C. Brainard came and remained two years. During his pastorate a revival was held, which resulted in making five converts, who were admitted to full membership. The parsonage was built while he served, at a cost of about \$900, \$200 of which was paid off only this last year. The next preacher was Rev. R. Gould, who served but a year, with no material advancement shown. After him, Rev. A. G. Cooley came and remained a year, two additions being made to the society while he was here. He was followed by J. Thomas Pryor, who served two years. During his time revivals were held at different points, and large numbers were converted and joined the church here and elsewhere. The succeeding

Pastor was Rev. William R. Irish; he served two years. After he came, in 1868, the organization was forbidden to use the schoolhouse any longer, and, to supply a temporary place of worship, a rough board shanty, capable of seating about 150 persons, was erected. Quite a number were taken into the church at this time. Rev. Henry J. Walker came next, in 1870, and remained two years. During his pastorate, in 1871, the present church was erected and finished, and was dedicated on the 4th of February, 1872, by Rev. D. W. Couch. The church is 36x54, without entries and recess; it is a frame, veneered with white brick and built on stone foundation. It is very neatly finished and seated, and has handsome stained-glass windows. It has also belfry and good bell. The parsonage and barn are in a good state of repair, and, taking the whole church property here into account, it is one of the best in the county. The cost of the church is \$4,500, as it stands to-day. During the time the church was being built, a difficulty arose between the principal members and the Pastor with reference to the building, which ultimately caused an open rupture, and about fourteen of the leading members left. This movement so crippled the resources of the church that, at the dedication, there was an indebtedness standing against the church of \$2,200. At this time subscriptions were taken, purporting to be enough to pay the debt, but, in the event, many of the parties failed to pay, there being but a little more than one-half of the \$2,200 paid. Eventually, the Methodist Episcopal Extension Society gave \$400 toward paying the debt and loaned \$300. But, notwithstanding this aid and what was paid by subscribers, in 1879, through the accumulation of interest and the mismanagement of funds, the church was yet in debt \$2,000, but finally, during that year, under the management of the Rev. D. Clingman, the whole amount was canceled, leaving the property entirely free from debt. The three lots, a quarter of Block 4, were donated by the original owners of the village plat.

Rev. Robert Smith succeeded Rev. H. J. Walker in the fall of 1872, and served one year. He was followed by James T. Bryant, who served from 1873 to 1875. After him, Rev. E. T. Briggs was appointed and served one year, a few additions being made to the church. Then Rev. S. W. Haigh served from 1876 to 1878, without any material change being made in the church affairs. In 1878, the Rev. D. Clingman came to the charge. He has succeeded, during his service, in restoring order where confusion prevailed, and has left the church in a healthy financial condition and also made various improvements in the property. There are now thirty-two members in good standing in connection with the church here. There are, besides, at the present time, six regularly organized classes in connection with this charge, located in various parts of the county adjacent to this point.



CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN—TOWN OF TROY—TOWN OF BEAR CREEK—TOWN OF FRANKLIN—TOWN OF HONEY CREEK—TOWN OF MERRIMACK—TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU SAC—TOWN OF SUMTER.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN.

The town of Spring Green is located in the extreme southern part of the county. On the south, it is bordered by the Wisconsin; on the north, by the towns of Bear Creek and Franklin; on the West, by Richland County, and on the east by the town of Troy. This town is, in great part, one of the best farming districts in the county, a large portion of the lands being well adapted, in every respect, to grain and stock raising. The south half is almost entirely level, while the northern portion is very bluff, and, on the southern face, very sterile. The bluff district is intersected by numerous valleys, which are usually occupied by farms. The principal of these are the Wilson Creek Valley, Big Hollow and Mondago Valleys. The soil is variable through the town; near the river it is generally sandy, but, as we approach the bluffs, passing north over what by many is considered the head of an ancient mammoth stream, we come to a very fertile soil, consisting chiefly of rich alluvial deposits. The soil of the hills is principally clay and sand, and, in the valleys, a rich, dark loam, mixed, in many instances, with sand washed from the hills. The various farm products common to this county, excepting fruits, are raised here in abundance. In the more sheltered districts, winter wheat is largely sown; but corn and spring grains are chiefly raised. An industry which is yet comparatively in its infancy—raising sorghum—is being largely pursued here, and, as the soil and climate are well adapted to its growth and perfect maturing, the probabilities are that this will become one of the chief industries. Hop-raising is also followed here, but to a limited extent only, as the general low price of the article at present and excessive fluctuations in value which are constantly liable to occur, besides the cost of raising a crop, prevent anything like extensive investments in this work. The time has been when hop-raising was the great thing to engage in to make money; then, afterward, as nearly all of the farmers too well know, it became the great avenue for losing money, and, as a result, nearly all of those who made money in them lost what they made, and more too, before they were satisfied to stop.

The town is not so well watered with small streams as some of the adjacent towns, but among the bluffs there may be found a good many choice springs. On Spring Green Prairie there are to be seen evidences of a former stream that flowed from east to west, and which would add greatly to the value of the adjacent lands and be materially beneficial if it were here now. During the summer, the channel that this stream pursued can be easily traced by the crops growing on it and along its border, as in the center of the channel the growth is but little more than half as strong as on the borders and beyond.

The town is well supplied with prehistoric remains and various geological features interesting alike to the archaeologist and scientist, and that must be seen to be fully appreciated. One rather singular discovery or development we particularly mention, as it shows how enormous must have been the changes that have been wrought in the condition and topography of the country within a few hundred years: Mr. N. Hood, of Hood's Valley, while digging a well, found fallen timber and shell at a distance of fifty or sixty feet beneath the surface. These remains were so old that when brought to the surface they immediately resolved into dust.

The timber supply is very fair, although not so good as in some localities. There are no creameries or butter factories in town, and probably no regular dairies, although the country is

well adapted to stock-raising, for cheese and butter-making purposes. There is some fine stock being bred here, but the majority raised are hogs and cattle, solely for the butchers' market.

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

The first settler to come into this section of the county was Charles Wilson, who settled in what is now known as the town of Troy. The first one to locate in this town, according to the best accounts, was a Mr. Turner, who came about 1841 or 1842 and laid claim to what has long been known as the old Thomas Williams place, on Section 18. Reports regarding Mr. Turner are very meager of reliable information. It is only known that he came at that time, and that he died soon after from the effects of sunstroke. This was probably the first death in town, and occurred before any of the present residents had come, so many will know nothing of it. His wife was the first woman in town, and, when he died, was left alone among the Indians with a small child to care for.

Very soon after Mr. Turner's death, Thomas Williams came, probably as early as 1842, and we learn that, ere many months had passed, he had wooed and won the widow Turner. What sort of a marriage ceremony was performed, or how many presents were given, and guests present, remains unknown. Whether the traditional broomstick came into play, or what was done, conjecture only can explain.

Shortly after Mr. Williams' arrival, Evan Jones and family of two sons and two daughters settled here on the banks of the river, a little southwest of where the village of Spring Green stands. Mr. Jones started in with the intention of building up a town, but signally failed. At one time, three men from the East came here on a prospecting expedition, and proposed to purchase Mr. Jones' claim and start a place, but he would not sell. The place, such as it was, was known as Jonesville. A very sad calamity befell a portion of Mr. Jones' family not long after their coming. A son and two daughters were out riding one day in a canoe on the Wisconsin, when, through some unexplained cause, the frail vessel upset, and they were drowned.

Mr. Jones remained here several years, and his remaining son, Thomas, afterward opened a store, probably as early as 1846 or 1847. This was the first store in this section of the county. Before, the people had either to go to Prairie du Sac, Richland City, or over into Iowa County for needed commodities.

About this time, the first post office was established there, with Mr. Thomas Jones as Postmaster.

T. J. Morgans came into the town as early as 1844, and settled. Mr. Morgans now lives in the town of Franklin, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, settler in the southwestern part of the county.

Another of the early settlers was E. Goodell, a hunter, who made a claim on Section 7, near Spring Green Village. Goodell, like the majority of hunting characters, was not a person to gather moss, consequently he went West with the tide of emigration.

The Davidson family, Ed, Oramel and William, came in as early as 1846. It is said that one of these brothers supplied the early settlers with the first blacksmith-shop, but, as a contemporary historian might say, he did not forge out a fortune "from the much iron" he hammered.

To enumerate consecutively all of the different early settlers, and give the dates of their arrival entirely correct, would be next to an impossibility, and, besides, it is not necessarily essential or proper, as very many of the first comers left very soon after their arrival, some going farther West and others returning to Eastern homes that they deemed themselves foolish in leaving. Also, when the country was new, miasmatic conditions prevailed largely on the prairie. Chills and fever are always a sure source of misery to the most determined and hopeful, and will quell the most ardent enthusiasm; so it is not to be wondered at that people were coming and going constantly, and that but few stayed in proportion to the total number that came and went.

An old assessment roll of 1850 furnishes the following names, some of whom are yet living on the prairie, and nearly all of them enjoying the fruits of early industry and economy, as is attested by their large farms and comfortable homes. There were, besides some of those already mentioned, Amos Mercer, James Watson, Smith Love, James Cass, Samuel Huntly, Evan Evans, Daniel Williams, J. Dalley, J. R. Louis, William Parry, William Bower, H. Anderson, John Oleson, Daniel Evans, William Barnard, J. Y. McKee, Andrew Bear, Thomas E. Jones, D. B. Young, John Jones, Robert McCune, William Ecker, Alvin Parton, D. Jones, Isaac Blake, George and James Coon, Andrew Rutherford, James Thomas and James Werden. This gives about all that were residents of the town as early as 1850.

To describe fully the extreme deprivations that were endured by many of the people here at an early day, would require a volume of no mean size and that would be intensely interesting. In a general way, none were exempt from bitter experiences, which the following account of Mr. Amos Mercer, if true as given by others, will fully illustrate. It is said, after he had planted some potatoes one season, probably the first, he was obliged to dig them up again for food. At another time, a letter came to Richland City for him, but he had not money to pay for bread, aside from the 25 cents postage, and, had not one of those generous souls that have brightened the earth in all ages, lent him \$5, he might have been reduced to a worse condition than having to dig up potato seed. These early struggles were but the clouds of the past, that obscured the sun of to-day, and that have served a useful purpose in creating a thorough appreciation of present blessings.

The first physician here was a Welshman, Dr. Evans, who came before 1850, and, it is said, died not long after. After him came Drs. Hubbard and Davies. James Coon (given above) was the first horse doctor. He came at a time when the horses were principally of the horned variety.

As before mentioned, Thomas Jones kept the first post office. After him the brothers Alfred and Fred Gill, who started a store at Jonesville very early, kept it. Then in the spring of 1855, the Rev. J. Davies took it, and from here it was transferred to the village.

Thomas Williams and a man by the name of Teuton also opened a store in the town about 1850. This establishment afterward broke up in a row, which eventually had to be settled by the neighbors, who met at Dr. Davies and smoothed out the ruffled feathers.

A saloon was started by a man by the name of Anderson, on corner of Section 7, as early as 1850 to 1851. This institution furnished liquor to the county until Spring Green Village came to the rescue, then it subsided.

The first road over the prairie ran from Helena Ferry to Richland City. And the first ferry that crossed the river in this section of the county was a scow-boat, run by Alva Culver, as early as 1841, between Helena and this town. Mr. Culver also boarded the hands of the shot-tower.

A schoolhouse was built in the town as early as 1848 or 1849, on Section 7, nearly opposite to where E. W. Evans now lives. The first teacher was, as nearly as can be ascertained, Miss Minnie Cass; the next, Thomas Watson.

The summer of 1850, there were twenty-eight pupils going to this school, Mrs. S. Love being the teacher.

The early settlers throughout the county were as often in an early day the victims of various swindling schemes, as now. One of the chief methods pursued by rascals was to claim the improved farms of settlers, stating that they had first purchased them. In some instances this scheme took well, but in others it failed most completely, as the following shows: One day, about 1857, a nicely dressed chap drove through the county making inquiries for lands, and showing certain numbers on ivory tablets, and among the rest the numbers of Mr. Mercer's fine farm were shown. Mr. Mercer, hearing of this, prepared for war, declaring if he showed his face on his premises, he would kill him. The fellow, learning how kind a reception awaited him, quickly slid out.

Nearly all localities have at some time had their literary characters. Spring Green had one one time in the person of a Mr. Beckwith, long since departed. He was genial and often invited his neighbors in to inspect his library of 300 volumes. Some day, James Watson, one of the oldest settlers here, an educated man and son of the Rinebolds, called to see the library, when told the 300 volumes consisted of a collection of 300 almanacs.

Miners from Iowa County came here in large numbers, from 1845 to 1850, prospecting for ore, but, owing to the absence of such mineral deposits as they sought, they went away empty-handed.

Spring Green has had one suicide, which occurred ten years ago. John Evans hanged himself in his stable for fear of coming to want.

Also, at a very early day, there was an attempted murder, that caused the first lawsuit in the town. A Mr. Hous, who came before 1850, was shot at with a musket, the ball passing through his hat. He accused a man by the name of Mr. Reedy of the deed, and had him tried before Squire O'Meara, but could prove nothing against him.

The first cemetery here was opened on the old Thomas Williams place. The first one buried here being, in all probability, Mr. Turner. Now there are three, but one only is in use, the others having been long abandoned. It is located on Section 65. In a few years this will be filled also by the ashes of the departed.

There is a good stone quarry in town, owned by John Beaver. It is said to be the best in this vicinity.

About the only manufacturing pursued in town, aside from ordinary mechanical business, is the making of sorghum molasses by evaporators, two of which are located in town. One, owned by J. Mann, is located about five miles west from Spring Green, and has been in operation each season for fifteen or sixteen years. The apparatus is not large, but the quality of molasses made is said to be very good. E. P. Alling was the sole evaporator, which is situated about a quarter of a mile south from the village. This apparatus was only set up last year, but it is, notwithstanding, doing a very good business. It has a capacity for making about 100 gallons per day. This season it will run off about 20,000 gallons.

The following anecdote illustrates how the poll tax was paid twenty-five years ago: About 1855, a large party met in Big Hollow [now occupied by Norwegians, principally] to work out their poll tax. The first thing the party did was to chippin and make up enough money to buy a couple of gallons of whiskey. This was then sent for and brought, and also cards. When the cards and whiskey came, then the labor began, which consisted in drinking, wrestling, running, jumping, boxing, card playing, etc., until the day's work was done.

A United States Coast Survey party came on to the prairie two years ago, and were stationed here several months, establishing base lines for altitudes and also erecting signal stations, of which there are three, located at different points about three miles apart, and in the form of a triangle.

The first religious services were held here by the Rev. Fullerton, a Methodist itinerant, in Mr. Turner's cabin. There were but three or four young men besides the family present.

The oldest religious society now existing in the town is that of the Welsh Congregational Church, which was organized in 1850 by the Rev. William Barry, a native of Anglesea, North Wales. The first membership was eighteen. The Deacons were Daniel Williams and Thomas Williams. The early meetings were held in private dwelling-houses. In the year 1855, they built the church, which is 30 x 40, and which cost \$600. A Sabbath school was started during the same year, the society was organized. The ministers that have supplied the church at different times were, after Barry, Revs. John Davies, Jonathan Jones, John Jones, and now the Rev. William Harrison. There are no other churches in town outside of Spring Green Village.

ELECTIONS AND MANAGEMENT, ETC.

The town of Spring Green was at first a part of the town of Honey Creek, in connection with other towns, but was set off into an independent precinct by the County Board in 1850,

and at that time included a part of the town of Troy within its limits, being about eighteen miles long by five wide. The first town meeting was convened on the 1st day of April, 1851, when James M. Cass, Thomas Board and Alex Stewart were chosen Inspectors and James Whison and Thomas Wilson Clerks. Then the polls were ordered to open and officers elected. A tax of \$150 was voted for town expenses, and 13 mills on a dollar of all taxable property for roads and 13 mills on a dollar for public schools. A road district was formed on the 1st day of the town [town of Troy], extending east from the range line between Sections 4 and 5 and from the river to the town boundary on the north. Orison Thomas being appointed Roadmaster of the same. It was also decided at this meeting that Thomas Williams should open a road from Hudson to the high hill on the south and running up from the ferry that connected with the State road on the Iowa County side.

At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, July 5, 1851, by the laws to the following effect were passed, viz: That a road was legal, constructed by any individual or persons, for and a half feet high, with no holes or rough bits over six inches within thirteen feet of the ground. Stations were also established from running.

It is to be noted that at this time the principal item of the expenses was for roads, no less than four petitions having been presented to the board at this first session for the laying out of new roads or changes in old ones. It was a usual thing at that time when a road was laid out first, and no bill for the same was sent to the board.

The total amount of tax collected in the town this year was \$2347.

The first order passed was for a road on the town, which by Thomas Board for \$1 for serving as Inspector. The other Inspectors and Clerks also received pay.

At the second annual meeting held April 6, 1852, the same amount for roads and schools was voted as at the first election, while \$75 only was voted to pay town expenses.

A road from the Wisconsin opposite Hudson in Iowa County was laid out to Baraboo this year. The tax collected this year amounted to \$2470.

At the third annual meeting held April 5, 1853, the taxes were put at \$100 for town purposes, school tax for four mills on the dollar, road tax for one mill on the dollar. This year a road for paper was first purchased. The town tax this year was \$30867.

At the fourth annual meeting held April 4, 1854, \$200 was voted for town purposes; five mills on a dollar for schools and three mills for road; also a special tax was levied for a road \$100 to help build a road from Madison to Prairie du Chien.

At the general election held October 6, 1854, there were thirty seven votes cast; \$1378881 tax was paid this year, and the first election was held for \$100.

At the fifth annual meeting, April 3, 1855, sixty votes were cast. In the evening, after the polls were closed, eight or ten Irishmen who were working on the rail road came to the polls and demanded to vote, declaring that they should vote any way. The inspectors and the board had to get out prepared for battle. But the fee with the way satisfied that it was no go. The tax was \$1228804.

At the sixth annual meeting, April 11, 1856, there were fifty four votes cast. The taxes for this year were put at \$123 for town purposes; road tax, seven mills on the dollar, and school tax six mills on the dollar. At the election held on April 1, 1856, there were cast of which J. J. C. Freeman received 97. The tax list for 1856 stood: State tax \$30333; county tax, \$32332; school tax \$86697; town and local taxes \$130003 = total \$209629.

At the seventh annual meeting, April 7, 1857, the number of votes cast was eighty six; taxes were for the coming year = town \$123; road three mills on the dollar and school seven mills on the dollar; also \$80 and town road tax to be collected in no order to pay for a road of \$100 from the county for road purposes. This year two ponds were established for the constant of running roads and ponds were established for each.

At the election held November 3, fifty one votes were cast; \$215689 tax was paid this year.

At the eighth annual meeting, April 6, 1858, ninety-five votes were cast. It was voted that three Constables be elected for the ensuing year, and that the township be divided into two road districts. At the general election held November 2, 108 votes were cast. At a meeting of the board, November 30, it was voted that no license be granted to any one for the sale of intoxicating liquors until they have a good, substantial house for a tavern to accommodate travelers. The total amount of tax this year was \$1,867.77.

The ninth annual meeting, April 5, 1859, was held in Mr. Simpson's bar-room. Number of votes cast, 147. An appropriation of \$57.74 was made for paupers. The taxes voted were \$200 for town purposes, \$300 for school purposes and three mills on the dollar for roads.

The tenth annual meeting, in April, 1860. Taxes voted—\$100 for town purposes, \$300 for schools, and three mills on the dollar for roads. Stamps were this year procured for the registering of dogs, and notice was also given that all dogs must be licensed. Seven dogs licensed this year.

The eleventh annual meeting, April 2, 1861. Taxes voted—\$150 for town purposes; \$300 for school purposes; three mills on the dollar for roads. At general election, November 5, 1861, number of votes cast for State Governor was eighty-six. At this election, seventy-four votes were cast to amend the banking law.

The twelfth annual meeting, April 1, 1862; 108 votes were cast at this meeting. Taxes voted—\$300 for school purposes, two mills on the dollar for roads. At general election, held November 4, number of votes cast, 113. On the question of the proposed amendment to Constitution, twenty-seven votes were cast for and none against. On the amendment to banking law, sixty-three were cast for and none against.

The thirteenth annual meeting, April 7, 1863. Number of votes polled, 108. Taxes voted as follows: \$300 for school purposes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on dollar for road tax, and \$200 for town purposes. At a meeting held December 26, 1863, to raise money for soldiers, the whole number of votes cast was ninety-nine, of which fifty-five were against raising said tax, and fifty-five for raising the same.

February 24, 1864, a special meeting was held for the purpose of raising \$1,400 to pay volunteers. The whole number of votes cast was 106, of which number seventy-two were for the tax, and thirty-four against. On the 26th day of March, 1864, a special meeting was called for the purpose of raising a tax of \$1,600 to pay volunteers. Whole number of votes cast was ninety-six, of which fifty were against the tax, and forty-six were for the same.

The fourteenth annual meeting, April 5, 1864. Taxes voted were \$500 for school purposes, \$150 for town purposes, \$50 for pauper purposes and \$25 for road purposes. Number of votes cast, 114. October 17, special meeting for the purpose of voting to raise a tax of \$1,500 to pay volunteers. Whole number of votes, 116, of which seventy-four were for the tax and forty-two against it. At the Presidential election, November 8, number of votes cast, 146, of which William Field, etc., received 113.

1865—Special meeting, January 16, 1865, for purpose of voting on tax of \$1,600 to pay volunteers to fill the quota of town under the last call of President. Whole number of votes, sixty-eight, of which sixty were for the tax and eight against.

The fifteenth annual meeting, April 4, 1865. Taxes voted: \$300 for school purposes, \$150 for town purposes, and 1 mill on dollar for road taxes. September 10, dog fund apportioned to school. At the general election, November 8, eighty-two votes were cast.

The sixteenth annual meeting, April 3, 1866. Taxes voted: \$150 for town purposes, \$300 for school purposes, and three mills on dollar for road taxes. Number of votes cast, thirty-seven.

The seventeenth annual meeting, April 2, 1867; 150 votes cast. Taxes voted: \$175 for town purposes, \$450 for town indebtedness, \$250 for school purposes, and one mill on dollar for road tax. At general election, held November 5, number of votes cast for Governor, 163, of which L. Fairchild received 127.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held April 7, 1868; 191 votes cast. Taxes voted: \$200 for town expenses, three mills on dollar for roads, \$300 for schools and \$100 for poor fund.

The nineteenth annual meeting, April 6, 1869; 204 votes were cast. Taxes voted: \$203 for town purposes, \$300 for school purposes, \$600 for road purposes and \$150 for support of poor. April 16, \$276 granted B. U. Strong for pauper claim. At general election held November 2, 183 votes were cast for Governor, of which L. Fairchild received 134.

The twentieth annual meeting, April 5, 1870. Taxes voted as follows: \$300 for school purposes, \$150 for support of the poor, \$600 for road purposes and \$200 for town purposes. At the general election, November 8, 1870, there were 133 votes cast.

The twenty-first annual meeting, April 4, 1871. Taxes voted were \$300 for school purposes, \$125 for pauper fund, \$175 for town purposes and \$400 for road purposes. The law that hogs be restrained from running at large was passed this year, being the third time the question had been up before the town meeting. At a general election, November 7, the whole number of votes cast for Governor was 154, of which C. C. Washburne received 106.

The twenty-second annual meeting, April 2, 1872. A motion was adopted to the effect that \$200 of the special road tax then on hand be appropriated for town purposes for the ensuing year, \$300 voted for school purposes, and a road tax of one mill on the dollar. Voted that \$150 of the special road tax of last year be applied as a part of the \$300 for school purposes. At the general election, November 5, the number of votes cast for the elector of President and Vice President was 186, of which 133 were cast for W. E. Cramer, Elector.

The twenty-third annual meeting, April 1, 1873. Taxes voted, \$300 for school purposes, and two mills on the dollar for road purposes.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting, April 7, 1874. Taxes voted, \$250 for town expenses, \$300 for school purposes and three mills on the dollar for road purposes. On motion, the Clerk's salary was fixed at \$75 per year. General election, Nov. 3, 1874. Number of votes cast, 171.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting, April 6, 1875. Taxes voted were three mills per dollar road tax, \$300 for school purposes, and \$500 for outstanding and current expenses of town. Number of votes cast, 159. December 4, 1875, the board passed an order for a tax to raise \$350 to satisfy awards and damages in opening certain roads.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting, April 4, 1876. Taxes voted, three mills on the dollar for road purposes, \$300 for school purposes, \$250 for town expenses, \$150 for special road-work, \$36.80 to pay a road overseer, \$100 for purchasing additional ground for cemetery, and a committee was appointed for said purposes. A motion carried to establish a free high school in the town. At the Presidential election, November 7, the whole number of votes cast for electors of President and Vice President was 331, of which number T. W. Weeks received 151.

February 7, 1877, S. P. George was appointed Treasurer, to fill the place of A. Gill, who was disqualified on account of sickness.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting, April 3, 1877. Taxes voted were, \$300 for school purposes, three mills on the dollar for road purposes and \$250 for town expenses. At the general election, November 6, 1877, the number of votes polled was 146.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held April 2, 1878. Taxes voted, \$250 for town expenses, \$3 for school purposes, three mills per dollar for road purposes, \$45.82 to liquidate the indebtedness of the town. At the general election November 5, number of votes cast, 185.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting was held April 1, 1879. Taxes voted, \$262.50 for town expenses, \$3 for town school fund, \$54.91 to pay indebtedness of Road District No. 2. At the general election November 4, 1879, 151 votes were polled.

The thirtieth annual meeting was held April 6, 1880. Taxes voted, \$250 for town purposes, \$14.86 special tax for road in District No. 2, \$300 for school purposes, three mills on the dollar road tax, \$500 to be applied to the road running south from the village to the river, \$150 for purchasing additional ground for a town cemetery.

Total amount raised by the town to pay volunteers in the civil war, \$4,600.

Special taxes for road purposes, that have been raised frequently, are not given.

TOWNS OFFICERS.

1871-1872—B. Young, Chairman; Andrew Bear, E. Calkwell, Side Supervisors; E. Evans, Clerk; D. Williams, Treasurer; A. Stewart, Assessor; T. Williams, Road Overseer; H. McCune, Superintendent; J. M. Cass, Sealer of Weights; T. Bond, E. L. S. Asaull and E. Davidson, Justices of the Peace; W. Davison, R. T. Bartley and W. Becker, Constables.

1872-73—J. Wilson, Chairman; S. Cowwith and J. Rogers, Side Supervisors; E. Evans, Clerk; J. Williams, Treasurer; A. Stewart, Assessor; A. Stewart, Road Overseer; E. Evans, Superintendent; J. Wilson, Sealer of Weights; A. Rutledge and E. L. S. Asaull and J. O'Meara, Justices; J. Dalbey and E. B. Plumb, Constables.

1873-74—A. Stewart, Chairman; R. T. Bartley and S. Richards, Side Supervisors; E. Evans, Clerk; M. O'Meara, Treasurer; J. Rogers, Assessor; J. Dalbey, No. 1, R. C. Stephenson, No. 2, W. Bowen, No. 3, Road Overseers; E. Evans, Superintendent; A. Bear, Sealer of Weights; W. L. Thibbet, D. Gwin and D. W. King, Justices; J. Dalbey and O. Thomas, Constables.

1874-75—Alex. Stewart, Ch. S. Richards and W. R. Patton, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; E. Evans, Treasurer; J. Rogers, Assessor; J. Anderson, No. 1, H. Lornberg, No. 2, E. D. James, No. 3, Overseers; J. O'Meara, Superintendent; T. Williams, Sealer of Weights; J. O'Meara, J. Gill and A. Nickey, Justices; J. Barker, J. Watson and S. Humley, Constables.

1875-76—E. Evans, Chairman; S. Cowwith and A. Nickey, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; E. Gill, Treasurer; S. Cowwith, Assessor; E. Calkwell, J. Rogers and G. Reedy, Road Overseers; S. Richards, Superintendent; T. Williams, Sealer of Weights; W. L. Thibbet, W. W. Miller and E. Evans, Justices; O. Thomas and E. D. Jones, Constables.

1876-77—S. Richards, Chairman; J. Thorne and O. Thomas, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; T. Jones, Treasurer; S. Cowwith, Assessor; J. W. Harris, P. Bowler and E. Patton, Road Overseers; J. Davies, Superintendent; A. Stewart, Sealer of Weights; J. Rogers and J. Watson, Justices; J. Crock and E. S. Thibbet, Constables.

1877-78—C. McFarlin, Chairman; E. B. Plumb and D. Helt, Side Supervisors; J. Barker, Clerk; T. D. Jones, Treasurer; O. Thomas, J. Guine and S. S. Munday, Assessors; S. Munday, W. Reedy and S. Cowwith, Road Overseers; J. Barker, Sealer of Weights; S. Cowwith, A. Peck and E. Evans, Justices; E. Calkwell, T. Hoad and A. Stewart, Constables.

1878-79—E. Evans, Chairman; J. Thorne and J. Siders, Side Supervisors; Phillips, Clerk; D. Williams, Treasurer; J. G. Thomas, Assessor; S. S. Munday and T. Peck, Road Overseers; J. Davies, Superintendent; A. Peck, T. B. Worthington and T. Reedy, Justices; A. Gill and P. Bowler, Constables.

1879-80—C. W. Hayes, Chairman; E. Jones and W. Becker, Side Supervisors; T. L. Jones, Clerk; R. Reedy, Treasurer; J. Davies, Superintendent; P. Eddy and E. Evans, Justices; P. Thomson, D. W. Bliss and D. D. Jones, Constables.

1880-81—E. Evans, Chairman; T. C. Peck and J. Thorne, Side Supervisors; T. L. Jones, Clerk; R. C. Reedy, Treasurer; P. Bowler, Assessor; H. Callahan No. 1, D. Jones, No. 2, E. Gill, No. 3, M. Stewart, No. 4, Road Overseers; S. Spiker, Superintendent; A. Peck and W. G. Spencer, Justices; A. B. West, D. B. Allen and Thomas Hoad, Constables.

1881-82—W. G. Spencer, Chairman; W. Becker and A. Nickey, Side Supervisors; E. Gill, Clerk; R. C. Reedy, Treasurer; A. Gill, Assessor; H. O. Cass, No. 1, W. Jones, No. 2, E. Gill, No. 3, C. W. Hayes, No. 4, Road Overseers; S. Spiker, Superintendent; E. Evans and E. Chapin, Justices; R. C. Reedy, R. Allen and T. Hoad, Constables.

1882-83—W. G. Spencer, Chairman; A. Nickey and W. Becker, Side Supervisors; E. Gill, Clerk; J. Hollenbeck, Treasurer; A. Gill, Assessor; W. G. Spencer, M. Barker and E. Evans, Justices; J. Hollenbeck, J. Holmes and C. G. Harrington, Constables.

1883-84—B. U. Swinn, Chairman; A. Nickey and W. Becker, Side Supervisors; E. Gill, Clerk; J. Hayes, Treasurer; A. Gill, Assessor; E. Evans, E. Chapin and A. Peck, Justices; J. Hollenbeck, S. Davies and D. B. Allen, Constables.

In 1864—B. U. Strong, Chairman; A. Nidey and E. Jones, Side Supervisors; E. Gill, Clerk; D. R. Phelps, Treasurer; A. Gill, Assessor; A. C. Dalby, No. 1, B. James, No. 2, D. R. Phelps, No. 3, J. Holmes, No. 4, C. Hayes, No. 5, Road Overseers; B. U. Strong, A. Reed and A. Wilcox, Justices; S. Davis, A. U. Garther, J. Ecker and L. Burroughs, Constables.

In 1865—B. U. Strong, Chairman; A. Nidey and W. Ecker, Side Supervisors; J. Tenby, Clerk; E. W. Evans, Treasurer; G. G. Nick, Assessor; E. W. Evans, B. James, A. Wilcox, J. Holmes and E. Bodher, Road Overseers; J. G. Thomas and A. Nidey, Justices; A. J. Hood, B. E. Bailey and J. Ecker, Constables.

In 1866—B. U. Strong, Chairman; C. B. Pearson and I. Burroughs, Side Supervisors; E. Gill, Clerk; E. W. Evans, Treasurer; G. G. Nidey, Assessor; C. B. Pearson, Peter Beaver, A. Gill, T. Reed and E. Bodher, Road Supervisors; B. U. Strong, J. T. Tenby and E. Chapin, Justices; G. Van Orman, Constable.

In 1867—B. U. Strong, Chairman; T. D. Jones and C. W. Hayes, Side Supervisors; J. R. Lewis, Clerk; E. W. Evans, Treasurer; J. C. Brainerd, Assessor; J. R. Lewis, J. G. Thomas, J. D. Jones, J. Holmes and N. Hood, Road Overseers; J. G. Thomas, A. Wilcox and T. R. Hood, Justices; J. R. Lewis, D. D. Jones and E. Bodher, Constables.

In 1868—B. U. Strong, Chairman; C. W. Hayes and J. G. Pelton, Side Supervisors; J. H. Tenby, Clerk; T. D. Jones, Treasurer; G. G. Nidey, Assessor; B. U. Strong, B. H. Hayes and E. W. Evans, Justices; T. J. Hungerford, J. R. Lewis, J. D. Jones and D. D. Jones, Constables.

In 1869—E. Gill, Chairman; E. W. Morgan and A. Nidey, Side Supervisors; T. Hill, Jr., Clerk; G. M. Spencer, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; S. S. Munday, T. Hungerford, J. D. Jones, W. M. Gridley and S. Huntley, Road Overseers; J. M. Hood and T. Norton, Sr., Justices; J. J. Nidey, E. Norton and G. B. Van Orman, Constables.

In 1870—J. A. Taylor, Chairman; A. Nidey and E. P. Morgan, Side Supervisors; W. A. Wysee, Clerk; G. M. Spencer, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; T. D. Jones, P. Beaver, J. D. Jones, T. C. Reed and E. Bodher, Road Masters; C. N. Fim, Sealer off Weights; E. C. Brainerd, E. W. Evans, B. H. Hayes and J. G. Thomas, Justices; W. Logan, D. D. Davies, D. D. Jones and J. Hulbom, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1871—J. A. Taylor, Chairman; T. D. Jones and T. C. Reed, Side Supervisors; W. A. Wysee, Clerk; J. N. Fim, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; T. D. Jones, B. James, J. D. Jones, E. B. Evans, L. Tracy and C. W. Hayes, Road Masters; J. G. Thomas and J. M. Hood, Justices; W. Stewart, J. J. Nidey, E. F. Maher and D. D. Jones, Constables.

In 1872—E. W. Evans, Chairman; T. D. Jones and C. W. Hayes, Side Supervisors; W. A. Wysee, Clerk; J. N. Fim, Treasurer; E. Gill, Assessor; T. D. Jones, D. D. Jones, J. D. Jones, E. B. Evans, N. B. Hood and C. W. Hayes, Road Overseers; E. C. Brainerd and E. W. Evans, Justices; W. M. Austin, D. D. Jones and E. F. Maher, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

1873—B. U. Strong, Chairman; E. P. Morgan and T. D. Jones, Side Supervisors; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Fim, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; T. D. Jones, E. Lester, J. D. Jones, W. H. Harris, G. Dilke and D. C. Reed, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer off Weights; T. Hungerford and C. W. Hayes, Justices; E. Lester, E. F. Maher and W. H. Harris, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1874—J. A. Taylor, Chairman; P. Brigham and S. S. Munday, Side Supervisors; S. P. George, Clerk; J. N. Fim, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; W. D. Jones, J. D. Davis, J. D. Jones, E. B. Evans, H. Layton and C. W. Hayes, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer off Weights; G. G. Reed and C. W. Hayes, Justices; W. H. Harris, E. James, B. R. Pelton, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1875—J. R. Lewis, Chairman; E. Mercer and E. Bodher, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; J. N. Fim, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; C. Jones, J. Davis, J. Jones, H. Harris, E. W. Thomson and J. Hayes, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer off Weights; J. Watson

and J. Reely, Justices; J. R. Lewis, G. Stewart and E. James, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1876—J. R. Lewis, Chairman; E. Mercer and J. Hayes, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; J. N. Finn, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; C. Jones, J. G. Thomas; J. J. Jones, Jr., A. Mercer, S. V. Thornton and D. C. Reed, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer of Weights; E. C. Brainerd and E. W. Evans, Justices; W. H. Lewis and D. L. Talbot, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1877—S. F. Nickey, Chairman; E. Mercer and J. M. Hayes, Side Supervisors; A. Gill, Clerk; S. Jones, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; C. Jones, T. Fouchs, J. D. Jones, E. Evans, J. Mercer and D. C. Reed, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer of Weights; B. U. Strong and W. H. Lewis, Justices; M. R. Hurley, D. L. Talbot and G. A. Sweet, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master.

In 1878—S. F. Nickey, Chairman; W. H. Harris and C. Jones, Side Supervisors; J. A. Taylor, Clerk; S. Jones, Treasurer; E. W. Evans, Assessor; D. J. Davis, M. McPhillips, E. B. Evans, J. Mercer and W. Hayes, Road Overseers; H. R. Johnson, Sealer of Weights; E. W. Evans and J. McKeeme, Justices; H. J. Jones, E. P. Noyes, N. B. Hood, Constables; J. Dickson, Pound Master; E. George, Sexton.

1879—S. F. Nickey, Chairman; W. H. Harris and C. Jones, Side Supervisors; J. N. Finn, Clerk; J. T. Jones, Treasurer; E. Mercer, Assessor; D. J. Davis, J. Gasser, M. McPhillips, E. B. Evans, L. W. Hood and W. Hayes, Road Overseers; B. U. Strong and N. B. Hood, Justices; H. J. Jones and J. Howe, Constables; B. U. Strong, Pound Master.

1880—S. F. Nickey, Chairman; E. James and W. Hayes, Side Supervisors; J. N. Finn, Clerk; T. J. Hungerford, Treasurer; E. Mercer, Assessor; E. W. Evans, J. M. Hayes, Justices; I. W. Raymond, D. J. Davis, E. P. Noyes and W. B. Hayes, Constables.

TOWN OF TROY.

This town is the largest in area of any of the towns in the county, there being above fifty-three sections in all. Like the town of Spring Green, it is bordered on the south by the Wisconsin, on the north by the town of Honey Creek, on the east by the town of Prairie du Sac, and on the west by the towns of Spring Green and Franklin. The surface, in some portions, is exceedingly broken. The belt of bluffs that courses along the northern boundary of Spring Green, and which appears to be the boundary of some great body of water, continues its way from east to west, through the south central part of Troy, forming a prominent division between the northern and southern parts of the town. The soil south of these bluffs is generally quite sandy or marshy, the marsh lands being, in many places, entirely impassable for teams, so much so, indeed, that a large part of the road from the town of Prairie du Sac to Spring Green, goes winding deviously along close to the bluffs in order to avoid the marshy places. North of the bluffs, the soil is much better, it being composed principally of clay loam and black sand. In this section are located some of the finest farms in the county, or to be found anywhere. These lands are usually called the Honey Creek bottom lands, but, as in other localities, this town has its different prairies and hollows. One of the points that was first located, lies south of the bluffs and is considered very fertile. That is Cassell Prairie, named after Dr. Cassell, the first settler there. Numerous other points might be mentioned, but they possess a minor interest. The town, in the north part, is splendidly watered by Honey Creek and two or three small branches. In the south, Wilson's Creek and another small stream supply water. Honey and Wilson's Creeks supply fair water-powers for milling purposes. Troy, like all of the towns, has its tumuli and various natural curiosities. The timber supply, especially among the bluffs, is excellent. These bluffs, with their pockets, are all owned principally by foreigners. The population is mixed, the German element preponderating. The people are sober, industrious and frugal; they have good schools, and there are three churches, the latter being liberally supported. The general tone of feeling prevailing among the people is decidedly good and probably somewhat above the average.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The very first settler in this town was Thomas Wilson, a Scotchman. He selected land in the southwestern part of the town, on a small stream, Wilson's Creek, called after him. Mr. Wilson was a somewhat restless and adventurous person in his youth, and had, before he came here, in his more advanced years, "been about a good bit" here and there. Gov. Washburn and partner employed him to come from St. Louis to Helena to work in their shot-tower, at a very early day, and, being so close after the treaty with the Winnebagoes was concluded, he must needs come over the river and examine the country. Upon seeing it, he determined to locate. How early it might have been when he first came over prospecting cannot be determined, but, possibly, in the spring of 1838. Afterward, as early as 1840, we learn he had moved in his family and was living here permanently. The old Government canoe that used to carry provisions up the Wisconsin to the forts, and that was cut out of a log, and which was large enough to carry fifty barrels of flour and the men to row, was in Mr. Wilson's possession, and served him in navigating the river, after having served Uncle Sam. Mr. Wilson was a man of no mean ability and talents. He was something of a scholar, and could paint, draw and carve very artistically. Alexander Stuart has a Scotch highland scene, painted admirably, and there are many other relics of his genius scattered about the country. He has been dead a good many years.

The first white persons to come into the north part of the town and settle permanently were J. A. Sprecher and Nick Darnutzer, two Swiss, who emigrated hither very early in the spring of 1846. They came in by way of Prairie du Sac, and had to build a bridge over Honey Creek before they could reach the goal of their ambition. They came with a load of lumber to make a cabin, and, no sooner were they over the bridge, than they had their first experience in getting stuck, but, in all probability, not the last. There were three yokes of cattle hitched to the load, but they did not avail anything against the "set," so the load had to be carried by hand. A new and splendidly fertile lot of land lay before them to pick from. That they were careful and judicious in making their selection, is shown by their excellent farms.

One day, after they had been here two or three weeks, Mr. Sprecher went out for a ramble, when, what should he discover, but the wagons of a party of new arrivals, camped on Section 18, on a branch of Honey Creek. These were Thomas Wells, J. W. Harris, Dewitt Slauter and J. Kifer. They came from Ohio. J. W. Harris made a claim at what was considered an eligible point to start a village, and we learn he did not wait long thereafter before laying out a plat. The remainder of the new-comers drove their stakes in the immediate vicinity, and thus the little party were finally settled. Mr. Harris put up a comfortable house, and opened, within a year or two, as tavern-keeper. Of these four families, not a single one is living here now, as, the village project not proving a success, they sold and emigrated to another town.

Besides those above given came, in or before 1850, A. Harrington, Robert McReady, Ed Mix, John Feller, H. B. Staines, William Young, George Bonham, Samuel Walster, Lem Cooper, William Hasheider, F. Stifer, C. Stifer, F. Darnutzer, S. Miller, L. Buechler, F. Nolds, H. Meyers, J. Schmidt, Daniel Held, J. Bear, H. Haifisch, James Davis, Frishim M. Dohnson, H. Folkinstine, H. Bear, S. W. Corwith, John Loganfall, J. Young, Alex Stuart and others. Alex Stuart was one of the first settlers on the south of the bluffs; as ear as 1841 saw him pocketed among the hills, where he yet lives.

The first marriage in the town occurred March 4, 1847, when James Taylor, now living in the town of Spring Green, was married to Phebe Harris. Charles O. Baxter, who officiated at a good many early weddings, spliced them.

The first one to see life first here was a granddaughter of Thomas Wilson, born in 1846.

A school was taught in town in a log-house just west of the Harris settlement, now known as Harrisburg, in 1847 or 1848, Miss Laura Drew being the teacher.

In the above schoolhouse, the first religious services were also held in 1847, a Congregational itinerant minister preaching.

The first child born in the north part of town was Joseph Harris, born December 15, 1847.

A sawmill was built on Section 8 by John Bear, about 1850, the first in town; J. Rancney next owned it, then Curtis Bates, who refitted it for a gristmill. In 1863, C. L. Harkbeer bought the property, and afterward enlarged it and added new machinery. There are now two runs off stone, operated by a turbine wheel. The water head is 6½ feet.

In 1867, the Witwin Brothers built a mill in town. This mill also has two runs off stone and two turbine wheels, off about twenty five horse power when under full head. Another mill in town, on Wilson's Creek, is but just finished. It has one run off stone, a turbine, and 18 foot water head. The proprietors are Mr. Cropper & Son.

A store was first opened in town at Harrisburg by J. W. Haws, in 1855. He purchased the Harris homestead. He probably kept the first post office in the north part of the town.

William Young, who came in about 1850, was the first blacksmith.

The first religious services were held in the log tavern off J. W. Harris, as early as 1846, by an itinerant Congregational minister.

After the old State road was laid through Iowa County, a horse ferry was started to run from what was known as Hagarth across to Section 6. This was about 1852 or 1853. Mr. Alex Stuart was hired to erect a causeway out from the river across a ball marsh and slough to solid land. Mr. Barnard paid \$100, and the town authorities \$100. The bridge was 14 feet wide, made of split logs laid on cribs. At that time this was the great thoroughfare into the country from the south. After the railroad came in 1856, the ferry was discontinued and the bridge removed.

About the time the ferry was started, a road was built from Spring Green to Cassell Prairie.

Another ferry was started before 1850, connecting with Arena on the Iowa County side. It was started by Marcus Ashmore, and ran to Big Island, then from that point over. After Ashmore, D. Brisbane ran the ferry for several years, then abandoned it. Two years ago, the people formed a joint stock company to help establish a permanent ferry. They built a boat on this side, and the Arena people bought a cable and paid a man to run the ferry.

There was, it is said, a post office established at the old Barnard Ferry. The first one probably in town was kept by Uriah Beck, at Wilson's Creek, the mail being carried from Prairie du Sac to Prairie du Chien. A man by the name of Banks was the first mail carrier.

When the railroad came, the old route was suspended, and one established from Spring Green to Dodge City. Alexander Stuart was the first carrier on this route, a man by the name of Batchen being the postmaster in this town.

Mr. Stuart tells a rather amusing anecdote of how they managed to collect money when the times were hard and money scarce. One Andrew Bear was owing him for a yoke of cattle and had neglected to pay, when Mr. Stuart and family were depending on it to get food. When Mr. S. went for his pay, Bear told him he would not pay unless he was sure, giving for a reason that he would then have an excuse to collect from a man who was owing him, and he from one who was owing him and the next man from one who was owing him and so on. So the ball was set to rolling, but the Justice who was to do the business induced them all to pay up after a few days, and so the collection was effected.

Another circumstance illustrates how hard it was for the pioneers to get along and how wary they were about lending.

Mr. Stuart had nothing for his family to eat, and he knew of only one place where flour was to be found. That was at James Watson's, in town off Spring Green. So, talking his bag on his back, with a heavy heart, he started on his borrowing expedition. Thinking it would not do to state his business suddenly, he sat down and joked and sang with Mr. Watson and a younger brother, until finally, when the ice was broken, he walled in and told his errand. Mr. Watson, Sr., declared he could not spare any flour. The younger brother hopped up and said, "Yes ye have, plenty and to spare." Mr. Watson, thinking his flour was gone never to return, had to yield, and Stuart triumphantly backed away a bagful, when the flour was paid for, Watson, delighted, declared he would always accommodate Mr. Stuart.

There is now a post office at Cassell Prairie, one at Riches Corners and one at Black Hawk. The latter was established in 1866 by C. C. Kuntz, former Editor of the *Proveur and Wisconsin*, and County Representative to Madison on several occasions.

Mr. Kuntz opened a store also at the time at that point. This is now owned by J. C. Reulteroff, who also holds the post office. Hartshorn's mill stands here.

An attempt was made to start a Swiss cheese factory near here in 1877. It run for a short time and then suspended operations, as it could not be made to pay.

Probably the most disastrous enterprise that any of the citizens of Troy and Honey Creek ever went into was the forming of a company and building a large factory for the manufacture of beet sugar. The first steps were taken before 1870; beets were raised and the saccharine qualities tested before anything was done. Then, the experiments proving satisfactory, a company was formed, the shares being placed at \$250 for each member and four acres of croots.

A charter was secured through the instrumentality of Mr. Kuntz, then member of the House, in the year 1870, and the work of building was started about the same time or soon after. A practical beet sugar maker came on from Germany and everything looked fair, the members of the company being very sanguine of a grand success. The first year's crop of 1500 acres was as perfect as could be asked, but, unfortunately, the mill was not in running order quite soon enough to manufacture the crop entire and consequently, it was nearly a dead loss. At first, there were but fifty shares, but the second year each took another share, this making \$250,000 cash already invested. Some of the first year's manufacture was sent to Madison, where it was examined by the representatives, who passed an act exempting such enterprises from taxation one year in order to promote the business of sugar making. The second year proved a deplorable failure, the crop being very poor, only about four tons per acre were produced, where there should have been from twelve to fifteen. The stockholders had to furnish ten cords of wood apiece.

The wretched failure of this year put such a damper on the spirits of the stockholders that some were in favor of throwing up the whole business. However, it was decided to try again. As a result, the third year's crop was even a worse failure than the others, as the frost came on before they were quite ripe, and nearly spoiled the entire crop. This last disaster broke the company up, after about \$18,000 had been expended and wasted. Not more than 1500 barrels of sugar was manufactured altogether. Fifty hands had to be employed to run the mill, besides large numbers of children and women that were engaged in tending to the beets while they were growing. The company affairs were left in a wretched condition, and, worse than all, the charter was so drawn up that one person was made responsible for all. So, in order that justice might be done, an amendment was obtained. In finally closing up and disposing of the various apparatus, nearly everything went at a title of its original cost. Machines that cost \$350 were sold at \$100 each, and other property in proportion.

The company was formed, principally, of Germans and Swiss, who firmly declare they will never go into partnership again in any kind of enterprise with any one. What another sugar factory will ever be started in the county, is scarcely probable, yet it is to be regretted that this large and really valuable building should be left standing unused, when sorghum cane can be successfully grown in this climate, which makes leaf sugar, fine in grain and excellent in quality.

Of the three churches in Troy, the Bethlehem Church of the Evangelical Association has the largest congregation, and is a really fine church. The society was incorporated February 25, 1848. The church was commenced in June, 1866, and was completed October 14, 1867, when it was dedicated by Bishop Escher and Bishop Lang. It is built of stone, 34x65 in dimensions, and cost \$3,400. There are now two hundred members. At first, this church was connected with the Salem Church of Honey Creek, but now it is the head of a circuit, there being another church in the vicinity connected with this church. Since this church became the head of a circuit, Revs. E. P. Viel, C. E. Ringer and J. Kahl have served here. There is also a comfortable parsonage in connection with the church.

There is a Reformed Lutheran Church in town that stands at Harrisburg. It is a commodious frame building, and there is a fair membership. The church is supplied by a minister from Prairie du Sac.

Troy has a Grange Lodge, No. 271, which was established in 1873, with nineteen members, to which forty members have since been added. They have a purchasing agent in connection. This was the first Grange in the southern part of the county. Alexander Stuart was Master the first four years, then S. P. Hoxy one year, then G. W. Proctor.

The first preaching on Cassell Prairie was by a Presbyterian, Elder Adams, in a private house, in the fall of 1850. About four years after this, Rev. Daniel Phillips came into this neighborhood and organized the first society, a Baptist class of twelve or fifteen members, several of whom were baptized at the time. Shortly after, he moved into the neighborhood and lived and preached here and in the vicinity. He served the society about four years, then removed to Evansville. After his departure, the organization continued to have preaching by different ministers until 1864; then it was merged into a society of Advents. This society was organized under the labors of Rev. George W. Turner and Rev. William Sheldon, to be called the Church of Christ, of Cassell Prairie, taking, by covenant, the Bible as the rule of faith and practice, making a platform large enough for any creed or denomination to rest upon. There were nineteen members in all—seven from the Baptist society, and ten that were baptized at the time, and two from a church at Amboy, Ill. O. Thomas and A. C. Pierce were elected Deacons and ordained by the Rev. William Sheldon. Subsequently, there were enough names added to bring the membership up to twenty-four. At present, there are but twelve or fifteen active members, and services are held quite irregularly. The place of meeting has usually been the school-house of District No. 1.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Harrisburg was formed in 1849. Rev. Mr. Bunce preached the first sermon. The first teacher at Harrisburg was Miss Ursa True, in 1850.

The German Reformed Church organized in 1858. Trustees—Fred Schumacher, William Schumacher, U. Schoenemann, H. Schulz, John Rieser. The first Pastor was Rev. Gustave Knoepfel. The church was built in 1868.

Sorghum raising, which has become quite an extensive industry in the county, was first commenced in town by O. Thomas and T. C. Chamberlain a few years before the war. They sent to Washington at first to obtain seed, and each planted small patches. When the time came for the cane to be crushed, Mr. Chamberlain had a wooden roller mill made ready, and a generous yield of the saccharine fluid was squeezed from their cane. They then must needs boil the product before it could be eaten, and this was done in large iron kettles; but, alas! at the last the sirup was not fit to eat, being black and impure. After this attempt, sorghum raising was abandoned as a failure, nothing further being done until the war; then the high price of sugar induced the people to try again, and, also, by that time, a regular method of boiling the sap had come into vogue, by which it could be purified by using open pans which were manufactured expressly for the purpose.

The first one to purchase a boiling apparatus or evaporator for general use in the town, and probably in the county, was Mr. O. Thomas. At that time (1864), Mr. Thomas' neighbors signed an article of agreement to raise each a certain amount of cane to place in his hands to be converted into sirup, enough being pledged to justify his getting the apparatus. This cost, with mill for crushing, \$500. Since that time, a large amount of sirup has been successfully manufactured here each year, varying from 500 to 1,700 gallons per annum, the cane being brought for miles from every direction.

Charles Fox also has an evaporating apparatus at work in the southwest part of the town, which does a very satisfactory business.

Sorghum molasses sold as high as \$1.25 per gallon during the war here, but is now down to 50 cents per gallon.

There is a Good Templars' Society in the north part of the town, organized recently. It is the first of its ilk that has sprung into existence in the town, it is said.

School District No. 1 was organized in the spring of 1851. At the time, Mr. O. Thomas purchased an old granary, and gave the district the use of it, this being the first schoolhouse. Miss Louisa Adams was employed for teacher, the money for first wages, \$2 per week, being raised by subscription, she, after the fashion of early days, boarding around. The school was taught in Mr. Thomas' building for two seasons; then, in 1852, the district erected a log schoolhouse. The log house burned a few years afterward, and the present frame was erected.

TOWN MEETINGS AND OFFICERS.

Until 1858, this town was a part of the towns of Honey Creek and Spring Green. When it came to be set off and organized, a regular opposition to the move was made by a part of the Spring Green people, under the lead of Alex Stuart, to whom were particularly opposed the eastern section of the Spring Green people, under the lead of O. Thomas. The east section wanted to be set off, and the west did not. The fight was rather a bitter and hotly contested one, the west division, as the sequel proves, being defeated. The soreness of the conflict affected some of them for a long while; but time is a balm that heals such wounds, and now all is peaceful in the family.

The first town meeting was held April 6, 1858, at Harrisburg—Officers: Alex Stuart, Chairman; James A. Taylor and J. Sneller, Side Board; S. W. Corwith, Clerk; W. J. Hows, Treasurer; William Bonham, Assessor; J. Ramey, Superintendent of Schools; Theo Taylor, B. Ragatz, Justices; W. H. Harris, Ed Cadwell, Solomon Wheeler, Constables; L. W. Corwith, Sealer. A tax of \$150 for town purposes, 5 mills on the dollar for schools, and 5 mills on the dollar for roads. Tax to be collected, \$2,456.08.

Second town meeting held April 5, 1859—Officers: Alex Stuart, Chairman; J. Bethson, H. Leopable, Side Board; Samuel Walser, Clerk; B. Ragatz, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor; W. K. Patchen, Superintendent. Tax, \$2,459.75.

Third town meeting held April 3, 1860—Officers: James Taylor, Chairman; J. Pattison and H. Leopable Side Board; J. S. Walser, Clerk; George Bonham, Treasurer; J. Keely, Assessor; W. R. Patchen, Superintendent of Schools. At the Presidential election, 112 votes were cast, the majority being Republican. Tax, \$2,275.87.

Third town meeting held April 2, 1861—Officers: O. Thomas, Chairman; A. Sprecher, William Schafer, Side Board; J. S. Walser, Clerk; George Bonham, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor; W. R. Patchen, Superintendent. Assessment, \$2,483.33.

Fourth annual meeting held April 1, 1862—J. Young, Chairman; A. Sprecher, F. Gentsch, Side Board; J. S. Walser, Clerk; George Bonham, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessment, \$2,791.12.

Fifth annual meeting April 7, 1863—Officers: Alex Stuart, Chairman; J. A. Sprecher, James A. Taylor, Side Board; J. S. Walser, A. Sprecher, Treasurers; J. Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessment, \$2,598.37. January 21, a special meeting was held, and a bounty of \$200 voted to be paid to every volunteer of the town. February 25, another meeting was held, and a vote was taken as above, with the additional provision that all enlisting above each regular recruit that were accredited to the town, should receive \$125. The town borrowed money to pay the bounties.

Sixth annual meeting held April 5, 1864—J. S. Walser, Chairman; J. A. Sprecher and E. P. Tabor, Side Board; C. C. Kuntz, Clerk; A. Sprecher, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessment, \$5,000.55, of which \$2,466.12 were for paying bounties.

Seventh annual meeting April 4, 1865—Officers: C. C. Kuntz, Chairman; E. P. Tabor and Gustav Baumgarth, Side Board; J. T. Barker, Clerk; J. S. Walser, Treasurer; John Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessment, \$9,875.78, of which \$6,068.25 was a special tax raised to pay bounties.

Eighth annual election, held April 3, 1866—Officers: A. Tarnutzer, Chairman; G. Baumgarth and O. Thomas, Side Board; P. Sneller, Clerk; J. S. Walser, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessment, \$5,590.22, of which \$2,404.20 was a special tax to finish paying bounty money. Besides the amount raised by tax here, the fund, was increased by about \$2,500 private contributions.

Ninth annual meeting, April 22, 1867.—*Officers:* A. Thurntzer, Chairman; O. Thomas and G. Baumgarth, Side Board; P. Sneller, Clerk; R. A. Thomas, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor.

Since 1867, C. C. Kunz has been a Justice of the Peace, and has done the majority of Justice business in connection with Orlan Thomas. Tax assessment, \$83,220,844.

Tenth annual meeting, April 17, 1868.—*Officers:* A. Thurntzer, Chairman; A. Sprecher and U. Binkmeyer, Side Board; P. Sneller, Clerk; George Binkham, Treasurer; C. C. Kunz, Assessor. Tax assessed, \$83,930,922.

Eleventh annual meeting, held April 10, 1869.—*Officers:* William McGraw, Chairman; A. Sprecher and U. Binkmeyer, Side Board; P. Sneller, Clerk; George Binkham, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor. Tax assessed, \$83,708,190.

Twelfth annual meeting, held April 15, 1870.—*Alex Stuart, Chairman; A. Sprecher and James R. Barker, Side Board; J. P. Witten, Clerk; H. Sneller, Treasurer; J. Sneller, Assessor.* Tax assessed, \$84,004,188.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Justices and Constables elected in the years commencing here, not given, because very many of them were unqualified. The most of the Justice business of the town has been done by C. C. Kunz and Orlan Thomas.

TOWN OF BEAR CREEK.

This is one of the longest towns in the county next to the town of Troy, it containing fifty sections. It is five miles wide by running, extending north and south almost the west edge of the county, and lying in Township 10 and 11. It is bounded north by Washington, south by Spring Green, east by Franklin and west by Richland County. Bear Creek is splendidly watered and traversed in all directions by roads, but the country is very rough, almost the entire surface being a succession of hills and hollows and valleys.

The Little Bear Valley, so called from a creek that runs through it of the same name, and where the first permanent settlement was made, is regarded as being one of the finest tracts in the town. It is five miles in width, including and lying, pocketless, and extends north and south. The farms here are excellent, being well adapted to raising grain or stock. The latter business has been pursued here quite extensively for a good many years, in connection with haying and cheese making. In the extreme west part of the town, the valley of the Big Bear River extends along from north to south, it being divided between this town and Richland County. Here are some very good farms and large farms and sawmills and two cheese factories. In the north part of the town the surface is somewhat broken, being pretty fairly divided between hills and hollows, or pockets. The north line small sections rise in this part of the town. Of timber, there is more than enough, the varieties are endless and good to the county being generally small trees, excepting pine.

The soil, especially in the northern part, all of the qualities to be met with in the county, there being black, sandy, loam, sandy loam, marl, clay and gravelly soil.

The inhabitants are mixed, the foreign element preponderating. In the north part of the town there is a large Irish settlement. The educational, social and moral standard is fair at the present time, but the young men it is said do have not done good. Two or three parties who had money, it is said, happened among the hills at different times long past. However, this is not the case.

This town, especially in the north part, has always been troubled with wolves, which by their depredations have rendered sheep raising nearly impossible. The pockets and woods with their dense timber and timberland, afford them an ample protection and hiding-places.

Another very bad drawback to a considerable extent in this and neighboring towns, is the raising of tobacco for domestic consumption. As nearly all of the farms and hills and the majority of the Americans and English have the weed raising it at times causes a really large expense. The generally pockets are capable as winter and spring, grain, corn and vegetables, hops not being grown to any considerable extent. The conditions for fruit raising are good, especially in the

products, where ample protection is afforded from the winter blasts. However, the people have not availed themselves largely of these favorable conditions.

SETTLEMENT.

Who the very first permanent settlers were, it is not easy to fully determine; but it is generally conceded that a family of McClouds, William and Robert, were about the first to come into the town. They first had claims in Hood's Valley, in the town of Spring Green, but, owing to difficulties with Indians, remained there long. How early they came cannot be more exactly determined than other points; but in all likelihood they found their way over the Wisconsin about 1840 or 1842, for as early as 1844 they were known to be rambling over the country hunting Indians. This was their chief occupation. The Indians, it is narrated, at one time slaughtered a part of their family, and, as a consequence, they were their sworn enemies to the death. This feeling was fully reciprocated by the Indians, who spared no pains to hunt them, hoping to tickle them for the happy hunting grounds. As a matter of course, they had many a fight together, and the only wonder is that the McClouds were not killed, or that the other early settlers did not get embroiled in the vendetta. The Indians at last made it so hot for them that they emigrated toward the setting sun, about 1850.

The first regular settlement was made in the Little Bear Valley by the Pleetoplace family, father and sons, Jason Baneroff, George and J. and A. Stratton, M. R. Wilepply, J. Seaman, J. B. Hanchett, J. Hensel, and perhaps a few others, as early as 1850. Subsequent to the advent of the above named, and those whose names cannot be ascertained, the influx of settlers was quite rapid, so that within ten years, or before the breaking out of the rebellion, the town was well settled up.

The first death was that of Mrs. S. Pleetoplace, in July, 1851.

The first marriages were the double weddings of Josina and Lucy A. Baneroff, to John Harrison and David Clark.

The first frame house in the town was built by Stephen Pleetoplace on what is now known as the Johnson stock farm, on the Little Bear.

A frame school house was erected on this farm as early as 1852.

Soon after M. R. Wilepply came in, he, in company with another, went over to the Big Bear, and started to build a dam and sawmill. After they had nearly completed the dam, and laid the foundations for the mill, they had to abandon the work—on old land on it—the Indians were so troublesome. Nothing further was done at this point, and an embarkment and a few timbers only are left to show the beginning and end of the first sawmill enterprise in the town.

In 1853 or 1854, when fears of the Indians had about subsided, Peter Haskins built a dam and sawmill about half a mile above the Wilepply dam, and went to work. The run of the mill until 1864, then sold it to James Ochsner, who continued it for some time, then moved it over the stream and enlarged it, adding a millery saw. The sawmill having ceased to pay, Mr. Ochsner converted it into a cheese factory, in connection with Mr. Beedwith. As satisfactory for cheesemaking, the building has again become profitable. There is but one 55,000 pound vat. The average amount of milk handled here per day for seven months, will be 47,700 pounds, or seven 664 pound cheese made per day.

The first object to begin and make a regular business of cheesemaking was J. Johnson, who started in 1850 or 1851 with fifteen cows. He had no factory but manufactured on the ordinary dairy plan until 1867, when he quit the business.

In 1868 A. and D. Beedwith came into the valley of the Little Bear and purchased a large stock farm and erected the first cheese factory in town, and one of the first in the county. This is a two vat factory. At first from 55,500 to 60,000 pounds of milk was used, now about 65,500 to 70,000 pounds are handled per day. The factory, with eight horse power engines and fixtures complete, cost about \$15,000. Ten men are employed through the season to make cheese and care for the cows, of which they keep 112 milkers. The farm provided for salting and feeding the season's milk is a small affair, and will accommodate ninety head.

Ed Booker also has a cheese-factory on Section 19, 30x40 in size, with one vat at present, but capacity for another.

The factory now handles about 2,000 pounds of milk per season.

There is a grist-mill on Big Bear Creek, near Mr. Ochsner's cheese-factory, built by Mr. Ochsner in 1869. It is 30x40, and accommodates three runs of stone, two for wheat and one for feed. The dam has an eight-foot head, and the water supply is ample. The machinery is propelled by Leffel turbines.

In 1860, James Harriman built a small saw-mill on Section 19, which James Bodentine, who purchased it in 1874, is now operating.

The manufacturing of sorghum molasses is not pursued here, although a good deal of the cane is raised.

There is one religious society, the Catholic, which is very large. They have a church located in the north part of the town, and a resident priest.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Bear Creek, with all of the southwest towns, was at first included with Honey Creek, where the first town meetings were held. This town was set off and the first town meeting held April 5, 1859, in the schoolhouse of District No. 6.

There were ninety votes cast at this election, and the following officers were elected: D. D. Thompson, Chairman; James L. Wain, S. Giles, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; H. Giles, Treasurer; J. Johnson, Superintendent; R. H. Thurber and J. Johnson, Justices; R. H. Thurber, Assessor; M. Herriman, G. W. Giles, P. Donahue, Constables; Richard Talbot, Sealer; \$200 were voted to defray the town expenses for the ensuing year. One cent on the dollar was voted and raised for road tax, and hogs were restricted from running at large. At Presidential election, sixty-five votes were cast.

April 3, 1860, this town meeting held at schoolhouse, District No. 6. Officers elected—G. I. Bancroft, Chairman; J. J. Bomm, James Harvey, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; William Larkin, Treasurer; J. D. Dewey, Treasurer; J. Craul, F. G. Raynolds, S. A. Phetteplace, Justices; D. C. Talbot, Superintendent; F. R. Snow, G. I. Bancroft, C. Jones, Constables; R. Talbot, Sealer; \$200 raised to defray expenses of town, \$50 included for the poor. A fund of \$50 raised for schools.

The third town meeting, held April 2, 1861, at schoolhouse, District No. 4. Officers—J. D. Dewey, Chairman; S. A. Phetteplace and M. Sullivan, Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; William Larkin, Treasurer; R. H. Thurber, Assessor; D. C. Talbot, Superintendent; James L. Ward and R. H. Thurber, Justices; James Talmadge and G. I. Bancroft, Constables; Richard Talbot, Sealer. Town expenses as before.

The fourth town meeting held April 1, 1862, at same place as before; \$250 raised for expenses and \$50 for the poor. Officers—J. D. Dewey, Chairman; S. A. Phetteplace and M. Sullivan, Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; William Larkin, Treasurer; C. Jones, Assessor; P. J. Randolph, John Phaler and F. C. Raynolds, Justices; G. I. Bancroft and M. Herriman, Constables; Richard Talbot, Sealer.

The fifth election held April 7, 1863, as above; town expenses and poor fund as above; road tax as above. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; James L. Ward and M. Sullivan, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; William Larkin, Treasurer; R. H. Thurber, Assessor; A. Sweet, R. H. Thurber, Justices; D. Miller, P. H. Haskins, and A. Hagden, Constables; R. Talbot, Sealer. At a special meeting held this season, \$1,200 were voted for army volunteers. On the 17th of March, 1864, a special meeting held, and \$2,000 raised for volunteers, allowing \$200 each.

The sixth town meeting held April 5, 1864, as above. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; James L. Ward and M. Sullivan, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; F. King, Treasurer; M. Harriman, Assessor; P. J. Randolph and J. Phalen, Justices; J. King, A. Stratton and E. Finch, Constables; J. D. Dewey, Sealer; town expenses as above.

The seventh town meeting held April 4, 1865, as above: \$350 were raised to defray town expenses. Number of votes, seventy-two. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; M. Sullivan and A. O. Williams, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk and Treasurer; R. H. Thurber, Assessor; R. H. Thurber and A. Sweet, Justices; B. F. Hobart, A. Conally and G. I. Bancroft, Constables; no Sealers.

The seventh meeting held April 4, 1866, as above. Officers—A. O. Williams, Chairman; S. A. Phetteplace and William Larkin, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; L. E. Sweet, Treasurer; J. Johnson, Assessor; C. C. Bowers and J. Phelan, Justices; George Matheson, B. F. Hobart and A. J. Moss, Constables; R. Talbot, Sealer.

The eighth town meeting held April 3, 1867. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; M. Sullivan and B. F. Brown, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; L. E. Sweet, Treasurer; J. J. Bomm, Assessor; A. Sweet, L. Neiman, Justice; J. R. Hazzard and B. F. Hobart, Constables; S. A. Phetteplace, Sealer; town expenses about as during above years.

The ninth town meeting held April 7, 1868, as above. Officers—A. Sweet, Chairman; William Rooney and J. Johnson, Side Supervisors; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; A. Dwyer, Treasurer; J. J. Bomm, Assessor; J. Phelan and Beckwith, Justices; D. Millane, J. Coen and J. M. Bower, Constables.

The tenth town meeting held April 6, 1869. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; M. Sullivan and William Rooney, Side Supervisors; A. J. Burnham, Clerk; A. Dwyer, Treasurer; R. H. Thurber, Assessor; A. Sweet, G. I. Bancroft and L. Neiman, Justices; M. Coyne and F. S. Warner, Constables.

The eleventh town meeting held April 5, 1870, as above. Officers—D. D. Thompson, Chairman; M. Sullivan and William Rooney, Side Supervisors; A. J. Burnham, Clerk; A. Dwyer, Treasurer; J. J. Bomm, Assessor; L. Neiman, J. Phelan and W. H. Burnham, Justices; B. McClosky, B. W. Reynolds and V. C. Young, Constables. Votes recorded this year amount to 146.

TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

geographically considered, is of the same dimensions and shape, and occupies the same relative position in Townships 9 and 10 that Bear Creek does. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Westfield and Washington, on the south by Spring Green, on the east by the towns of Honey Creek and Troy, and on the west by the town of Bear Creek. Its physical configuration is somewhat similar to that of its twin, Bear Creek, only Franklin has more good tillable lands. What is known as the South Branch of Honey Creek takes its rise in this town, it being made up of numerous small streams that flow from the springs among the hills, and go rippling merrily along to join the brimming river. There is certainly no lack of good water. Along the Honey Creek Branch, and the streams, and in the pockets that lead out from the bottom lands, may be seen splendid farms under an excellent state of cultivation. The soil is similar to that of Bear Creek, but with less of stone or gravel, the result of glacial drifts and streams. The products are principally agricultural. There is a good deal of stock raised here, but not so much for dairying purposes as is the case in some of the towns. There is also some fruit raised, but only to a limited extent. The inhabitants are principally foreigners, there being a very large German representation. The social and moral condition is similar to that of other localities made up largely of Germans. It is something after this fashion: Work hard all the week and have a good time Sundays—or whenever you can, for that matter. They have churches and schools that are very well supported and patronized in the main, although the people are not extravagant in their devotion to those things. Franklin does quite a large importing business in the way of luxuries, but in all probability there will some time be an end put to this by its manufacture at home, by some enterprising Teuton. Headquarters for the article is Plain Post Office, commonly called Logtown, where a thirsty individual can get ninety-two per cent of bitter water fuddled with eight per cent of alcohol, known as beer, on demand at almost any time.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Dewitt Slauter, formerly a settler in the town of Troy, and one of the first there, was the first settler here, and came in the fall of 1849 and settled in what was known as Sugar Grove, a forest of hard maples on Section 36, taking half a section, but not the pick of the county so far as the lay of the land and quality of soil is concerned; yet, on the other hand, he had splendid timber, and a fine spring burst out of the ground but a short distance from his cabin. He came originally from the Buckeye State, and brought in a family of eight to endure the hardships of a new country, and to grow up with it and improve it. He lived to see the county partially settled and improved; then, in March, 1860, he died.

T. J. Morgans was the second settler here. He first came to Spring Green Prairie in 1844, where he bought a claim of a Rev. D. M. Jones, one of the very earliest claimants there, and who left very early. In 1849, Mr. Morgans sold there, and, soon after, came up and located one quarter-section on the fertile bottoms of Sugar Grove Hollow, in the present town of Franklin, where he has since resided and developed one of the finest farms to be found in this section. Mr. Morgans is now the last and oldest of the first settlers here, and also is undoubtedly the oldest permanent settler in the southwest part of the county. When Mr. Morgans came here, the county was a wilderness in toto, and gave little promise of its present condition. The land was covered thickly with brush, trees and grubs that were scarcely intersected by even an Indian trail, and the only road was a bee hunter's trail from Helena, on the Wisconsin, up through the Bear Creek country on the ridge. Mr. Morgans is a native of Wales.

Thomas Wells, one of the early settlers in Troy, settled here in the fall of 1850, on Section 8, but subsequently sold and moved to the town of Westfield. We also find that a few others came in during the above year or soon after.

They were R. A. Davidson, Samuel Richards, John Smith, Charles Lamb, John Noble, Andrew Cooper, Jerry, John and A. Cramer, William Harreman, N. Mitchell, J. Whiteis and sons (H. J. and G. M.), A. Moss L. Butt, and perhaps a few others whose names have not been ascertained.

The first death in the town was Mary Morgans, a child of T. J. Morgans. She died October 4, 1849.

The first birth is also recorded in the above family—that of Phoebe Ann Morgans, born June 23, 1851.

The first religious services were held here as early as 1850, in Thomas Wells' house, the minister being a Rev. Mr. Bunce. He came only three or four times, as his patronage was not very liberal, and, as he said, the people were not Methodistical enough for him, and, besides, they did not shell out the wherewithal, not having it to shell. His weekly presence, it is stated, was not considered a great loss, as his instruction was not of the quality to create a gap by its absence.

The schoolhouse of District No. 1 was built in 1851. The district included and drew its supplies from all the country around for miles. The first teacher was T. J. Morgans, who also taught several subsequent terms to the satisfaction of all parties, small boys not excepted. The compensation for a teacher at that time did not exceed \$15 per month.

In 1850 or 1851, a notable event transpired in town in the marriage of James Davis and Catharine Wells. Davis was afterward, in 1856, shot at Sauk City by a man by the name of Millard, whom Davis had threatened to kill for being intimate with his wife. Davis was shot dead, and Millard was sentenced to State Prison for life, but was pardoned out, after twenty-two months' imprisonment, by the Governor. The wedding will be remembered as having been quite an affair for those days. A good dinner, consisting of chicken, etc., was served, and, if they had no marriage bells, they were at least merry. Mr. Davis wrote out his wedding service, and Daniel Held, a new Justice, read it. While Daniel was tremblingly reading the ceremony, Andrew Cooper stood in the rear spurring him up to the scratch, not gently, with a pin. It is recorded of Held that he endured like a hero, neither running nor backing up.

At first, the mail was distributed in town by John Cramer, the neighbors taking turns in bringing it until a post office was established at White Mound, in 1859; then a Mr. Smith was appointed Postmaster, and Jacob Henry carried the mail. Jerry Carpenter is now Postmaster at that point. There is also a post office at Plain, called Logtown, that has been established several (about ten) years. P. Stutz is now Postmaster here.

The blacksmith business was started here as early as the fall of 1850, by G. M. Whiteis. His first shop was mother earth for the floor and the skies for a roof. Before this, the settlers had to go either to Sauk or Richland City to get their work done.

The first store was opened at Logtown, formerly called Cramer's Corners, by Mr. Perry, in 1869. He sold to A. Huter in 1873, who, in turn, in 1875, sold to P. Stutz, the present saloonist. Then, in 1879, Alois Huter built on the corner and started another store. There is also a blacksmith-shop at this point, which may be denominated the metropolis of the town, in one particular (before mentioned).

The first road in here was from Prairie du Sac, via Honey Creek, but, in 1856 or 1857, a pretty direct road was opened by which the people could get over the bluffs to Spring Green.

Deer were very thick here in an early day, and the wolves went for sheep and poultry in a way which they have not yet gotten over, for even now they are troublesome to sheep.

The first bridge in the town was one of nature's formation, a sod causeway over a branch of Honey creek, strong enough to bear the weight of a man.

An elk was killed here in 1860, the only one ever seen by whites in the town. The antlers may now be seen at Prairie du Sac.

A store was started at White Mound a few years ago by Justin Carpenter, but there is none there now.

In connection with the above, an anecdote concerning one of the carpenters will not come amiss. In an early time, when there were no good roads and settlers were few to direct a traveler, J. C. went to Sauk one day and did not start on his homeward way until quite late. Just in the dusk of the evening, when well on his way, he stopped at a settler's cabin to inquire the route, but the man, being a German, could not guide him. So he journeyed on awhile, then came to a house again. The proprietor was duly roused out and the way inquired. Again a German, so he must needs journey on. Two or three hours again passed in traveling in the dark, and at last, thank fortune, he came to another cabin. Again he pounded the owner up, who very reluctantly arose, and again he had struck the wrong nation, Germany was still to the fore. What should he or could he do? Nothing but journey on, evidently. A while later, dawn broke over the wilderness, and lo! before him a settler's cabin! lucky circumstance! Now he would surely learn where he was! But what do these numerous fresh wagon-tracks about the house mean? and who is it that comes out? Only his "Nicht verstande" of the night before. What! Can it be? traveled all night after himself? Such are the facts.

During the winter of 1852, E. Mead and John Bear built a saw-mill at the junction of Morgan's and Honey Creek, on Section 5. They were assisted by the people in the vicinity, who, in order to get the mill ready for running as quickly as possible, turned in and helped them get out the timbers and erect it. It was started in the spring. They did a good business for two or three years, then sold out to T. Slinger, who has since run it, doing a poor business. There is talk of building a grist-mill, as there is a good water-power here and a mill is needed.

George Claridge, on Section 17, was sufficiently enterprising to rig up a mill several years ago; although it is a sort of original affair in the get-up, nevertheless, it does pretty fair grinding, and the farmers in the immediate vicinity get work done there.

L. Cooper, in 1877, opened a cheese-factory, which run a couple of years; then, the property getting into litigation, the factory was closed, and, besides, it is said, that it did not pay.

There is a sorghum refinery on Section 29, owned by George Morgan, established this year, which is doing a very fair business, which will probably be better the coming year. There are no other manufacturing establishments in town than these.

There are two churches in town; one a Catholic, at Logtown, that has a resident priest, and a Methodist Episcopal Church at White Mound, that has been established for some time, and which is auxiliary to the Spring Green Circuit, being supplied with a minister from that point.

ORGANIZATION AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Franklin was a precinct of Honey Creek until April 3, 1855, when, the town having been set off into a separate precinct, the first town meeting was held, and the town regularly organized and officers elected. The meeting was held at School District No. 1. Officers as follows: N. Mitchell, Chairman; John Johnson and James Henry, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; J. B. Carpenter, Treasurer; Justin Carpenter, Assessor; T. J. Morgans, Superintendent of Schools; A. Sothard, George Matteson and G. E. Corbin, Justices; J. Bancroft, R. Remrard, Constables. A tax of \$150 was voted to defray town expenses, and seven mills on the dollar for road tax, the same as it yet remains. There were forty-four votes cast at this election.

The second annual meeting was held April 1, 1856. Officers—J. Bear, Chairman; Sol Cramer and T. C. Peck, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; J. B. Carpenter, Treasurer; A. E. Lindly, Assessor; F. C. Reynolds, Superintendent; James Harvey, F. C. Reynolds and T. J. Morgans, Justices; G. P. Howard and M. Ott, Constables.

The third annual meeting held April 7, 1857. Officers—N. Mitchell, Chairman; H. Dickison and A. Stuthard, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; Smith Phetteplace, Treasurer; J. Bear, Assessor and Superintendent; T. J. Morgans, D. D. Thompson, Justices; R. Rennard and A. Sweet, Constables.

The fourth annual meeting held April 6, 1858. Officers—J. Bear, Chairman; D. D. Thompson and Nat Mitchell, Side Board; A. G. Burnham, Clerk; Eli Jones, Treasurer; J. Bear, Assessor; J. Johnson, Superintendent; A. G. Burnham, James Harvey, Justices; R. Rennard, P. Donahue, W. Williams, Constables.

The fifth annual meeting held April 5, 1859. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; George Morgan and J. Weisham, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; Eli Jones, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; E. Jones, Superintendent; T. J. Morgans, James Catlin, Justices; J. Cramer, George Morgan and J. Robison, Constables.

Sixth annual meeting held April 3, 1860. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; J. Cramer and George Morgan, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; J. Bear, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; E. Jones, Superintendent; J. Bear and T. J. Morgans, Justices; J. Cramer and George Morgan, Constables; William Henneman, Sealer.

Seventh annual election held April 2, 1861. Officers—J. B. Carpenter, Chairman; Jerry Cramer and A. Hutter, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; William Hudson, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; no Superintendent; B. V. Bunnell, William Hudson, Justices; S. Beaver and J. Henry, Constables; William Huneman, Sealer.

In 1860, at Presidential election, about sixty votes were cast.

Eighth annual meeting, April 1, 1862. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; J. Weisham and William Claridge, Side Board; J. S. Curly, Clerk; William Hudson, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; T. J. Morgans and J. S. Cull, Justices; J. Henry, William J. Herreman and T. J. Cooper, Constables.

Ninth annual meeting April 7, 1863. Officers—T. J. Morgans, Chairman; H. Dickerson and William J. Henneman, Side Board; J. S. Cully, Clerk; William Hudson, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; B. V. Bunnell, William Hudson, Justices; J. Cramer and J. M. Baker, Constables.

Tenth annual meeting held April 5, 1864. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; George Morgan and J. Cramer, Side Board; J. K. Dunn, Clerk; William Hudson, Treasurer; N. Mitchell, Assessor; T. J. Morgans and B. Calkins, Justices; J. Cramer and H. Dickerson, Constables. Presidential votes, 60.

Eleventh annual meeting held April 4, 1865. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; William Henneman and J. Dickerson, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; William Claridge, Treas-

urer; J. B. Carpenter, Assessor; B. V. Bunnell and J. B. Carpenter, J. Cramer and Joseph Robinson, Constables.

Twelfth annual meeting held April 3, 1866. Officers—E. Jones, Chairman; Joseph Bandel and Joseph Robinson, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; William Clarridge, Treasurer; Joseph Bendel, Assessor; T. J. Morgans and E. Jones, Justices; James Murray and J. Cramer, Constables.

Thirteenth annual meeting held April 2, 1867. Officers—Joseph Bandel, Chairman; J. Cramer and A. Riek, Side Board; J. T. Morgans, Clerk; William Clarridge, Treasurer; William Hudson, Assessor; B. V. Bunnell, William Hudson, R. Kennard, Justices; J. B. Crawl, James Murray, Constables.

Fourteenth annual meeting held April 7, 1868. Officers—Joseph Bandel, Chairman; A. Riek and George Gasser, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; William Clarridge, Treasurer; William Hudson, Assessor; T. J. Morgans and B. Calkins, Justices; J. Cramer and James Murray, Constables. Presidential election in November, 96 votes.

Fifteenth annual meeting held April 6, 1869. Officers—Joseph Bendel, Chairman; George Gasser and P. Luther, Side Board; T. J. Morgans, Clerk; William Clarridge, Treasurer; William Hudson, Assessor; B. V. Bunnell and William Hudson, Justices; J. Cramer and James Murray, Constables.

TOWN OF HONEY CREEK.

This town is not equal in size to Bear Creek and Franklin, there being forty-eight Sections in Township 10. It is bounded north by Westfield and Freedom, south by Troy, east by Sunter and Prairie du Sac, and west by Franklin. In physical formation, it is generally more level than the southern tier of towns; but is, nevertheless, quite broken in places and somewhat marshy. The soil presents nearly all the varieties to be found elsewhere in the county, only the predominating condition is better than the average for farming purposes, being mainly composed of a sandy loam, very rich in quality, and deep. There are numerous striking natural objects or formations existing in this town, the result of nature's upheavals and glacial streams. The most noticeable of these is a natural bridge, which is really a wonderful and beautiful production. We quote from the description given by R. D. Irving, State Geologist: "On the northwest quarter of Section 17, a narrow, precipitous spur from a higher bluff, is worn entirely through, forming a natural bridge of considerable dimensions. The arch is about ten feet thick, the under-side being thirty feet from the ground, and the width of the archway thirty to forty feet. The upper portion of the rock is potsdam sandstone, containing the usual calcareous bands, and is highly charged with small pebbles of red quartzite. One thing in this connection, that may be regarded as peculiar in the light of history, is the fact that very many of the people living within a short distance of this beautiful object, have never seen it, and scarcely know that there is such a place. The town is magnificently watered by Honey Creek and numerous small streams that thread the land in all directions, and that flow southerly. How this principal stream came to be called Honey Creek is not positively known; but it is conjectured that it was owing to the large amount of wild honey that used to be found through this portion of the country, by the bee-hunters, who, at one time, made a regular business of gathering it for the market (as elsewhere stated). The obtaining of that kind of sweet cost less in experience, money and labor, than the subsequent manufacture of sweet by the people here, and paid better *dividends* in the end. The products of the town are very general, not being very exceptional in any particular, unless it be in the absence of *beets*. The inhabitants are largely German and Swiss, there being enough of other nationalities to fill up the niches. The people seem to be in a uniformly prosperous condition, as is evidenced by their comfortable homes and well-kept and well-tilled farms. The educational, moral and religious conditions are excellent in every respect, although, religiously, a great diversity of opinion prevails. There is not much done in the way of manufacturing, but a good deal of good stock is raised here, the country being well adapted to that purpose. In conclusion of these observations, it may be justly said that this town and adjacent country is as good, in most respects, as any in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of the town began very early, compared with that of some contiguous towns. The very first comers here were Bartholomew Ragatz, and his sons, Christian and Thomas. They came in and settled on Section 36, where Thomas Ragatz now lives, in July, 1842. There were then no white neighbors on the west or south of them, except Wilson and Turner, at Spring Green, and none nearer on Sauk Prairie than V. Accold and A. Wolf. They immediately erected a cabin and proceeded to prepare outhouses and provender for their stock, as Mr. Ragatz brought fifteen head of cattle with him and as many head of hogs, his intention being to following stock-raising and dairying exclusively. At that time, raising pigs, when the woods were infested by famishing wolves, was a very risky undertaking, and one seldom attempted to such an extent by the early settlers. Nevertheless, Mr. Ragatz and sons had the good luck to get along all right with the enterprise, for, within three years, they had forty head of cattle and 100 hogs.

Mr. Ragatz made the first butter and cheese in the town; in fact, cheese was made by him years before any other was made here.

The Ragatz family also built the first bridge, and run the first road into Honey Creek. The bridge over the creek stood where the present one does.

The land in this town did not come into market until three years after Mr. Ragatz came; consequently, before they could enter and pay for what they had claimed, they had made a large improvement.

In 1846, Fred Rose and John Thilke, brothers-in-law, came into the town, Mr. Thilke having previously lived on Sauk Prairie.

Before they came permanently, Mr. Thilke and wife went on a prospecting tour, to see what they could "find them out." In going in they met with no serious difficulties, but in coming out they decided to return roundabout. When they got to Honey Creek, over which they had crossed all right in the morning, they found themselves in something of a dilemma, the only bridge they could find being a tree fallen over the stream. Mrs. Thilke protested that she could not walk the log, so John said he would crawl over on his hands and knees with his wife on his back. In this manner they started, but alas! when they were about half over, John slipped, and in they went, and were only able to get out with their lives. Mr. Thilke will remember his first, and most unwelcome bath in Honey Creek, to the end of his days.

Very soon after this, the two families came in and settled on what was then called Thilke's Prairie, now known as Little Prairie, one of the choicest tracts of land in the town. The same year they raised corn, potatoes, etc. Mr. Thilke, within a couple of years, sold his claim and moved to Sauk. Mr. Rose still lives here.

About this time, A. Reedy and M. Luetscher and Andrew Sutor came in to the town and settled permanently.

In 1847, several families came in nearly together, the heads of said families being F. Haas, M. Tane, H. Clement, George Van Eschen, V. Nold, F. Nold. Besides those above mentioned, there were B. Carish, H. Schneller, J. Saifer, G. F. Grone, Mr. H. Ochsner and several more not known, who came in from 1846 to 1850.

The first death that occurred in town was that of Andrew Sutor in 1846; he was the first one buried in Salem's churchyard.

Christian Ragatz and Catherine Stifer were the first married, in 1844, Justice Crossman, of Prairie du Sac, performing the ceremony.

The first birth in the town was that of Louisa Thilke, born April, 1847.

The first schoolhouse built in town is standing yet on Mr. Rose's farm, and yet serves the original purpose. It is an odd-looking little affair, and not well adapted to modern educational work.

A saw-mill was built in town in 1848 or 1849, by a Mr. Leland. It had a large under-shot wheel, and was altogether one of those groaning, squeaky old affairs that used to slowly thrash out the lumber.

In 1868, the firm of Koenig & Pazel built a grist-mill at this point. It has two runs of stones, with water-head about seven feet. Turbine wheels are now used. It stands on Section 17.

Mr. Ragatz brought in a horse-team as early as 1845; very many of the first settlers were too poor to own any teams at all, and had to carry everything on their backs or go without.

The first regular breaking-team was run by the Ragatz family; the rig consisted of six yokes of cattle and a thirty-inch breaking plow. They obtained for breaking from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per acre.

Of the ancient contrivances in vogue here at an early day the wagons made with wheels sawed off from the ends of big logs, were, perhaps, the most conspicuous. With these the Germans would trundle contentedly to town, asking no odds of any one, only their share of the prairies and bluffs to travel on.

Henry Ochsner, brought in a reaper about twenty-five years ago. Before that time, and even after, the ancient sickle, with lame backs to back it, cut the grain, together with the more modern contrivance—a cradle.

When the Ragatz family came into town, the Indians were very plenty, and had a village of sixty or seventy families located on the land that they claimed. This lot of Indians hung around until 1851, in the meantime having moved their village to what is known as Kohl's Hill. At that time, one night, the Bucks got hungry and tried to break into the cabin of Christopher Huerly, a lame tailor, who had no gun. Huerly's cries for assistance at last roused his neighbors, who went to his rescue, firing their guns as they went. At this, the Indians withdrew, blowing their deer-calf signals. The morning after, fifteen or twenty men, armed with guns, went to the Indian camp and told the chief that he must leave. The next day they went and for good, never coming back, only in small parties, to hunt and fish, or to visit some of their white friends and their old homes. The last they still continue to do, occasionally.

An adventure with a wolf, that occurred here, is well worthy of a description. It happened as follows: The Rev. Henry Esch, who was preacher for the German Methodists here in 1850, was almost as fond of hunting or adventure as of his Bible, and, being a man of bulk, brawn and intelligence, he was a power in either direction. He was as fearless as a lion and almost as powerful. One evening, after being out, he returned late to Father Ragatz's, as he is familiarly called, and hearing two large dogs barking fiercely, he thought he would take an ax and go and interview the intruder. When he got to them, what should he find but a huge gray wolf, being assailed by the dogs. The wolf was so occupied watching the dogs that he did not heed the approach of Mr. Esch, who managed to get near enough to give the wolf a whack on the head. The blow staggered the wolf but did not lay him out. Esch then jumped a-straddle of his back, and, grabbing the animal by the nape of the neck, succeeding in beating his brains out. He was a monster, measuring seven feet from the point of nose to tip of tail.

Of the various deprivations endured here, it is almost useless to speak. Every one had a share in that kind of experience, and all know well enough what it is to endure hunger and want.

The first religious services held in town were by the German Methodists as early as 1844.

SALEM CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

On the 28th of July, 1844, the first religious services of this sect were held in the frame schoolhouse in what is now Sauk City, by Johannes Sybert, first Bishop of this denomination in America. With him came Rev. J. G. Mueller who made an appointment to come and preach here once in four weeks. He came at intervals for two years, then the Rev. Mathias Hauert took his place. Rev. Samuel Baumgartner was the Presiding Elder, after the establishment of the mission, for nearly four years. While the Rev. Hauert was in charge, a Sabbath school was organized in the winter of 1846. The Rev. Hauert continued in charge until 1848, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Christian Lintner, who remained but a year, then Rev. Henry Esch came. On the 12th of October, 1850, a protracted meeting was commenced by him, under the auspices of Bishop Sybert and Rev. S. Baumgartner, at the house of Father Ragatz,

and which resulted in the conversion of seventy or eighty persons. The Rev. Henry Esch remained but one year, until 1851, then the Rev. Christian Lintner came. Previous to this time, for about two years, the people had been preparing to build a house of worship, which was finally erected early in 1851, and was dedicated April 8, of the above year by the Rev. S. Baumgartner. The land upon which the church was located was six acres, a gift from Father Ragatz. In 1852, Rev. C. A. Schnake came to the charge. During that year, this mission was converted into a self-supporting circuit, the minister receiving no salary outside his charge. At that time, the Rev. J. J. Escher was Presiding Elder of the district. The first parsonage was completed during the summer of 1852, and on the 15th of September following, the Rev. Schnake and family moved in. The first camp-meeting of the society occurred in the summer of 1853, at which twenty persons were converted. In 1854, the Rev. J. Riegel was stationed here, then in 1855, the Rev. George Fleischer came. At that time, H. Rohland was Presiding Elder. In 1856, the Wisconsin Conference of this denomination was organized.

In 1856, the Rev. C. A. Schnake was re-appointed, the Rev. J. George Escher then being Presiding Elder. In 1857, the Rev. C. Pfeil came. The Wisconsin Conference held its session here in the spring of 1858. Two ministers were then appointed to this circuit, the Rev. O. Ragatz and Rev. N. Schuck. The Rev. I. Kuter came in 1859. C. A. Schnake was then Presiding Elder. Rev. George Schafer was appointed in 1860; after him, Rev. James Harlacher and Rev. P. Jenny. In 1862, the Rev. Harlacher and Rev. G. Schwantes. In 1863, Rev. F. Huelster and G. Schwantes—August Huelster then Presiding Elder. In 1864, Rev. Huelster and Rev. F. Stroebel. In 1865, J. M. Hammetter and F. Stroebel. In 1866, the Rev. J. M. Hammetter and Rev. F. Moser. In 1867, Rev. P. Held and A. Rasch. In 1868, Rev. P. Held and O. Kuederling. In 1869, Rev. C. F. Finger and W. Kaun. In 1870, Rev. C. F. Finger and H. Uphoff. In 1871, Rev. H. Guelich and H. Uphoff. During that year, the circuit was divided into East and West Sauk Circuits. In 1872, Rev. H. Guelich. In 1873-74-75, Rev. T. Umbreit. In 1875, the present fine church was built, of stone, with a basement, costing \$5,500; the present parsonage was built in 1868, at a cost of \$2,000. This church is one of the best in the State. In 1876, the Rev. J. C. Brendel. In 1879, P. Speich, the present Pastor, came to the charge. There are 119 members in this society; in Sauk, 56; east part of town, 62 members.

Emanuel's Church, of the above denomination, in this town, was built in 1868, during the ministration of Rev. P. Held, of the Salem Circuit. In October, Bishop E. E. Escher dedicated the church. In 1872, the congregation of this church were assigned to the ministrations of the minister of the Bethlehem Church of the town of Troy, which connection they still maintain. The church cost about \$600. There are forty members.

Zion's Kirche, built of logs, was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$350. It is located on William H. Deuzer's land, in this town. The first minister was the Rev. Israel Kuter.

There is also a branch station of the Sauk City Humanists in this town. They have a hall, and are in a thriving condition. The membership is not large. (For further information, see Sauk City.)

The first election recorded for the town of Honey Creek, was held at J. A. Stams' April 3, 1849, when the following officers were elected: J. M. Cass, Chairman; J. Davis and Dewitt Slaughter, Side Board; H. B. Stams, Clerk; James Taylor, Treasurer; H. Kifer, Assessor; D. Capells, Superintendent of Schools; J. Sprecher, J. Davis and J. Rogu, Justices; A. Hennington, Thomas Wells and Daniel Held, Constables. No appropriations were made at this election, owing to the fact that the voters did not know what they could legally do until they obtained a copy of the town laws.

At the first regular meeting of Supervisors, May 14, it was decided to have a road from the end of the Helena road, on Big Hill, running northeast between Sections 14 and 15 to Little Prairie.

Tax for town expenses was laid at 5 mills on the dollar for town expenses, 2½ mills for support of schools and 5 mills for maintaining roads.

Second annual meeting, held April 2, 1850; election held at house of J. W. Harris. Officers—J. Davis, Chairman; D. Slauter and J. W. Harris, Side Board; H. B. Stams, Clerk; James A. Taylor, Treasurer; T. J. Morgans, Assessor; \$150 tax for town expenses; 1½ mills on the dollar for schools, and roads as above. Tax collected, \$271.18.

Third annual meeting held April 1, 1851. Officers—G. Albertus, Chairman; J. Ragatz and A. Roll, Side Board; F. E. Watermeier, Clerk; H. Ochsner, Treasurer; B. Ragatz; T. E. Watermeier, Superintendent; three Constables were appointed to keep the discordant elements at peace; tax, \$233.

Fourth annual meeting held April 6, 1852. Officers—H. Meyer, Chairman; J. Bear and A. Roll, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Town Clerk; J. H. Taylor, Treasurer; J. Bear, Assessor; James H. Taylor, Superintendent.

Fifth annual town meeting held April 5, 1853. Officers—G. F. Albertus, Chairman; M. Lycum and B. E. Ragatz, Jr., Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; William Bonham, Treasurer; B. Ragatz, Sr., Assessor; J. Bear, Superintendent.

Sixth annual meeting held April 4, 1854. Officers—G. F. Albertus, Chairman; J. Sneller and A. Roll, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; U. Henry, Treasurer; J. Bear, Assessor.

Seventh annual town meeting held April 5, 1855. Officers—H. Ochsner, Chairman; William Bonham and F. Leikham, Side Board; J. B. Lancamp, Clerk; U. Henry, Treasurer; D. Dahlen, Assessor.

Eighth annual meeting April 7, 1856. Officers—J. F. Grone, Chairman; G. F. Albertus, and J. A. Taylor, Side Board; J. B. Lancamp, Clerk; M. Leikham, Treasurer; A. Roll, Assessor; C. Parker, Superintendent.

Ninth annual election held April 7, 1857. Officers—J. F. Grone, Chairman; G. F. Albertus and F. Leikham, Side Board; J. B. Lancamp, Clerk; M. Leikham, Treasurer; W. Klaes, Assessor; George Parker, Superintendent.

Tenth annual meeting April 6, 1858. Officers—G. Nippert, Chairman; N. Sneller and F. Ragatz, Side Board; J. J. Gattiker, Clerk; A. Roll, Treasurer; U. Henry, Assessor; A. Wilcox, Superintendent.

Eleventh annual meeting April 5, 1859. Officers—H. Ochsner, Chairman; G. Jacobs and L. Sneller, Side Board; A. Hill, Clerk; A. Roll, Treasurer; William Klaes, Assessor.

Twelfth annual meeting April 6, 1860. Officers—George Nippert, Chairman; U. Henry and D. Dahlen, Side Board; A. Hill, Clerk; William Klaes, Treasurer; G. F. Grone, Assessor. Presidential votes 136.

Thirteenth annual election April 2, 1861. Officers—G. F. Albertus, Chairman; William H. Deuzer and J. Leidig, Side Board; J. B. Lancamp, Clerk; William Klaes, Treasurer; J. F. Grone, Assessor.

Fourteenth annual meeting April 1, 1862. Officers—G. F. Albertus, Chairman; H. W. Deuzer and J. Leidig, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; N. Buchler, Treasurer; William Klaes, Assessor.

Fifteenth annual meeting April 7, 1863. Officers—H. W. Deuzer, Chairman; N. Sneller and C. Schumm, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; N. Buchler, Treasurer; William Klaes, Assessor.

At a special meeting held the 7th of January, 1864, it was voted to offer a bounty of \$200 to each person who should volunteer in the town, and, if the United States did not pay a bounty, they would pay \$300 to each person necessary to fill out the town quota. The board were authorized to borrow what money should be needed for this purpose. A special meeting was held January 23, 1864, for the purpose of raising money to aid in the support of the families of those who had paid \$300 commutation money, and the sum of \$25 was voted for each family; also a motion was made and carried to raise \$200 for each family, the head of which was drafted; \$2,000 were paid for bounties this year, besides personal subscriptions.

Sixteenth annual meeting April 5, 1864. Officers—L. Sneller, Chairman; C. Schumm and A. Hageback, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; J. Schiess, Treasurer; William Klaes, Assessor. This year \$2,000 were paid to volunteers.

Seventeenth annual meeting April 4, 1865. Officers—G. F. Albertus, Chairman; G. Nippert and A. Hageback, Side Board; J. F. Grone, Clerk; J. Schiess, Treasurer; A. Roll, Assessor. A volunteer fund of \$6,883 was raised by special tax this year.

TOWN OF MERRIMACK.

Merrimack, being in the extreme east part of the county, was one of the first settled, and is therefore one of the oldest, towns in the county. It was at first a part of the town of Kingston, what is now known as Sumter. The town is irregular in shape and small in size, there being not more than twenty-seven sections of land all told. On the southwest it is bordered by the Wisconsin, on the north by Greenfield, on the east by Columbia County, and on the west by Sumter.

The surface is broken, and the soil highly diversified, from the richest alluvial to the poorest quality of light sand. Along the northern boundary of the town extend the Baraboo Bluffs, with their rough and uninviting surface. On the east, along the river, the prevailing character of the soil is light sand, with uneven surface. In the southwestern part, bordering on the river, the soil is better, being made up largely of black sand and rich alluvial deposits. Nature, in shaping this portion of the country, and in contributing a variety of qualities or properties to the soil, seems to have been unusually prodigal, if not thoroughly beneficial, in her bequests. The town is fairly well timbered with the various species indigenous to this portion of the country (as spoken of elsewhere); and, taking the general attributes of climate, soil, timber and water into account, there are many worse places to live. The products are principally cereals and stock. Hops are also raised more largely, and sorghum. At one time and another there has been a good deal of milling done, which covers the ground of manufacturing pursued here entirely, unless we except the minor considerations of sorghum molasses making, dairying and the various mechanical pursuits followed. There is much to be seen here that is attractive to the tourist and curiosity seeker, as the cavernous gulches and singular mounds of the prehistoric, which abound here as largely, perhaps, and which are as singular in appearance, as in any other portion of the county. One very peculiar natural formation is Porprey's Glen (named after an original owner); another form, the creation of man, is a mound on Section 3, doubtless intended to represent a bird. It is very large, being 240 feet from tip to tip of its wings. Other features might be mentioned in this connection, but it is scarcely necessary, as they are not sufficiently striking or unusual. The inhabitants represent nearly all nationalities, from the hardy Welsh, Scotch, English and Americans in the north, to the Germans and Irish in the south. The social, intellectual and religious status is good; although almost every shade and difference of opinion prevails. Taking all things into account, the condition of the people is average.

It appears from records that the town was not organized until April 3, 1855, then, according to previous notice, the qualified voters of the then town of Kingston, residing in Township 10 and 11, met at the hall of W. P. Flanders, in the village of Merrimack, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a new town. The town was named Merrimack by Mrs. J. B. Train, after the town of Merrimack in New Hampshire. At election, E. G. Buck was Chairman of Inspection, and Samuel W. Hovey and Luther Crosby, Inspectors.

The first officers as follows: M. Quiggle, Chairman; L. W. W. Hovey and M. Brindlur, Side Supervisors; H. W. Manly, Assessor; James G. Train, Treasurer; Charles Naffy, Clerk; Norman Wood, Superintendent of Schools; J. Quiggle, Samuel Shaw, and J. M. Haines, Justices of Peace; J. M. Emerson, Constable.

At special town meetings held during the war, \$6,400 was raised by the town, to be used as bounty money for men who enlisted.

When the Baraboo Airline Railroad Company was discussing the project of running through the county, the property-holders and voters of the town convened August 27, 1870, and voted to bond the town to pay the railroad company \$10,000, if the road was run through the town. The bonds were accepted by the company, and the railroad run through the town, but up to date they remain unpaid, although, according to some, the railroad has offered to compromise for

one-half the sum. The chances are now that there will be a suit instituted against the town by the road, to get the money. What will be the termination of the affair cannot be suggested. The townspeople are largely unanimous in repudiating the bonds, and will doubtless make a stiff fight for what they consider right under the circumstances. When the bonds were voted, there were ninety-nine for giving them and sixty-six against.

SETTLERS BEFORE 1850.

The first man to emigrate hither and settle permanently was George Wood, who came in 1843: after him, in 1844, Zaeth Eldridge came in. In 1847, D. B. Randall, who is now the oldest settler in town, came to Merrimack. Before 1850, as nearly as can be ascertained, there were Chester Mattson, George Grant, Thomas Trott, W. P. Flanders, William Thile, C. Steidtman, Robert Coulborn, S. Hovey, N. Furst, L. Crosby, I. Emerson, Hiram Bailey, Herman Kuntz, George Fris and D. and T. Swartz. There were several more whose names cannot be ascertained, as they have mostly died or departed.

The milling business spoken of is now a thing of the past, the several mills that have been erected having long since ceased to saw or grind: the first one was a grist-mill, built as early as 1844 or 1845, by H. Searl, on Section 4, on what is known as Searl's Creek, it had not been up more than two months, when a freshet undermined the dam and swept everything to rack and ruin. It was not rebuilt.

The next person to enter the field was David King, who, two or three years after the above disaster, bought whatever was valuable left of the Searl mill, and, building a mill near the bluffs, on the same stream, began operations. Two or three years subsequent the mill burned. He soon after rebuilt a saw-mill, which, subsequently, after his death, in 1855, became the property of a Mr. Naragong. Mr. King also started a distillery, which passed into the hands of Fred Roper.

Mr. Naragong put an engine into the old mill. Previous to this, undershot or overshot wheels had been used here altogether. Mr. Naragong's enterprise proved a failure.

In 1856 or 1857, Fordice Roper built, which soon after passed into the hands of Fred Roper, who moved the still to the mill and refitted it. This institution run for a few years, until the tariff on whisky stopped it.

The Roper Mill passed into the hands of Mr. J. Gibbs about 1860, then afterward Robert Porprey bought it. Before Porprey got it, it had a forty-foot overshot wheel, which, with various other traps, cost about \$3,500. Porprey put in a sixty-foot wheel and run it a while, then changed to turbine, or something similar, and run for a time; then like the rest, it went quietly to rest.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR SOCIETIES.

The Free-Will Baptists organized and held services as early as 1851. There were at first fifteen or sixteen members.

The Humanist Society started here as early as 1848, with Carl Duer for speaker; he was also connected with the Sauk City Society of the same name. They have a hall in town, but the society is not very large.

The Methodists have held services here for a good many years, and have organized two different societies, one at Merrimack in 1852, with but few members, and one at the Bluffs in 1856, with five or six members. The class at the Bluffs erected a house of worship, 20x30, in 1860, calling it the Chapel. The society at Merrimack erected one in 1876, as subsequently described.

VILLAGE OF MERRIMACK.

The first actual settler here is said to have been a man by the name of Brown, who came as early as 1846, and built a cabin, then soon after mysteriously disappeared. After him came Chester Mattson, the originator of the old State road scheme and ferry. He came in 1847, and during the ensuing winter succeeded in getting a charter for a State road and ferry. Soon

after this the road was regularly laid out, and very soon we find a stage making regular trips over it, and Mattson engaged in transporting teams and passengers over the river. The road was known as Matti ferry road. Mattson started the second building in the place for a tavern, but did not finish it, although it was occupied by a man by the name of Grant for a brief time. Mattson was appointed Postmaster here as early as 1849, the place receiving the name of the Postmaster General in honor of the circumstance.

In 1849, James Flanders came here and selected a quantity of land, and entered it for W. P. Flanders, his brother, who bought the land for the settlers who could not pay themselves, he taking bonds from them to secure the pay. Of this land, which extended over a large area, there is left, in this immediate vicinity, about twelve hundred acres, a part of this being in a grain and stock farm of 500 acres. Very soon after the purchase of the land, W. P. Flanders came on, and within a short time after, purchased Mattson's interest in the town and ferry for \$700. Mr. Flanders also made arrangements for building and starting a store. At first, a stock of goods was brought on, about 1852, and the store opened in the basement of a building now used for a dwelling-house, in Lot 7, Block 1, of the town plat. In 1852, a store building was started, but before it was entirely completed, it was burned, as was thought, by an incendiary. Not to be discouraged, however, Mr. Flanders immediately commenced another building, which, within a few months, was finished and stocked with goods. This was the first permanent store, with W. P. Flanders as owner, and J. M. Hanes as clerk.

In 1854, Mr. Flanders sold out to J. M. Haines, L. Hodgson and Mr. Sturdevant. This firm continued but a few years, and then sold to James Seville, Jr. While Seville was in possession the store burned up slick and clean; so ended the first store.

About 1853 or 1854, Mr. Flanders finished building the hotel, which had been started by Mattson. After the hotel was completed it was christened the Ferry House, the first landlord being Mr. Hartwig. This hotel is still running, Mr. Henry Bensens being the proprietor. During the staging days, and when the railroad was building, it did an excellent business.

There was a warehouse built down near the river as early as 1851, from which the Sauk City enterprise used to transport various products to market, and bring back such supplies as were not hauled here from Madison and Portage by teams.

In 1855, Mr. T. Emery and Mr. H. Morey built a blacksmith shop for Mr. Flanders. A man by the name of Thatcher was installed first smith, and after him a Mr. Pierce.

Ansel True started a store here after Seville burned out. Soon after came C. C. Noise, then the present L. M. Smith began in trade here, and after him Mr. Tyler and Mr. Jones.

A saloon was opened here first in 1870, liquors having been kept in the stores previous to that time.

The saw-mill and chair factory of H. M. Jones, which stands on the extreme edge of the village, near the river, was built and started in 1858. The institution, which is now literally rotting down, was gotten up quite elaborately, the building and machinery costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000. Mr. Jones conducted the mill about two years, at first; then, through various involvements with a moneyed partner, it passed from his control, never having been used enough since to pay the interest on the money invested in it. At the present time, it is too far gone to ever be resuscitated. If manufacturing could be done here, it would be well for the place.

In 1872, the railroad arrived here, to the great delight of the residents, who then thought that, in all probability, the place would grow in size quite rapidly. The depot which was built at that time is a very good one, it being unusually large for a small town. Mr. Flanders was largely instrumental in getting the road run through here, he having paid \$5,000 down in cash as an inducement to have it cross the river at this point. In connection with the road are a stock-yard and warehouse, but, owing to the large amount of produce shipped at this point, which appears to be increasing yearly, the warehouse is considered, by many, not large enough, and there is, at present, talk of building another, that the accommodations may be ample. From 150 to 200 car loads of stock, and from forty to fifty car loads of grain, are sent to market from this point annually. This is a remarkable showing for so small a place.

The railroad bridge is one of the important and attractive features to be seen here. It is an immense affair, made of iron, and extending a distance of 1,900 feet over the Wisconsin. It was built by Fox, Howard & Co., of Chicago, in 1877, and stands directly in the path and on the same spot where the wooden bridge stood before, which was built in 1871. The piers on which the bridge rests are supported by piles sunk in the bed of the stream, and which were cut off beneath the surface of the water at the time the piers were built. These are of stone masonry, so built as to resist effectually the effects of the spring freshets. After the bridge was completed, its strength was tested by running three or four engines on one span. The aggregate weight of the engines was much greater than that of the span, but, notwithstanding, they did not settle it more than three-eighths of an inch, so tremendous is the strength of this network of iron. Immediately after they were withdrawn, it returned to its former position, not being affected in the least by the enormous weight placed upon it. It is regarded by good judges as one of the very best bridges in the State, and, mechanically, is considered as being *au fait*. The total cost was about \$800,000. It is forty-five feet above low-water mark.

The first school was taught here in a log schoolhouse, which stood nearly opposite where L. M. Smith's store is now located. After this, about 1854 or 1855, a small frame building was erected, which was used for several years. In 1876, another house was built, and the old one sold to James H. Smith for a dwelling house. In 1879, an addition was made to the last-mentioned building, increasing it in size sufficient to accommodate two departments. The first records were burned, consequently nothing further can be given relating to the early particulars. There are now 128 pupils registered. In 1879, the district was re-organized, as it was then discovered that this district, in common with all but one in the town, had been operating illegally.

Merrimack has a Good Templar's Lodge at present. For many years previous to the starting of this (or the second lodge), there was one in the town, which held its meetings in the chapel. The second lodge, Riverside, No. 129, was organized in 1872, flourished finely for a time, then gradually subsided. The present lodge, Riverside, No. 500, was established last year, by Jenny Nash, and is now in a flourishing condition and has a large membership.

A Grange club also meets here, but, as the genius that instigated that movement has ceased to actuate the farmers, this, like the majority of the lodges, will probably soon be numbered among the have-beens, having perished to give place to some equally injudicious and unnecessary movement.

Merrimack has a fine church, erected by the Methodists in 1876, at a cost of about \$3,000. It is built of brick, and has basement for Sabbath school, etc. This is now used by the town for holding town meetings, there being no town hall. Religious services are not held here regularly at the present time, there not being a settled minister at this point.

In this connection may be mentioned the Park Hill Cemetery Association. This organization was founded and formed December 19, 1865, by the following persons: T. Emery, S. Wheeler, S. Roby, L. N. Smith, L. Wright, William Butterfield, James Morey and George S. Shepherd. Subsequently, two acres of land were purchased, and laid out suitably in lots, which are sold at \$7 each. Mr. Wheeler was the first one buried in the cemetery, but already, since that time, numerous headstones rise from the ground to mark the spot of the final rest.

To sum up briefly, the village was first called Colamar after the Postmaster General who appointed Mattson Postmaster, but was subsequently changed to Merrimack, after the town. The village was platted at quite an early day by Mr. Flanders. The location is suitable for the building up of a handsome village, which may eventually be done. The different Postmasters have been, after Mattson: J. M. Haines, 1855; then Messrs. Hodgson, Percy, Terril and True. In 1860, the present Postmaster, D. G. Tyler, was appointed. The business of the place is represented now by four stores, two blacksmiths, one hotel and one saloon.

TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU SAC.

Together with the villages, to this town belongs the distinction of having been the first place of settlement in the county. It is considerably below the average in size, it being only about thirty-one sections in area. It is bordered irregularly on the south and east by the Wisconsin, and on the north by the town of Sunter, and on the west by the towns of Honey Creek and Troy. The surface of the country is prairie, interspersed with undulating and slightly hilly tracts. The soil is not above the average, although it is by no means of a poor quality in many localities, or so worthless as to preclude the possibility of a profitable cultivation. It may be generally described as a light, sandy loam, and excellently well adapted to horticultural purposes, it being naturally very warm and friable. However, all kinds of grain are grown here, corn considered the best average crop raised in the way of cereals. Of fruits, an abundance of wild and cultivated grapes, currants and berries, are raised, and stock both for marketing and dairying are grown here extensively. The town is well watered by Honey and Otter Creeks. The latter, a small stream, is entirely absorbed by a desolate sandy tract of land in the south part of the town, and the most worthless in town. Of timber, there is a somewhat limited supply, yet there is enough to supply the wants of the present generation, and, may be, one or two more. The inhabitants are principally German, although there is a liberal sprinkling of other nationalities. The social and moral status is good, and will compare favorably with that of adjoining towns. Churches and schools are liberally provided and well patronized. Of manufacturing in the town, it may be said, there is about all done in that direction that there is a legitimate demand for, from brewing beer to grinding grain, or from making plows to building reapers. Commercial pursuits are and always have been confined to the villages, which, with their early settlement, are fully described in another chapter.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The very early settlement, and events connected therewith, occurred at the villages, and are thus fully mentioned. However, of those who settled on the prairie at an early day, aside from the village residents, we present such names as could be obtained. These were Louis Accola, Mr. Wolff, John McQuacker, Mr. Freeman, George Luetcher, Nat and Josh Perkins, T. Tabor, J. Keyser, H. B. Staines, James Taylor, J. R. Woodruff, R. H. Davis, Ed Tabor, H. Stiver, Mr. Thatcher, the Waterburys, Capt. Watson, Mr. Bryant and a few others. The majority of the first-comers are dead, or departed have to other scenes. By 1850, the country in this section was pretty well settled, and continued to fill up very rapidly until all of the land was taken.

In 1841, the first bridge was built over Honey Creek.

The first religious services in town were held in the schoolhouse in Sauk, June 25, 1841, by Rev. T. M. Fullerton.

The first-born was a child of B. Haney's, born 1838, in the dug-out at Lower Sauk.

The Indian scare on Sauk Prairie, an episode of 1845, caused some very funny exhibitions of character and odd doings. A brief allusion to James Taylor's experience at that time will very aptly illustrate what happened generally. The first that James Taylor heard of the matter was Johnny Gray waking him up, crying, "The Indians are coming! Flee for your lives!" Taylor mounted an old black mare he had, and generously started to rouse the people. He first waked Ed Tabor. Tabor wanted to get up behind, so Taylor took him on. Then they went to Tom Tabor and roused him, and took him on. From this they went, as fast as the old mare could waddle with her load, to get the people out, and finally pulled up at Ben Johnson's and run bullets all night. No Indians came during the night, yet in the morning they all turned out and formed in battle line, determined to have a smell of powder if they could not win any glory. James Taylor commanded, "Make ready! Aim! Fire!" At the last command one old musket went off solemnly, like an echo from a tomb, telling them what they had escaped. Since that time, Mr. Taylor has been known as the General.

In 1847, Ed Juessen, who is now eminent as a lawyer and speaker in Chicago, and brother-in-law to Carl Schurz, tended sheep with Charles Naffs on Sauk Prairie, for Count Haraszthy. One day, either by accident or for mischief, they set fire to the prairie; and, the whole condition of things being, as a result, too hot for the young chap, he left, and thereby made his fortune.

There has been a mill on Honey Creek, in this town, since 1841. The original builder was a man by the name of Robert Bryant, who started a saw-mill. From him it passed into the hands of H. B. Staines. He bought some of the mill fixtures of an old grist-mill in Merrimack, including an enormous overshot wheel, and began refitting the mill, but, before he was entirely done, sold to Mix & Wilson, who finished his work and made other improvements. J. R. Woodrass bought the property about 1856 or 1857, but soon after sold to H. Rowell. From him it passed into the hands of the firm of Merrihew & Rowell, who in the winter of 1859 and 1860 built a stone mill, which was burned five years after. The mill property being involved, it was soon afterward taken on a mortgage by Merrihew's father-in-law. Nothing further was done here until 1877 or 1878, when Martin Luddi bought and built the present large frame mill. This mill has three sets of four-foot buhrs, and one pony buhr. The dam has a seven-foot head, and three turbine wheels are used. This is the only mill in town.

Berry Haney and Albert Skinner were the first ones who, according to various accounts, attempted to settle their differences, about an early claim, by fist and bludgeon. In the melee, Skinner came out second best; he having been somewhat lame from wounds received in the Black Hawk war, as well as being under sized, could not hold his own.

A thrashing machine was brought in here as early as 1843, by George Owens, of Prairie du Sac, and was said to have been the first in this county or Dane County at that time. He received one bushel in ten for thrashing.

The first settlers had to go some thirty miles to mill, to what was then known as Hickox Mills, now Ruggles' Mills, in Richland County, this being the nearest point, in 1840, where they could get grinding done.

The early settlers very often killed bears and wolves in this vicinity.

The first brick were made in town as early as 1841, for Mr. Bryant, and were used to make chimneys and fire-places.

In 1860, a grand Republican rally and mass meeting was held at Reedsburg, to which about twelve wagon-loads of people went from Prairie du Sac Town.

A Republican town club was formed in 1860.

One of the principal industries, among the Germans, especially, of this locality, is the raising of wild and tame grapes, the wild grapes being raised exclusively for the purpose of making a wine which very much resembles port wine in color and flavor. Tame grapes are raised in large variety for domestic use, and for making wine also.

In 1860, Peter Bohn, proprietor of the Sauk City Greenhouse, received first premium for grapes at the State Fair.

Large quantities of sorghum are raised here for molasses-making.

George Owen was the first person to make a business of hauling merchandise, as dry goods, groceries and liquors, into the town.

A Baptist minister, Elder Conrad, established a Baptist society at Prairie du Sac at a very early day. He first held services in the house of H. Page, then afterward in a schoolhouse, until the society purchased the old Presbyterian Church. They were close communion. The first religious debate in town was between Elder Conrad, and Elder Cavanagh, Methodist. The church has no minister at present.

There is an Evangelical, or Dutch Reformed, Church in the southwest corner of this town. The society was incorporated in the spring of 1851. The church is a neat-looking structure, 24x32 feet. On the map it is called Lutheran Church, which is an error.

At the first town meeting, held on the 3d day of April, 1849, subsequent to organization of first towns, of which this town was then one, the following officers were elected:

Chairman, Nathaniel Perkins : Charles Halasz and Samuel Kelsey being Side Supervisors ; Town Clerk, Cyrus Leland ; Assessor, Archie Hill ; Treasurer, P. B. Stamatz ; Superintendent of Schools, J. B. Woodruff ; Justices, Charles O. Baxter, Lyman Crossman, John Kupell and Henry Myers ; Constables, H. K. Howard, Albert Mann and Archie Hill ; Overseers of Highways, E. P. Tabor, John Accola and Henry Myers ; Fence Viewers, B. Howe, J. Hatch and John Gallard. At this election, it was decided that the town meeting should be held next at Prairie du Sac.

At the general election, November 6, 1849, the whole number of votes cast was 185. Of these, Nelson Dewy received over three-fourths for Governor.

The amount of school tax collected here this year was \$639.32. The tax collected for town purposes was \$204.10. Expense during said year was \$165.23.

The second town meeting was held April 2, 1850, at Prairie du Sac, when Cyrus Leland was elected Chairman, and George Cargill, Town Clerk.

The third meeting was held at Westfield, April, 1850. Joseph Lester, Chairman : George Mertens, Clerk.

At the general election this fall, the number of votes had increased to 220.

Nothing special occurred in connection with the next town meeting, aside from the election of officers, and voting of funds for fiscal purposes, unless mention be made of \$200 appropriated to build a bridge near the old mill of J. C. Wilson.

At the general election held November 8, 1853, 276 votes were cast, there being an increase of 56 votes over the last general election. At this election, the Prohibitory Liquor Law, submitted by the Legislature, was voted upon, there being 192 votes against it, the balance for the law.

In 1855, swine were restrained, by order of the board, from running at large. This order was repealed soon after by a special meeting of the voters. But again, at the town meeting held April 1, 1856, the swine question again came up, and was definitely settled by their being restrained from running at large in the future.

TOWN OF SUMTER.

This town was called Kingston up to 1861, when, on account of the confusion of mails with Kingston, Marquette Co., the name was changed to Sumter,* in honor of Fort Sumter. The town is somewhat irregular in shape, especially on the northern boundary, which makes it two sections larger than the regular towns. It is bounded north by Baraboo and Freedom, south by Prairie du Sac, east by Merrimack, and west by Freedom and Honey Creek. The surface of this town is as agreeable to look at as it is, in the main, available for the purposes of husbandry. It lies nearly in the center of the Sauk Prairie basin, and, therefore, embraces all of the best features of surface contour and soil. Along the northern part of the town extend the Baraboo Bluffs, from which can be obtained a view of the bottom lands of the town, and of Sauk Prairie generally, and as charming as fancy could suggest or desire. On the southwest may be seen narrow belts of bluffs, outlying and environing the ever-recurring pockets, which break away on the south and east into undulating prairies, covered with well-cultivated farms, margined and dotted with clumps of timber. Probably no more picturesque or truly beautiful scene than this is afforded in the county. The bluffy portion of the country here, as elsewhere, is all taken up by the farmers, to be used for pasturage and timber. Of this there is a fair supply, but principally a young growth (except back in the Baraboo Bluffs), the larger trees, apparently, having been cut down. The tillable soil is second to none in the county. The bottom lands are, principally, a deep, rich loam, occasionally mixed with sand. From this, passing on to the bluffs, the soil becomes a stony clay, which, although both heavy and cold, is highly productive when well tilled. The town is very well watered, especially in the central and north part, where numerous small streams head, and which ultimately unite, forming Otter Creek. Anything that can be raised

*Erroneously spelled Sumpter.

to advantage anywhere in the State, either for home use or the market, can be produced here. The cereals, vegetables, fruits, etc., of all kinds, indigenous to this climate, readily grow and mature here; while, for grapes and stock, no part of the county or country is better; the geological formations, and prehistoric remains in this town, present some exceedingly interesting features, especially the former. There are large beds of calciferous sandstone located in some portions of the bluffs that are well adapted to building purposes, and, as though for an accompaniment, dolomite lies above ready to be burned into lime for cementing the stones into building wall. One of the formations particularly valuable for geological research is the Mendota limestone, which abounds here in large quantities. Mr. R. E. Stone, a practical geologist living in Stone's pocket, has found some very valuable specimens of trilobites here. One feature in this connection, which Mr. Stone has observed, is that specimens of these animals are sometimes found in this locality, lodged in the interstices of quartzite rock, two hundred feet above the level of their natural home. Who can explain this?

Recently, Mr. Stone, in connection with the State Geologist, opened one of the Indian mounds here, to find it occupied by the skeletons and implements of the former inhabitants. The most noticeable features were, that the mound was built above the natural earth level, and that the bodies were covered by clay, brought from some other locality.

Other notes in the above connection might be given, but these are sufficient to give a fair idea of the condition of the town. The inhabitants are mixed. But the American element predominates, and has always done so since the first settlement. The social, moral and intellectual status is above the average.

This was one of the first settled towns of the county, the date of its first settlement being nearly cotemporary with that of Prairie du Sac. It is pretty generally conceded that the first parties to come into the town were Albert Jameson, A. Bills, A. Hodgett and N. Lathrop, who came here on a prospecting tour during the month of December, 1838; also John Hoover came in about this time, or soon after, and Uncle William Johnson, who is now the oldest of the first settlers living in the south part of the county. None except Mr. Johnson remained longer that winter than was necessary to make their claims. He and his help threw up a cabin near where he now resides, and lived in it the rest of the winter. The next summer, Uncle William brought the first breaking-team into the town, and with them the old double-gearred breaking-plow that is said to have done the first breaking in the town. It now stands at the door of an old tumble-down log cabin, a dilapidated memento of early days.

The first families to settle in the town were Charles Parks and Zena Harrington. They came in the summer of 1839. In November, of this season, A. Jameson moved in.

In 1840, Henry Teel, John Hoover, Andrew Hodgett, Isaac Gibbs, Alex Johnson, Charles Teel, P. Brigham and William Cary were here, some of them possibly having come during the fall or winter of 1839. During 1840, Uncle William Johnson brought in his family. There may have been more settlers here in 1840 than above enumerated, but nothing can be learned of such persons.

No attempt will be made to trace the number of settlers who came in before 1850, only the names of those now living here who came in before that time will be given. William Johnson, old Mrs. Jameson, old Mrs. Teel, Henry Teel, Isaac Gibbs, A. Waterbury, J. C. Payne, J. Freeman, George and H. Gatwinkle, H. J. Farnham, C. H. Kendall, J. W. Gordon, Samuel Haskins, Theodore Rock, Robert Colburn, R. E. Stone, H. Durke and A. Stedman are about all that are left of the early comers, and they will soon move away to give place to others.

The first birth in the town was the second one in the county, Charles Parks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parks, who was born in February, 1840.

The first deaths in town occurred during the above month and year, two children of Mr. Zera Harrington, with scarlet fever.

The first marriage, that of Phillip Blodgett, of New York, and Susan Harrington, daughter of the above-named gentleman, was executed about 1840.

Another of the early marriages is worthy of mention. The Rev. James G. Whitford, who wanted a wife, came to town in 1840, to visit the Widow Sayles, a daughter of Mrs. Teel. Mr. Whitford held religious services and organized a class while the wooing sped, and finally, on August 15, 1841, they were married, the Rev. Mr. Simpson coming from a distance to perform the ceremony.

It is the opinion of some that Mr. Whitford was the first minister who preached in the county, but Mrs. Teel avers that the Rev. John Crummer, a Methodist minister, came in May, 1840, and preached at John Hoover's, and Mrs. Teel certainly ought to know, considering that the other minister was her own son-in-law. The Rev. Thomas Fullerton was the first circuit rider to come here and fill stated appointments. He came the 23d of June, 1841.

A school was taught here as early as 1843, by Mrs. Brooks, in a log-house on Section 34.

A tavern was opened in town on the east Sauk road, in 1843, by J. Hoover, Sr.

A post office was established here in 1850, named the Bluff office, with Prescott Brigham as Postmaster. It was located afterward at what was called New Haven. There is now no post office in town.

The above-mentioned place was regularly laid out on Section 3, and platted as a village in the spring of 1856, by Sol King; before that, it was called King's Corners. There were at one time a tavern, store, several dwellings and mechanics' shops, and a church, here, but at this time the village is a thing of the past.

William Wagner opened the first store in town, at New Haven, in 1856 or 1857, and Hoy King the tavern.

A steam saw-mill was built at the foot of the bluffs, on Section 4, and near Otter Creek, in 1855, by H. J. & William Farnham and E. Kellogg. They also had a small grist-mill attached. Two years after, the mill passed into the hands of Mr. Babcock, who afterward sold it, and then, about 1866, for want of business, it was discontinued.

A short time after the above mill was built, a man by the name of Hedges laid out and platted what was called the village of Otterville, near the mill. Another saw-mill was also built near here about this time by Robert Baxter; but this, like its predecessor, has long since ceased to operate, and the village of Otterville is now no more forever.

In 1866, Luther Daniels built and opened a store on the east road, in Section 2. Daniels also kept the post office here, but the institution failed in about a year. The post office was then suspended, and the building passed into the hands of Isaac Gibbs.

The first reaper was brought into town by Henry Teel, and the first article that could grind anything from corn, cob and all, to small grains, was an overgrown coffee-mill, brought in by Uncle William Johnson. This mill is still in existence, and is said to have done grinding for pioneers all over the West. Like Uncle William, it is now rather too old to repair, and, with the old plow, needs to lay on the shelf.

The first land was entered by Mr. Johnson after it came into market here—Sections 6 and 15.

In the Methodist Church class, organized in 1840 by Rev. Whitford, there were the following members: Henry Teel, George Teel, Lucy Brigham, Catharine Kellogg, Martha Brigham, Thomas B. Cowles and Andrew Hodget.

After the Rev. Fullerton had been coming here for about a year, what was called the Sauk Prairie Mission was established, extending from Black Earth Creek, in Iowa County, to Dekorah, in Columbia County. The second Quarterly Conference was held at Benjamin Johnson's, on Sauk Prairie, December 28, 1844. B. T. Kavanaugh was Presiding Elder of the Mission. In 1849, Black Earth and Dekorah were set off.

The present Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1862, and first stood at New Haven. Five years ago it was moved to its present location and repaired.

In the northeast part of the town, there is a society of the "Evangelical Association of North America;" they have a chapel on the northeast corner of the John Thilke farm, 24x30; the society was organized March 23, 1863.

There is also a Lutheran society in the town that was organized in 1862. They have a chapel, built in 1862, situated on the cross roads, one mile north of the above church.

There are a good many Germans that belong to the "Free German Association of Sauk County," who have their lecture-room in the town of Merrimack.

There are some members of the Baptist Church, who attend service at Prairie du Sac where the society have a chapel.

There is also a First-Day Advent society in town, that have no house of worship.

The refining of sorghum is followed here each year quite extensively. Knapp & Waterbury have an evaporator, bought in 1859. This was the first in this town, or adjacent towns. Henry Hill started one soon after. But, on account of wrong quality of cane, their work was not satisfactory. There is also another one owned by John and George Weisch, and another man, which is in part the relics of an evaporator bought by sixteen or eighteen farmers in company, several years ago, but which, like all of them at that time, proved of no use. The cane used here is principally white amber.

There is a cheese-factory in town, established by Peter Young and Henry Hill, which was opened to the public in May, 1878. This is the first and only cheese-factory in Sumter. It has a capacity for handling 3,500 pounds of milk per diem, there being one vat. Each year they have made a large quantity of choice cheese, both for themselves and their patrons.

The first town meeting was held April 3, 1849, at the house of James Moreland. Officers elected: J. S. Waterbury, Chairman; Isaac Gibbs and Samuel Shaw, Side Board; Prescott Brigham, Clerk; David Gulliford, Treasurer; Samuel Mather, Assessor; R. E. Stone, Superintendent of Schools; L. B. Smith, Alden Maynard and Samuel Shaw, Justices; Daniel Barber and David Gulliford, Constables; William Johnson, P. Blodgett and William Farnham, Overseers of Highways; N. Gordon, Charles Kern and Samuel Dewey, Fence Viewers; James Moreland and Samuel Shaw, Sealers Weights and Measures.

1850—Calvin Danforth, William Farnam, John Thilke, Supervisors; D. R. Baxter, Clerk; Hiram Bailey, Assessor; R. E. Stone, School Superintendent; Albert Jameson, Treasurer. June 15, T. B. Cowles was elected Treasurer in place of A. Jameson, resigned.

1851—Samuel Shaw, John Dennett, Charles Kern, Supervisors; D. R. Baxter, Clerk; J. I. Waterbury, Assessor; A. Jameson, Treasurer; R. E. Stone, School Superintendent.

1852—R. E. Stone, Ira Ball, Michael Quiggle, Supervisors; Fred. S. Roper, Phillip B. Stamates, Assessors; Calvin Johnson, Treasurer; Samuel Shaw, School Superintendent.

1853—J. I. Waterbury, Eli Davis, F. S. Roper, Supervisors; Philo Barber, Clerk; J. W. Fyle, Assessor; George Gatwinkle, Treasurer.

1854—Eli Davis, Nicholas Furst, John Dennett, Supervisors; Charles Naffs, Clerk; Robert Colburn, Assessor; George Gatwinkle, Treasurer; Norman Wood, School Superintendent.

1855—John Dennett, David Shell, Peter Perry, Supervisors; Thomas D. Long, Clerk; David Zimmerman, Treasurer; Ryland Stone, Isaac Gibbs, John F. Stone, Assessors; R. E. Stone, School Superintendent.

1856—Eli Davis, Samuel Mather, William Farnam, Supervisors; T. D. Long, Clerk; John Dennett, Treasurer; T. D. Long, School Superintendent; Peter S. Young, Samuel Waterman, Charles Kern, Assessors.

1857—James I. Waterbury, William Johnson, George C. Babcock, Supervisors; Thomas D. Long, Clerk; David Zimmerman, Treasurer; William W. Perry, School Superintendent; Eli Davis, Assessor.

1858—Thomas D. Long, Hiram Houghton, A. Hall, Supervisors; O. S. Knapp, Clerk; D. N. Barber, Treasurer; J. I. Waterbury, Assessor; C. S. Abbott, Superintendent of Schools.

1859—R. E. Stone, A. L. Justine, C. Farrington, Supervisors; O. S. Knapp, Clerk; D. N. Barber, Treasurer; C. S. Abbott, J. I. Waterbury, Assessors; G. W. Waterbury, Superintendent of Schools.

1860—R. E. Stone, John Dennett, Charles Kern, Supervisors; William W. Perry, Clerk; Harvey Durkee, Treasurer; Eli Davis, Assessor; L. B. Swallow, Superintendent of Schools.

1861—O. S. Knapp, John Dennett, Charles Ryone, Supervisors; William W. Perry, Clerk; Harvey Durkee, Treasurer; A. J. Sears, Superintendent of Schools; William Johnson, Assessor.

1862—S. M. Burdick, John Dennett, Charles Teal, Supervisors; William W. Perry, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer; Eli Davis, Assessor.

1863—S. M. Burdick, Charles Teal, P. S. Young, Supervisors; William W. Perry, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer; Eli Davis, Superintendent of Schools; Eli Davis, Assessor.

1864—M. Willis, J. B. Cowles, George Gatwinkel, Supervisors; W. W. Perry, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer; Eli Davis, Assessor.

1865—M. Willis, J. B. Cowles, George Gatwinkel, Supervisors; W. W. Perry, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer.

1866—M. Willis; W. W. Perry, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer; R. Barber, Assessor.

1867—W. W. Perry, Thomas G. Francis, John Thilke, Supervisors; Edwin Burnette, Clerk; Harvey Durkee, Treasurer; R. Stone, Assessor.

1868—W. W. Perry, John Thilke, John Dennett; Edwin Burnette, Clerk; Harvey Durkee, Treasurer; A. Jameson, Assessor.

1869—R. E. Stone, D. F. Denison, Joseph Lunich, Supervisors; William A. Johnson, Clerk; Harvey Durkee, Treasurer; Ryland Stone, Assessor.

1870—William W. Perry, P. W. Carpenter, H. Gatwinkel, Supervisors; W. A. Johnson, Clerk; H. Durkee, Treasurer; Ryland Stone, Assessor.

November 14, 1855, the Town of Merrimack was organized out of Kingston Territory.

Sections 23 and 24 of Town 11 north, Range 6 east, was set off to Baraboo, 1862.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	P. O.....	Post Office
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

CITY AND TOWN OF BARABOO.

HERMAN ALBRECHT, one of the proprietors of the Wisconsin House, was born in Prussia Dec. 13, 1835; came to America in 1849, and to Sauk City in 1852. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th W. V. I., and served three years and six months; he was mustered out Dec. 9, 1864. He was married June 26, 1865, to Miss Lina Schlang; she was born in Sauk Co. April 27, 1844. In politics, Mr. Albrecht is a Republican.

JAMES W. ALDRICH, wagon-maker, and is at the present time working for Mr. M. Renland; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1812; came to Sauk Co., and to Baraboo, Wis., in 1855, and has worked at his trade ever since. He was married, April 21, 1836, to Miss Esther Gowin; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., and died July 18, 1843; they had four children—Thomas J., (deceased), Selestia A., one died in infancy, and Edgar M. He was married the second time to Miss Mary A. Boyd, Oct. 2, 1845; she was born in Canada; they have had six children, viz., Gordon A., William R., one died in infancy, Maria, Elizabeth (deceased), and Mary A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich are members of the Seventh Day Adventists. In politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL F. AMY, contractor and builder; was born in Sherbrook Co., Canada East, Feb. 6, 1827; moved to the States with his parents in 1838, and located in Vermont; learned the trade of carpenter; worked at bridge-building on the railroad up to 1848; he then shipped as carpenter, and followed the sea six years; June, 1856, came to Sauk Co.; in the fall of 1872 moved to Baraboo; he has served about six years as Deputy Sheriff since he has been in the county. He was married May 10, 1857, at Beaver Dam, Wis., to Miss Letitia C. Grisom; she was born in Sherbrook, Canada East; they have four children, viz., Allie J., Ernest C., Merton S. and Arthur A. Mr. and Mrs. Amy and their two oldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

ANDREW ANDREWS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Baraboo; is a son of William and Rebecca (Hadrel) Andrews; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1849, located in the village of Baraboo and remained there for twenty-seven years; owns 40 acres of land; also in the village owns 8½ acres, three lots, shoe-shop and two houses. Mr. Andrews learned the trade of shoe-making in England, and followed that occupation for twenty-seven years in the village of Baraboo; was employed one year in the woolen-mill at Manchester, near Baraboo; went to England in the fall of 1877, and returned the following spring and located on the farm where he now resides; he was born in Ledbury, Herefordshire, England, Feb. 2, 1815; emigrated to America in 1849. He married Lydia Gotheridge, about 1840, in Herefordshire, England; had ten children, all of whom died; married Mary Ann Mould, daughter of Matthew and Jane (Islip) Mould, in Baraboo, June 10, 1863; have one child, Andrew F., who is now living with his father. Mrs. Andrews was born in Woodnewton, Northhamptonshire, England, in 1848, and emigrated to America in 1849; located in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Baraboo, October, 1857, with her father and mother, who yet reside in the village engaged in the grocery business.

CHARLES S. ANDRUS (deceased); he was born in York State Nov. 7, 1830, and came to Sauk Co. in 1858, and bought a farm. He was married Oct. 4, 1860, to Miss Mary J. Martin; she was born in Franklin Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Alma A. Mrs. Andrus is a member of the Unitarian Church.

RAMSON M. ANDRUS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo; son of Edwin and Macena (Moore) Andrus; he came to Wisconsin November, 1854, and located in Reedsburg, Sauk Co., the same year; he located in Baraboo, Sauk Co., December, 1875; he owns 80 acres of land near the village of Baraboo; he was born Sept. 8, 1838, in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio. He married Mary Theresa Terrell, daughter of Gillaspie and Lucretia (Tucker) Terrell, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1867; Mr Andrus has one child—Fredrick W. Andrus. He was engaged in the saw-mill business and connected with farming eight years; before coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Andrus sailed three years, and after remaining in Wisconsin four years, he returned and sailed five years more, after which time he settled in Wisconsin and remained here since; he has sailed on all the lakes. Mr Andrus is a member of the Masonic Order.

CLARENCE A. APKER, dispatcher at round-house; was born in Greenfield, Sauk Co., Wis., Sept. 5, 1855; he commenced railroading in 1872, for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; he has been employed by them ever since.

G. W. ARNOLD, proprietor of the transfer teams; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 12, 1819, and came to Sauk Co. Nov. 2, 1855; he lived in Dodge Co. nine years before he came to Baraboo. He was married, June 30, 1857, to Miss P. Marble; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Earnest B. In politics, Mr. Arnold is a Republican.

FRANK AVERY, dealer in boots and shoes, on Third street; also manufactures to order; born in the county of Kent, England, Nov. 17, 1830; came to America in 1853, and to Baraboo in 1856; has held the office of President of the village during the years of 1875–76, also been one of the Trustees for a number of years, and still holds that office. He was married, May 31, 1859, to Miss Emily Andrus; she was born in the State of Ohio. In politics, Mr. Avery is a Republican.

ARCHIBALD BARKER, Sec. 20; P. O. Baraboo; born in December, 1816, at Tyrone, Ireland; is a son of Thomas and Rebecca Barker; came to Wisconsin in 1837, and in the fall commenced to erect a shanty near the present site of Baraboo; but as fast as he and his comrades could raise it the Indians would pull it down. In 1850, Mr. B. went to California and was absent four years; he then returned and located on the place where he now resides; owns 200 acres. Mr. B. was married in 1859, to Miss Jane Lamborn; she was born Oct. 26, 1836; has eight children—William, born Aug. 26, 1860; John, Nov. 8, 1861; Thomas, Feb. 14, 1863; Joseph, April 8, 1866; Sarah M., May 15, 1867; Alexander, March 13, 1870; Perry R., April 3, 1872; Samuel, Feb. 25, 1874.

JOHN BARKER, attorney at law; born in the village of Sand Bank, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 29, 1839; educated in Oswego and Jefferson Counties; engaged in clerking near Ironton, Ohio, from 1861 to 1865; then returned to Oswego Co., N. Y.; studied law before and after going to Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in October, 1865, and came to Baraboo the same month, where he engaged in the practice of his profession; taught school in the winters of 1865–66; has held various offices—Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, County Judge and District Attorney. Mr. Barker was married in New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1870, to Alice A. Druse; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have three sons—Ralph, born Nov. 27, 1872, and twins born Aug. 7, 1880.

JOHN F. BASSINGER, carpenter; born in Lewis Co., N. Y., May 9, 1838; in 1850, moved to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and to Baraboo in 1866. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES BENDER, carriage manufacturer and general repair shop, on Fourth street; he was born in Germany Oct. 4, 1842; came to America to Baraboo in 1857. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. K, 23d W. V. I., and served three years; was in fifteen battles; while in the service, was wounded twice, and was in the hospital at New Orleans about four weeks. He was married, Dec. 31, 1868, to Miss Gretchen Kugelmann; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Mary, Emma, Nettie and Ida. In politics, Mr. Bender is a Republican.

GEORGE BENDER (deceased), was born at Nassau, Germany, May 31, 1819. Was married May 31, 1848, to Miss Anna Ohmsorg; he came to America in 1848, stopped for a few months in Milwaukee, then to Sauk City in 1858; came to Baraboo and engaged in the saloon and village hall business up to 1869, when he built the Baraboo City Brewery and ran it till his decease, which occurred April 1, 1874. They have had nine children, six yet living, viz., Mrs. Isabel Junk, Robert W., Adolph, Frank, Albert J. and Fred. Since the death of Mr. Bender, the widow has built a fine brick hotel (Bender House) on the corner of Bridge and Linn streets; she still owns the hotel and brewery; the business is all run and managed by her oldest son, Robert W. Bender.

M. BENTLEY, lawyer; he was born in Binghamton, N. Y., April 9, 1836; in 1848, he moved with his parents to La Grange, Ind., and in 1855 to Columbia Co., Wis.; in 1861, his father enlisted

in Co. G, 2d W. V. I.; was discharged July, 1862, and he then enlisted, Jan. 19, 1864, as a recruit to Co. E, 23d W. V. I.; was taken sick and sent to the hospital at New Orleans, and died March 31, 1864, and his mother died the same day at her home in the village of Poynette, Columbia Co., Wis. M. Bentley, the subject of this sketch, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, in Co. K, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served about six months, and was discharged on account of disability. Mr. William R. Bentley, his only brother, was in Co. G, 2d W. V. I., and was killed at Antietam. He was married, Oct. 27, 1858, to Miss Susan A. Booth; she was born in New York; had five children—Alice R., Charles V., Frank R., Addie B., deceased, and Clara A. His wife died Aug. 27, 1867; he married the second time, April 18, 1868, to Mrs. Jennie Jenks; have one child, Ernest R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bentley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Republican.

JEROME BENTON (son of G. W. and Sophrone Van Curan Benton); farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Baraboo; came to Wisconsin with his parents about 1859; owns 40 acres of land one and a half miles from the village of Baraboo; born Sept. 19, 1853, in Erie, Penn. He married Ulrica Matthias, daughter of Peter and Mrs. Matthias, June 29, 1875, in Baraboo, Sauk Co.; had one child, who died Aug. 29, 1877. Father and mother of Mr. Benton are living in the town of Sumter, engaged in farming. Father of Mrs. Benton is living in the town of Ableman's, engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Benton belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

WILLIAM B. BLACHLY, born April 10, 1844, at Weathersfield, village of Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio; moved to Dane Co., Wis., with his parents in 1850. At the age of 20, he enlisted in Co. D, 46th W. V. I., and remained until the close of the war; at the age of 27, he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith; in 1873, he commenced work for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company in the town of Baraboo, where he is at the present time. He was married, in 1872, to Miss A. J. White. In politics, Republican.

MARVIN BLAKE, farmer; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., May 5, 1814; at the age of 11, he went with his uncle to Vermont, and lived there till he was of age; then returned to New York. He was married Feb. 14, 1838, to Miss Lucy Brown; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y.; they moved to Whitewater, Wis., Nov. 5, 1843; he landed in Baraboo Aug. 11, 1844, with his family; he owns 50 acres of land near the village; they are the first family that settled in the village of Baraboo; he assisted in building the first dam that was built in the village; they have one child, Chauncey M., who is married and settled in Baraboo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blake are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE BLOOM, boot and shoe store, and dealer in hides, pelts and furs, on Bridge street; he was born Nov. 2, 1824, at county of Wurzburg, State of Bavaria; came to America April 28, 1851, and located at Pittsburgh Nov. 11, 1855; he landed in Baraboo and started the shoe business in 1863; went on a farm, and on Aug. 17, 1864, enlisted in Co. D, 9th W. V. I., and served about one year. He was married, Dec. 18, 1861, to Miss Catherine Wild; she was born in Prussia, on the River Rhine; they have four children—Robert G., Henry F., Edward K. and George F.; the second son, Henry F., commenced work as fireman in July, 1879, and intends to fit himself for an engineer. In politics, Mr. Bloom is a Democrat.

A. D. BREWER, fireman; born at Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., Wis., July 3, 1859; came to Baraboo in May, 1875; commenced work for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company in 1879, where he is still employed.

H. C. BROWN, engineer on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad; born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 28, 1848; commenced railroading, in 1869, as fireman; took an engine in 1873, and has been running on the road ever since. In politics, Republican.

DR. S. O. BROWNE, physician and surgeon; his practice is homœopathic; he was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Sept. 23, 1821; he studied medicine and commenced practice in 1850, in Ware, Mass., and in 1868 came to Dunn Co., Wis., and in 1873 to Sauk Co. He was married, May 1, 1844, to Hattie Whipple, and she died Sept. 18, 1847; he was married the second time, June 5, 1850, to Miss Mary M. Whipple; she was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 4, 1826; they have two children—Hattie M., born in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 14, 1858, and Mary E., born in Sutton, Mass., July 25, 1862. The Doctor and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM BROWN, attorney at law; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., July 27, 1823; he came to Wisconsin Sept. 14, 1842, and located in Walworth Co.; was there about two years; he moved to Baraboo in July, 1844, and has lived in the county ever since, with the exception of about two years;

he entered the first piece of land that was entered this side of the Bluff, which embraces the water-power now owned by Mr. Strong; he and his brother built a saw-mill on the place, and his brother built a grist-mill, being the first one built in the county; Mr. Brown has been engaged in the practice of law for about twenty-three years. He was married, in 1856, to Nancy A. Wyman; she was born in Maine; she died Feb. 22, 1858; he was married the second time, Nov. 19, 1877, to Mrs. Mary A. Merriam; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. Brown, in politics, is a Republican.

S. H. BROWN, conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R.; he was born in Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 19, 1857, and came to Baraboo in 1876.

DANIEL BUHMEYER, proprietor of cigar factory; he was born in Cologne, Germany June 14, 1840; came to America in 1853 with his parents, and to Baraboo in 1878; the business was established by his brother about 1875. He was married, Aug. 25, 1864, to Miss Mary Delany, and she was born in Illinois; they have four children, viz., Minnie, Carrie, Willie and Mamie. In politics, Mr. Buhmeyer is a Republican.

W. H. BURNHAM (deceased); born in New York City March 17, 1818; he was a graduate of Berkshire Medical College; he was in practice for about forty years; he moved to Baraboo in 1865, and commenced practice; he was taken sick the same year, and had to give it up; he traveled some and engaged in other branches of business; he was Professor for two terms in one of the medical colleges in New York City, where he had located in 1869; he died Oct. 28, 1879. He was married, Feb. 10, 1854, to Mrs. C. A. M. Smith; they have one child—C. W. H.; Mrs. Burnham has one child living by her former husband, J. F. Smith; Mrs. Dr. Burnham is engaged in manufacturing and sale of the Trumph Truss, also the retention and cure of hernia.

WILLIAM W. BURDICK, of the firm of Chamberlin & Burdick, contractors and builders, Baraboo; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1825; he came to Baraboo May 25, 1852, with his family. He was married, April 25, 1850, to Miss Evaline C. Myers, daughter of Christian Myers; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y.; they have two children—George W. and Carrie M. Mr. Burdick, in religion, is a Liberal; in politics, he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

LYMAN BUTTERFIELD, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Baraboo; son of Lyman and Tilda (Hooper) Butterfield; born March 24, 1828, in Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin Dec. 5, 1878, and located in Baraboo, Sauk Co. He was a member of Co. I, 13th Ill. V. I.; mustered in June, 1861, discharged about July, 1862, on account of disability; he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, the fight at Wilson's Creek, and all other battles fought by his company while with them. Mr. Butterfield's father's family consisted of four boys and four girls; one sister of Mr. Butterfield is married to Jacob Hunt, with whom Mr. Butterfield lives; they have had two children—one died in the spring of 1875, the other is still living. Mr. Butterfield has been an active member of the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance for some years. He owns 40 acres of land.

LEVI CAHOON, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Baraboo; son of Wilbur and Tirza (Moore) Cahoon; born June 2, 1834, in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio; came to Wisconsin July, 1865, located in Delona, Sauk Co., and remained there two years; located where he now resides in the fall of 1867. He was married in Baraboo, Sept. 17, 1865, to Willie A., daughter of William and Ann Eliza (Eaton) Wells; they have five children—Wells, Wilber, Lee, Paul and Roger. Mr. Cahoon has held the offices of Town Clerk and Supervisor, District Clerk, Treasurer and School Director. Mrs. Cahoon belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Cahoon is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge. He owns 173 acres of land, three and a half miles from the village of Baraboo.

JAMES CAMP, farmer; P. O. Baraboo; son of John and Eliza (Jones) Camp; born near the city of Hamilton, Canada West; came to Wisconsin in April, 1854; went to Canada in April, 1855; returned shortly afterward, and after being occupied in various parts of the county, and serving in the army, located where he now resides in 1871. He enlisted, Sept. 21, 1861, in Co. E, 12th W. V. I.; was in the siege of Vicksburg, and at the second battle of Corinth, July 21, 1864; was wounded in the arm in front of Atlanta; the result of this wound was the resection of a portion of the bone four inches in length; although his arm was not amputated, yet it has troubled him very much; he is now managing a farm; he was mustered out of the service Sept. 20, 1864, having lain in Harvey Hospital, at Madison, Wis., awaiting the result of his wound. He married Mary Ann Crook-Camp, daughter of John and Mary (Holden) Crook and, widow of Nathaniel Camp; they had four children—Almira, Katy J., Martha V. and Emma; before marrying James Camp, Mrs. Camp had two children, their father being Nathaniel J. Camp; these were Mary E. and Nathaniel J. Mr. Camp owns 140 acres of land, and resides on a

beautiful farm of 100 acres near the village of Baraboo. He has held the offices of Town Treasurer, District Treasurer and Director for a number of years.

GEORGE CAPENER, contractor and builder; born in London, England, July 29, 1829; came to America with his parents in 1836; they located in New York City May 11, 1850; he landed in Baraboo, where he has been engaged most of the time at his trade; he has built most of the churches, and a large number of the principal buildings in the town. He was married, Nov. 14, 1849, to Miss Harriet J. Dunn; she was born in Meadville, Penn.; they had four children, all born in Baraboo, Wis.—Emma J., Sarah A., Wm. A. and Geo. D. Mrs. Capener died June 18, 1865. He married the second time, Sept. 2, 1866, to Louisa Shew; she was born in Baraboo, and they have two children living—Arthur and Leona May. In politics, Mr. Capener is a Republican.

A. J. CAROW, contractor and builder; he was born in Canada West Jan. 25, 1843; he came to the States in 1866, and to Baraboo in 1872. He was married August, 1870, to Miss Martha L. Moore; she was born in Wisconsin; they have had six children—Lottie Bell, deceased; Frank A., Geo. W., Irwin, Maud and Herbert T. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carow are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

DAN CHAMBERLIN, born Nov. 25, 1839, at Pittsfield, Mass.; moved to Belvidere, Ill., with his parents about 1861; he commenced railroading as fireman. In 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 95th Ill. V. I.; served three years, was at the siege of Vicksburg and other engagements; in 1873, took an engine on the C. & N. W. R. R., and is still engaged there. He was married, Nov. 26, 1867, to Miss Jessie Ball; she was born in New York State; they have two children—Adda and Dan; he also has charge of two children of his sister, who is deceased, and is raising them up as his own; their names are Mary and James Hardy.

D. R. CHAMBERLAIN, contractor and builder, one of the firm of Chamberlain & Burdick; he was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., April 17, 1826; he came to Baraboo June 8, 1852. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Heath in 1852; she was born in Franklin Co., N. Y.; they have had two children—Arthur A., deceased, and Minnie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

PHILIP CHEEK, Jr., attorney at law; son of Philip and Hannah (Gunningham) Cheek, who came to Excelsior, Sauk Co., Wis., May, 1856, and settled on Sec. 27, both now residents of Baraboo; Philip, Jr., was born in Silverton, Somersetshire, England, May 11, 1841; came to America with his parents May 1, 1852; lived two years at Newark, N. J. and two years at Pawtucket, R. I.; from there came to Wisconsin. Enlisted April 25, 1861, in Co. A, 6th W. V. I.; served in this regiment until Dec. 25, 1862; when he was wounded at Antietam, received appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal for Sauk County Nov. 17, 1863; finally mustered out May 15, 1865; he settled in Baraboo, permanently, Oct. 15, 1870, having been appointed Clerk of Circuit Court on that day; elected Clerk of the same court in the fall of 1870, re-elected as Clerk until Jan. 1, 1877; elected District Attorney in the fall of 1879; he has been engaged in practice since Jan. 1, 1877; was admitted to the bar in September, 1876. Was married in the town of Excelsior, July 23, 1861, to Catharine, daughter of Henry and Mary (Horn) Fuller, who came to the town of Freedom in 1855, and still reside there. Mrs. C. was born May 24, 1840, at Pittsburgh, Penn.; they have two children living—Arthur W. and Jennie; lost one son, born Sept. 28, 1864, and died April 14, 1880.

GEORGE CORDES, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture, Bridge street; born in Hanover, Germany, March 12, 1826; he came to America in the fall of 1869; stopped for three months in Racine, and the same year came to Baraboo and commenced work in the Island Agricultural Works for six years; he then moved to Reedsburg, went into the furniture business for about three years, then returned to Baraboo and started his present business. He was married, in May, 1857, to Miss Johanna Hartman; she was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America with her husband; they have had five children—Johanna, Henry (deceased), George W., Marie S. and Frieda L. Mr. Cordes and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

PHILIP E. COSGROVE, born in Adrian, Mich., July 10, 1854; commenced to learn the trade of boiler-maker in 1870; moved to Baraboo in 1876, in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. He was married, Oct. 10, 1876, to Miss Sarah Lynch; she was born in Michigan City, Ind.; they have one child—May.

HENRY H. COWAN, conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R.; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1836; came to Baraboo in 1873; he has been railroading for the last twenty-three years. He

was married, Jan. 8, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Anderson; she was born in Chicago, Ill.; they have two children—Charles H. and Edith. In politics, Mr. Cowan is a Republican.

R. A. COWAN, Assistant Train Dispatcher; born in Massachusetts July 26, 1845. He was married, May 4, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Willott; she was born in Boone Co., Ill. In politics, Mr. Cowan is a Republican; he has been in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. about thirteen years; he came to Baraboo in 1872, and has held the position he now occupies ever since he has been here; he took a pleasure trip to England, the present season, and returned.

DR. CHARLES COWLES, was born Oct. 5, 1815, in Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; his parents were poor, but honest, respectable people; his father, Lorrin Cowles, was born in Norfolk, Conn.; his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Hulburt, was born in Northhampton, Mass.; he emigrated with his father, mother and a family of eight children, to Gull Prairie, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in 1831; among the very first pioneer settlers of that part of the State; there being no schools at that time, he availed himself of the advantages of the evening tallow-candle and rainy days to acquire such education as circumstances would admit; went to Oberlin, in Ohio, in 1836, and prepared for college in view of the Christian ministry; was dissuaded therefrom, by an old Congregational Minister by the name of Knappen, who urged as a reason that he was too light and trifling in his make-up for so grave and dignified an office, which he subsequently and now regards as the first great mistake of his life; in the winter of 1841 and 1842, taught the village school at Battle Creek, Mich., at the same time prosecuting his studies in medicine in the office of Drs. Cox & Campbell; in the winter of 1843, attended a course of medical lectures at Willoughby, Lake Co., Ohio. In the spring following, the 26th of March, was married to Miss Mary Cowles, daughter of Squire Adna Cowles, of Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; entered Dr. Serwood's office in the further prosecution of his medical studies, where he remained one year and eight months; in the summer of 1844, taught school near Lexington, Ky., by which he obtained means to attend another course of medical lectures at Willoughby, in the winter of 1844 and 1845, and graduated in March following; he settled in the town of Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, for the purpose of practicing his profession; in May, 1846, he emigrated to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., where his father and one brother had settled three years previously; there he has remained to the present time; they have had six children, three of whom died in infancy, the remaining three—two daughters and one son—are still living; the son, Lucian C., is a practicing physician and druggist at La Crosse, Wis.; Maria A. married Albert Dennett, a graduate of the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., by whom she has a daughter. Young Dennett was a man of great brilliancy and promise, but death marked him for his own, and he succumbed to phthisis-pulmonalis in Denver, Colo., whither he had gone in hopes of regaining his failing health; his young widow and infant daughter returned to her father's house, where she remained the six subsequent years, being engaged as teacher in the graded school at that place; subsequently married James Croby, of Cadillac, Mich., where she now resides; Nellie, the youngest, lives at home with her parents. Dr. Cowles was the first regular physician in Sauk County, and was exposed to many perils in his long rides into the northern pineries; on one occasion at sun-down, Jan. 3, 1847, was called to go sixty-four miles to visit a lumberman taken with pleuro-pneumonia; on an Indian pony he rode that distance by 4 o'clock the next morning without dismounting, the thermometer being at 26° below zero; such a feat demonstrating a degree of physical endurance seldom seen in our time; he has followed the practice of his profession thirty-four years in this county with indefatigable zeal, taking great interest in the different phases of diseases as they have appeared from time to time in the history of our county; if in anything he may be said to excel it is in diagnosis, arriving at conclusions from facts and observation, known as the inductive method, rather than a priori reasoning; his success as an obstetrician has been, as far as he knows, without a parallel within the range of his observation; has had 1,386 cases, not one of which has died either proximately or remotely as the result of parturition, eleven forceps cases and fourteen of puerperal convulsion, all saved, a record of which he is deservedly proud; he has held a commission from the Government as Examining Surgeon seventeen years; examined 3,000 men for enlistment from this county in the late unpleasantness with our Southern brethren, also, all the disabled soldiers since the war, who have applied for pensions within a circuit of twenty miles. In the spring of 1861, he visited the Rocky Mountains, traveled 1,100 miles on foot in Colorado, examining the mines and searching for new deposits; was the first one who demonstrated the practicability of separating gold from the pyrites of iron by rusting the ores with caustic potash or soda; was a Garrison Abolitionist; the first vote he cast for President was for James G. Birney; espoused the Republican cause in its incipency, and is a firm believer in the universal natural equal rights of all men, without distinction of race or color; always cheerful and happy; given to hospitality, and in sympathy with the oppressed of every race and clime; is a firm believer in the Christian

religion, and regards it as better adapted to human needs than any or all religions know to mankind; believes the United States of America the best country in the world, and its government the best on the face of the earth.

CAPT. B. K. COWLES, proprietor of the Railroad Hotel and Eating House at Baraboo; he was born in Franklin Co., Ohio; he took charge of the Cliff House in 1876, and opened the Railroad House in 1878. He enlisted July, 1861, as a private in Co. K, 6th Iowa V. I.; promoted to 1st Lieutenant October, 1861, and then to Captain in the spring of 1862, immediately after the battle of Shiloh; was then detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Brig. Gen. John A. McDowell; served in that capacity till his resignation, on account of disability; time of service, about three years. His wife was born in Licking Co., Ohio; they have three children—H. L., Laura K. and Byron K., Jr. In politics, Capt. Cowles is a Republican.

JAMES CRAWFORD, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Baraboo; son of James and Lucy Wallace Crawford; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1847, located where he now resides, in spring of 1848; born near Columbus, Huron Co., Ohio; emigrated from Ohio to within six miles of Beloit, Wis., and remained there until 1847, when he located where he now resides. Mr. Crawford enlisted in the army as a musician and was stationed at Fort Scott, Kan. James Crawford, father of subject of this sketch, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., and died Aug. 19, 1876, in Baraboo, Wis. The mother of Mr. Crawford was born in Vermont, and died Oct. 14, 1873, in Baraboo. Mr. Crawford has held the office of Supervisor; belongs to the Temple of Honor, was a member of the Good Templars, always been a temperance worker; he is a member of the Methodist Church.

LEVI CROUCH; was born in the town of Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1836; came to Baraboo December 8, 1857; has been engaged in practice of law, dealing in real estate and speculating, etc., since that time; he has also carried on stone quarrying extensively—owning two quarries—the only ones of consequence here. Married at Liberty, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1861, to Julia Woodworth; she was born near Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1840; they have one daughter, Minnie Belle, born June 23, 1865. Lost one son, Francis Clark, aged a little less than one year.

SAMUEL CROUCH, one of the firm of Crouch Bros., livery business, and sale stable, on Oak street, opposite the Sumner House; they keep a large stock, and have some of the finest turnouts in the town; the stable was built in 1878, of brick, two stories high, fifty-four feet front, and sixty-six feet deep, has a basement and stable room for twenty-five head of horses, has all the modern improvements for a first-class livery. They also keep some first-class stallions, among them three head of young Hambletonians, grandsons of Rysdik's Hambletonian, and these are the first importation of that breed to Sauk Co.

ROSE DAVIDS, occupation, farming, Sec. 4; P. O. Baraboo; daughter of Isaac H. and Sarah Mitchell; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1839, and located in Walworth, Walworth Co.; located in Baraboo, Sauk Co., March, 1854; owns 40 acres of land four miles from the village of Baraboo; born in Warren, Warren Co., Penn., March 5, 1816. Married Nov. 17, 1831, to Isaac Davids, son of George W. Davids and Elizabeth Wells Davids. Isaac Davids died Feb. 6, 1860. Mrs. Davids' family consisted of ten children—Elizabeth, Casinda, Rutha, Louis W., Alfred H., Francis M., Emma, Isaac, Samuel W. and George W. Alfred, died March 26, 1868; Casinda, died Aug. 3, 1863; Louis W. was in the army and a member of 4th W. V. C. Father of Mrs. Davids was in the war of 1812. Isaac Davids, husband of Mrs. Davids, was the first man who drove a four-horse team into the city of Madison, Dane Co., Wis. Mrs. Davids belongs to the M. E. Church.

MOSES MITCHELL DAVIS was born in Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt., August 27, 1820; his father was Moses Davis, a native of Methuen, Mass.; his mother was Polly Chandler Davis, a native of Pomfret, Conn.; he was educated in the common schools, and at Norwich University, which institution he entered in the spring of 1837; while acquiring his education, he was compelled for want of funds to teach school during the winter months, and labor on a farm in the summer, attending to his studies in spring and autumn. He commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. D. C. Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Vt., in 1843; the same year he attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, the New Hampshire Medical College; subsequently he attended two courses of medical lectures at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, from which college he graduated in June, 1846; he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Norwich, Vt.; in 1854, he removed to Portage City, Wis., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession most of the time, until early in 1863, he removed to Appleton, Wis., to take charge of the lands donated by Congress, to the State, to improve the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and to connect the same by a canal. This change of residence was made necessary by his appointment as Trustee of the property; after

the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, property was sold under a decree of foreclosure. He removed to Chicago, where he resided until a short time subsequent to the great fire of 1871, when he removed to Baraboo, where he has since been engaged in his profession. While a resident of Vermont, he was a member of the Connecticut River Medical Society; he is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, and also a member of the American Public Health Association. He has always been a decided Republican; in 1852, he was a delegate from Vermont to the National Convention held at Pittsburgh, Penn., which nominated the late Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President; in 1856, he was a delegate from Wisconsin to the National Convention which nominated Gen. Fremont for President; in November, 1855, he was elected to the Assembly from the north half of Columbia Co.; in November, 1856, he was elected to the State Senate for two years, and he was re-elected to the same place in November, 1858; in 1860, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate; in 1858, in joint convention of the Legislature, he was elected Regent of the State University for six years, and in 1864, he was re-elected; on the re-organization of the University he declined the appointment of Regent; from 1863 to 1870, he was a Trustee of Lawrence University; while a Regent of the State University, he was mainly instrumental in the passage of a resolution in favor of the co-education of the sexes; in 1862, he was appointed Trustee of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement property, his associates being Hon. Charles Butler and Judge Alexander Spaulding of New York; in 1862, he was appointed Draft Commissioner for Columbia Co.; in June, 1861, he was commissioned to take charge of the Indians residing in the vicinity of Green Bay; after more than five years' service, he resigned, as he did not choose to hold office under President Andrew Johnson. While a member of the Legislature, the officers of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railway Company used nearly a million of dollars of company bonds to secure the passage of bill giving that company the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Columbus or Madison, Wis., to Portage and thence northwesterly to the River or Lake St. Croix; this bill did not secure the construction of the road, although it donated the lands; Dr. Davis opposed the bill, which passed and was vetoed by the Governor; a new bill was prepared, giving the lands to the same company and securing the construction of the road; in 1858, a joint committee of the Legislature investigated the transactions of the company in using its bonds to control the action of the members of the Legislature; it was proved that most of the members took bonds, and a very few refused them; Dr. Davis was numbered among the few; the officials of the company visited him with their displeasure; they bought up two of the three Republican papers in the county and tried to defeat him for the Senate; without notice, or offer of compensation, they entered upon and took possession of his lots and lands in Portage; the result was a law-suit; the Doctor got an injunction against the occupancy of his property until it was paid for; the company refused to obey the order of the court; after two days' notice, the Doctor took up the track on a part of his land; the company sent a hundred men to forcibly take possession and relay the track; the Sheriff arrested about ninety of the railroad men and lodged them in jail; the engines and cars that were run on to the Doctor's land were dumped in the sand, and then the company paid the damages which had been proved in court, and thus this bit of railroad war ended. On the 3d of December, 1846, he married Miss Eunice E. Dana, of Warren, Vt.; five children have been born in this family—three sons and two daughters; one son died in infancy; the eldest daughter is married and settled in Chicago, Ill.; the sons are married and engaged in railway service in Minnesota.

J. A. DIBBLE, J. P., was born in Danbury, Conn., May 2, 1842; came to Baraboo with his parents July 16, 1852; he is engaged in the boot and shoe trade; in 1860, was elected Town Treasurer, and, in 1878, Justice of the Peace, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1879 was elected to fill the full term. He was married Nov. 22, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Worth; she was born in Richmondville, N. Y.; they have four children—Julia C., Mary E., Frank A. and Carrie M. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Squire Dibble, in politics, is a Republican.

D. D. DOANE, dealer in fancy groceries and confectionery, in connection with dining hall; his bakery is first-class, running up into a line of goods that are seldom found outside of large cities; meals, lunches and ice-cream served at all hours; also a nice line of picnic goods always on hand. Mr. Doane is a Vermonter by birth, and has lived in Baraboo since 1856.

JOHN DRAPER, one of the firm of Draper Bros., proprietors of meat market, on Third street; he was born in Welby, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, Jan. 27, 1827; came to America in March, 1856, with his family, and located in Philadelphia for one year; in 1857, moved to Madison, Wis., and in 1868 moved to Baraboo. He was married July 3, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Stevenson; she was born in Leicestershire, England, March 18, 1827; they have two children—Mary C., now Mrs.

Rolla E. Noyes, and John J. H. Mrs. Draper is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Draper is Independent, and his son, John J. H., is a Democrat.

CHARLES A. DYKE, telegraph operator for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; born at Nashua, N. H., March 22, 1853, and came to Baraboo, Wis., in 1874. Was married Nov. 26, 1876, to Miss Nellie Palmer; she was born in Dane Co., Wis. In politics, Mr. Dyke is a Democrat.

JAMES DYKINS was born near Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1820; served an apprenticeship at carriage-making at Williamsport, Penn., and then returned to New York; in 1844, went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and from there to St. Louis; from the latter city he emigrated, in the summer of 1845, to Freeport, Ill., where he was married, in 1846, to Eleanor Thatcher; in 1849, he came to Baraboo, and has lived here ever since, engaged in wagon-making. Mr. and Mrs. Dykins have four children—John, Charles W., Emma Jane and Eddie J., all living; the eldest son and the daughter reside in Chicago.

CHARLES W. DYKINS was born in Baraboo July 31, 1851; received a common-school education, and commenced learning the printer's trade in 1867; established the *Sauk County Republican*, in partnership with D. W. K. Noyes, in December, 1879.

CHARLES EBER; born at Haardt Palatine, Germany, Aug. 1, 1852; came to America April 1, 1870, with his parents; they stopped in New York City for a few months; he commenced rail-roading on the P. & R. R. R.; then on the P. & E. R. R.; then on the P., C. & St. L. R. R.; then in 1874, moved to Baraboo, Wis.; went to work on the C. & N. W. R. R., as brakeman; then to firing up to January, 1879; he then took an engine. He was married Nov. 9, 1875, to Miss Barbara Egerer; they have one child, Anna.

FRANK ELDRIDGE, telegraph operator for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; he was born at Dupre, Wis., July 7, 1853, and came to Baraboo in 1875. He was married Jan 14, 1880, to Miss Fannie H. Turner; she was born in Utica, N. Y.

THOMAS T. ENGLISH, farmer; he was born in Virginia April 28, 1824; came to Sauk Co. in 1852, and moved his family in 1853; since he has been in the county, he has followed farming, merchandising, etc.; he is one of the largest bee-raisers in the State; also one of the stockholders and a Director in the First National Bank at this place; he has served on the Village Board as Trustee; has been elected Town Assessor two terms. He was married, July 27, 1848, to Miss Ann E. Powell; she was born in Franklin Co., Va.; they have four children, viz., Thomas W., John E., Ella V. and Alice M. In politics, Mr. English is a Democrat.

HENRY D. EVANS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Baraboo; came to Wisconsin in 1837, arriving at Milwaukee in May; has been a permanent resident of Baraboo since 1846; lived in the village for eight years, where he worked at his trade, carpenter and joiner, when he removed to his present residence; was born Dec. 16, 1818; son of Abitha and Mary (Doty) Evans. Was married, Nov. 30, 1845, to Miss Bridget H. McBride; Mrs. E. died April 6, 1874; has two children—Abitha (deceased), Izro, now Mrs. T. W. English; has been Supervisor and Clerk of School Board.

THOMAS FERRIS, proprietor paint-shop, over Gollmar's blacksmith-shop; he was born in England Sept. 11, 1829; came to America and to Baraboo, Wis., June, 1852. He was married March 12, 1852, to Miss Patience Stubbs; she died March, 1872; they had three children, viz., Sarah, now married to H. Hurlbert; Lorenzo J.; Nelson R. Mr. Ferris was married, the second time, Dec. 5, 1872, to Miss Cornelia M. Monroe; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y. In politics, Mr. Ferris is a Republican.

ANTON FISCHER, retired; was born in Germany Nov. 5, 1833; came to America and to Sauk City November, 1851, and learned the tinner's trade, and was there till 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, 9th W. V. I., and was promoted to Lieutenant; was mustered out December, 1864; he was elected County Clerk in 1866, and served ten years in that office. He was married, May 29, 1870, to Miss Lucy Pold; she was born in the State of Wisconsin. In politics, Mr. Fisher is a Republican.

A. F. FISHER, druggist, on Oak street east of the court house; was born in Sauk Co., Wis., May 10, 1857, and came to Baraboo, 1875; he was employed by Mr. Bacon, in the drug business, and in the fall of 1878, he bought the business out and moved into his present store Jan. 10, 1880.

J. G. FORD, editor *Baraboo Democrat*; was born in Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., in 1831.

OTHO GERLAUGH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Baraboo; son of Adam and Catherine Haines Gerlaugh; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and remained one year, when he returned to Ohio; again in 1853, he came to Wisconsin, and located in Freedom, now Excelsior, Sauk Co.; purchased land where he now resides, in 1867, but did not locate on it himself until April, 1878; he owns 143 acres of land and one

house and lot in the village of Baraboo; born Aug. 28, 1812, at Beaver Creek, Greene Co., Ohio. Married Ellen Kirkpatrick, daughter of Samuel and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, June 10, 1840, in Ohio; had two children—an infant died unnamed, and Franklin, aged 19, was killed in the army. Franklin, son of Mr. Gerlaugh, enlisted April 1, 1861, in Co. A, 6th W. V. I., when but 18 years of age, and was killed at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; participated in the battles of Gainesville, South Mountain, and other battles enlisted in by his company. Mr. Gerlaugh's first wife died in 1847; married again to Harriett Chapman, daughter of William and Rody Culver Chapman; had three children, all of whom died; names of children were Eleanor, Corwin C. and Julia E. May 6, 1850, Mr. Gerlaugh started from Ohio on an overland trip to California, in search of gold; the trip was made in four months; he returned Dec. 25, 1851. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Gerlaugh are very liberal Free Congregationalists.

GEORGE B. GIBBONS, carpenter, contractor and builder; was born in Kent Co., England, Feb. 20, 1828; came to America in 1832 with his parents; they located in Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Racine, Wis., May 9, 1845, and to Baraboo in April, 1850; he enlisted on Dec. 19, 1861, in Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant; was discharged Aug. 29, 1862, on account of disability; then enlisted in 3d U. S. Cavalry, February, 1863, and was discharged Sept. 9, 1865, on account of disability. He has served as Under Sheriff for two years and Constable about twelve years. He was married, March 29, 1862, to Miss Mary Pointon; she was born in Staffordshire, England; they have six children—Lavina G., Francila, Philip H., Charles L., Ida and George P. In politics, Mr. Gibbons is a Democrat.

JOSEPH GILLIAM, dealer in flour and feed, Bridge street; was born May 7, 1826 at Livingston, N. Y. State; moved to Mercer Co., Penn., with his parents; resided there till he was married, April 20, 1847, to Miss Jane Hulby; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1851; he moved with his family to Onro, Wis.; was there one year, and his wife died, leaving two children, viz., George and Lauretta; he then returned to Greenville, Penn. Was married a second time, Oct. 30, 1852, to Miss Isadore Sterns; she was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Phebe F. (deceased), Clara E., Addie E. and Frank. Mr. Gilliam came to Baraboo in 1854. In politics, he is a Republican.

G. G. GOLLMAR, of the firm of Gollmar & Son, manufacturers of wagons and carriages, and general repairing; he was born in Germany Dec. 12, 1823; came to America with his parents in 1830, and located in Ohio; removed to Baraboo in 1851. He was married Nov. 25, 1846, to Miss Mary Julian; she was born in France; they have had thirteen children—Sarah (deceased), Jacob C., George J., Caroline L., Ed., William H., Lillie M., Charles A., Benjamin F., Fannie, Sarah (deceased), Frederick C. and Arthur H. In politics, Mr. Gollmar is Independent.

R. B. GRIGGS, of the firm of Jones & Griggs, dealers in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Third street, west of the post office; he was born in Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 30, 1848; he came to Baraboo June 5, 1874. He was married, Oct. 11, 1877, to Miss Addie F. Williams; she was born in the State of Maine. Mr. Griggs, in politics, is a Republican.

WILLIAM S. GRUBB. The subject of this sketch was born at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8, 1833; came from there to Wisconsin in the spring of 1851, and located at Madison; took up a large tract of land at the west end of Mendota Lake, about one thousand acres, and improved the property to the extent of \$30,000; he resided eight years on his farms, and in Madison until the fall of 1866; was at Sauk City in 1856 and 1857, and laid out a large addition there; platted what was known as Turner & Grubb's Addition. Married, at Sauk City, Dec. 12, 1856; his wife was born at Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have one daughter living, Lizzie S., born near Madison, Dane Co., Wis. Augustine Grubb, the first of his family to come to America, came with William Penn. The daughter of Augustine Grubb was the first child born of Quaker parentage in Pennsylvania. The Penns were cousins of the Grubb family. Joseph C. Grubb, an uncle of William S. Grubb, was one of the oldest merchants of Philadelphia. William S. was commissioned by Gov. Randall as General of the Second Wisconsin Brigade, and was also appointed to the same position by Gov. Bashford. Mr. G. is at present Mayor of Baraboo. For the last ten years he has dealt extensively in hops, being now one of the largest dealers in that product in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM S. HARSEIM, Sec. 23; P. O. Baraboo; was born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 11, 1845, son of Augusta and Johannah Harseim; his father moved to Wisconsin when he was 2 years old, stopping at Milwaukee for six years, when he removed with his family to North Freedom, Sauk Co.; Mr. H. remained with his parents until Oct. 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and served his country until Aug. 9, 1865; his regiment raised the first flag in Richmond after the surrender.

Mr. H. moved to Sec. 23, town of Baraboo, in the fall of 1865, where he has since lived; he owns 40 acres. He was married Jan. 9, 1868, to Miss Amelia C., daughter of Stephen M. and Betsey Burdick; Mrs. H. died Aug. 13, 1869, leaving one child, Gussie B., born Dec. 21, 1868. Again married May 21, 1871, to Miss Belle E., daughter of John and Sarah Capener, of Caledonia, Columbia Co., Wis.; has two children—Ernest A., born Jan. 30, 1874, and Alma L., born Aug. 22, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Harseim are members of the Second Advent Church.

E. W. HART, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Baraboo; born in Summit Co., Ohio, April 20, 1816; he came to Sauk Co. in 1846; he was married in September, 1838, to Rachel Lattie; she died about 1845; his present wife was Matilda Robinson. Mr. Hart has three children by his first wife—Hattie, George W. and Maria; has one child by his present wife—John C. Mr. Hart is a Republican in politics.

PHIN C. HASELTINE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Baraboo; son of Damah and Sophia Newell Haseltine; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1846; located in the village of Baraboo, Sauk Co.; located where he now resides in 1855; has held the offices of School Director and District Clerk for sixteen years; owns 60 acres of land three miles from the village of Baraboo; born Oct. 4, 1818, in the town of Middletown, Rutland Co., Vermont. Was married three times; married first wife, Louisa Clements, in the town of Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., May 6, 1846; married second wife, Susan Hutchins, August, 1856; had two children—Maria Lucretia, Jacob, who died about 1859; married third wife, Lydia Anna Hart, daughter of Josiah and Mahala Harrington Hart, Feb. 17, 1874, in the village of Baraboo; had one child—Agatha Zaluka. Josiah Hart, father of Mrs. Haseltine, was born March 6, 1802, in Paris, N. Y., and died Feb. 3, 1873; Mrs. Hart, mother of Mrs. Haseltine, is, with her son Phineas J., living with Mr. Haseltine. Having arrived in Wisconsin, Mr. Haseltine, the subject of this sketch, was mobbed by the land-claimers, who were bound to protect each other at the peril of their lives; but after giving him a trial, he was acquitted and not molested afterward; Mr. Haseltine belongs to the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance.

CHRISTIAN HOLSINGER, foreman of Wackler's machine shop, where he has been for seven years; he was born Nov. 27, 1855, in Sauk Co., Wis.; he is an attendant at the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

ROBERT HENDERSON, born Dec. 3, 1845, in the county of Durham, England; came to America in 1873, and located in Chicago, Ill.; the same year he moved to Baraboo, in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at his trade—blacksmith. He was married, February, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Richey; she was born in the county of Durham, England, and came to America with her husband; they have three children, viz., Charles R., Emily J., Robert A.

JOHN HEWITT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Baraboo; son of Elisha and Catherine Benner Hewitt; came to Wisconsin in 1870; located in the village of Baraboo, where he now resides, in July, 1877; owns 82 acres of land, four miles from the village of Baraboo—farm well improved; born in West Montrose, Waterloo Co., Canada, July 27, 1850. He was married, in Baraboo, April 4, 1877, to Mary Moglar, daughter of John and Caroline Kline Moglar; Mr. Hewitt has two children—Freddie, and an infant unnamed. Before he engaged in farming he worked three years in a woolen-mill. Mrs. Hewitt belongs to the M. E. Church.

MICHAEL HIRE, mason, builder and stone-cutter; born in Scott Co., Iowa, Aug. 14, 1849; moved to Wisconsin in 1868, and to Baraboo in 1873. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. E, 112th Ill. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married, Oct. 6, 1861, to Miss Betsy Morna; she was born in England; they have one child—Jessie B. In politics, Mr. Hire is a Republican.

GEORGE HOLAH, contractor and builder, Sec. 27; P. O. Baraboo; born in Huntingdonshire, England, July 10, 1819. He was married, Dec. 25, 1844, to Miss Hannah Finnigan; came to America in 1849; lived in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1851; arriving in Milwaukee May 25, this year, he came direct to Baraboo; remained in the village ten years, when he removed to his farm residence, where he now lives. Mr. H. has been an extensive contractor and builder, having built the public school building, bank block and all the brick business houses in Baraboo, with one exception; was the architect of the court house; has had five children—Hannah B., born July 11, 1846, died when 1 month old; Hannah, July 16, 1847; Amelia, Sept. 9, 1848; died Jan. 9, 1854; Elijah A., July 9, 1850; George H., March 30, 1855. Mr. H. has been Supervisor, Town Treasurer and a member of the School Board for nine years.

L. O. HOLMES, Under Sheriff and Village Marshal, an office he has filled for the past five years; he was born in New Hampshire Oct. 29, 1844. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. E, 7th S. H.

V. L., and served about eighteen months, and was discharged on account of disability; in Aug., 1863, he re-enlisted in the 3d N. H. B., and served till the close of the war. He was married, September, 1866, to Miss Vira Johnson; she was born in Baraboo; Mrs. R. Peck, her aunt, is the first white woman that settled in Sauk Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have four children—Willie W., Minta L., Guy E. and Attie L. In politics, Mr. Holmes is a Republican.

HENRY H. HOWLETT, seed-grower and farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Baraboo; son of Parley and Maria (Canfield) Howlett; he came to Wisconsin February, 1857, and located in Baraboo, Sauk Co.; he owns 80 acres of land near the village of Baraboo; he was born Sept. 21, 1840, in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He married Josephine L. Strong, daughter of Argalus and Ann Eliza (Eaton) Strong, March 26, 1872; his wife died May 5, 1878; he has one child—Josie May Howlett. Mr. Howlett has been Treasurer of School District. He is a life member of Sauk Co. Agricultural Society, and also of the Horticultural Society; he has been President of the Baraboo Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.; he has been a member of the Baraboo and Sauk Co. Grange. The father of Mr. Howlett was a minute man in the war of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; he was engaged in farming, the manufacture of salt and the curing of beef and pork; and was the first man to ship a cargo of salt into Ohio.

JOHN HALBERT HULL, the subject of this sketch was born in Greenbush, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1834; he resided in Saratoga Co. from the time he was 2 years old until he came to Chicago, in April, 1855; he has been connected with the C. & N. W. R. R., ever since he came West, first as brakeman, and for a number of years passenger conductor, until a year or two prior to the Chicago fire; he was train dispatcher for five years, afterward for one year at Hudson, Wis.; Jan. 17, 1874, he came to Baraboo and has held the position of train dispatcher ever since. He was married in Chicago, June 10, 1858, to Harriet J. Near; she was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1841; they have five children—Ada M., now Mrs. John McCutchen, of Elroy, Wis.; Charles M., George H., John Henry, and Arthur.

HERBERT N. HUNTINGTON (deceased); he was born in New Haven, Conn., April 16, 1809, and moved to New York State with his parents when quite young; he came to Baraboo with his family in 1851, and was a merchant at the time of his death; he was one of the firm of Huntington & Stanley; the name of the firm has not been changed, as his widow is holding the same interest. He married Feb. 2, 1836, to Miss Amanda M. Steele; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y.; they had one child—Louisa A., now Mrs. Stanley. Mr. Huntington died Jan. 2, 1878. Mrs. H. is a member of the Congregational Church.

P. J. JACOBS, proprietor of the City Hotel on Bridge St.; he was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1837, and came to Sauk Co. in 1855, and followed farming and dealing in stock, etc.; he owns 40 acres of land in the town of Excelsior, on Sec. 24, which he rents; Nov. 15, 1877, he took charge of the City Hotel. He was married, Sept. 25, 1857, to Miss Lucinda Petteys; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y.; they have one son—Fred W. In politics, Mr. Jacobs is a Republican.

SMITH JENNINGS, Constable; was elected to that office seven years ago, and has been elected every term up to the present time; he is also engaged in stone quarry; he furnishes fine stone for buildings and dimension work of all kinds; he was born in Stanford, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 2, 1835; he has one son, George B. In politics, Mr. Jennings is a Republican.

H. P. JONES, of the firm of Jones & Griggs, dealers in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, on Third street, west of the post office; he was born in Walworth Co., Wis., April 19, 1849; came to Baraboo in 1873, and established his present business. He was married, Sept. 2, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Sharp; she was born in Manitowoc Co., Wis.; they have two children—Stacy S. and Margie C. In politics, Mr. Jones is a Republican.

AUGUST KAMRATH, meat market, on Bridge street; he was born in Prussia, Germany, April 8, 1852; came to America with his parents in 1858; they located in Sauk Co., Wis., and he came to Baraboo in March, 1879.

J. F. KARTACK, gents' furnishing goods, tobacco and cigars, on Bridge street; was born in Austria Feb. 7, 1852; came to America with his parents in 1858; they located in Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., and in 1871 he came to Baraboo, where he is still engaged in business.

JAMES SPENCER KIMBALL was born in Strafford, Orange Co., Vt., June 12, 1817; his early advantages for education were limited to the district school, in which he was an ornament in scholarship and deportment; at the age of 17, he left home without money or experience, but rich in a

conscientious determination to do right; this principle and a strong desire for improvement lay at the foundation of his character and constituted his entire "stock in trade;" by adopting the strictest principles of temperance, industry and economy, he accumulated means sufficient for a liberal education; his academic course was taken at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; in 1843, he entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1847; subsequently, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his alma mater; immediately after graduating, he entered upon his chosen profession, that of teacher; in 1847-48, he was Principal of the high school at Woburn, Mass.; in August, 1848, he, with fifteen other teachers, left Boston for St. Louis to engage in their professional work. On this tour to the "Far West," an impromptu marriage was sprung upon the party at Niagara Falls. Here Mr. Kimball united his fortunes with those of Miss Clara Partridge, of Templeton, Mass., one of the party; the ceremony took place on board the "Maid of the Mist," a gallant little steamer that plied her daily antics under the Falls; on her trip, Aug. 10, 1848, she "missed the maid." On arriving at St. Louis, he took a position in the "English and Classical High School," of which Prof. E. Wyman was Principal; after four years' service in this school, he became Principal of the Wayland Female Seminary at Upper Alton, Ill.; in 1856, he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where, for ten years, he was engaged in teaching in public and private schools; in 1866, he moved to Baraboo, Wis., having been engaged as Principal of the Collegiate Institute; in this position he labored six years; during nearly all these long years of toil in the schoolroom, Mrs. Kimball was his faithful and efficient assistant; his first term of teaching was in 1839 and his last in 1878, extending over a period of just forty years, during which time in three cases only was he detained from the schoolroom a single day by sickness: he is now Town Clerk of Baraboo. He and Mrs. Kimball became members of the Baptist Church in 1842, and have been active and efficient members of that denomination ever since. Their children are three sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died in childhood and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi amid the flowers of June; the sons are all engaged in active business. Prof. Kimball retains his mental and physical faculties in a remarkable degree, which he declares to be the result of sociability, absolute temperance, and loyalty to Republican principles.

N. C. KIRK, proprietor of Kirkland (at Devil's Lake) Vineyards, picnic grounds, wine cellar and cottages for guests, etc.; the extent of his grounds and his parks is about 250 acres; he was born in the eastern part of Ohio; came to Baraboo in the spring of 1850. In politics, he is a Democrat.

HUGH KELLEY, born March 3, 1853, in Sheridan, N. Y.; in 1858, he moved to Baraboo with his parents; at the age of 15, he went to learn the printer's trade, and continued work at that for about five years; in 1874, he commenced work for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. as night foreman in their shops; in November, 1879, he took charge of their engine in the machine shop. He was married, Sept. 17, 1878, to Miss M. E. Ryan; she was born in Columbia Co., Wis. In politics, he is a Republican.

DR. S. P. KEZERTA, dentist; office on Third street; he was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; studied dentistry in 1838; came to Baraboo in 1856; he has lived here ever since, with the exception of about four years that he was in Illinois. He was married in February, 1857, to Miss S. S. Brown, of Fond du Lac; she was born in the State of Vermont; both are members of the M. E. Church; he has been a minister of that church for thirty-five years. In politics, he is a Republican.

DR. T. KOCH, physician and surgeon; office at his residence; born in Prussia, Germany, March 28, 1828; he graduated at the Medical College at Berlin; he came to America and to Baraboo in 1871; he has been in practice for twenty-six years. He was married in February, 1856, to Miss Anna Palm; she was born in Berlin, Germany; they have four children living—Charles A. O., Richard T., Margaret T. A. and Otto P. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican.

SUMNER J. LAMBERTON, deceased; he was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 20, 1823; died March 13, 1871; came to Sauk Co. and to Baraboo in 1857; he was a merchant tailor, and was engaged in that business for about two years. Oct. 19, 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 17th W. V. I., and served about eighteen months, and was discharged on account of disability, which finally resulted in his death. He was married, Jan. 1, 1848, to Miss Ann Huntington; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have had six children—Katie Dell and Albert S., both deceased, Clara Bell, Charles W., Laura C. and Edith.

C. A. LANGDON, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, pickets, sash, doors and blinds, also building paper, on Bridge street, Baraboo; he was born Jan. 11, 1843, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; came to Baraboo June 26, 1856. Enlisted in Co. F, 23d W. V. I., and served nearly three years, was in the battle at Yazoo Swamp, and others, from 1868 to 1873, was building railroads in Minnesota and Iowa; in February, 1875, started in the lumber business. He was married, September, 1866, to Miss Nellie Burnham; she was born in the State of New York; they have three children—Wm. M., Emma L. and Dora.

LANGDON BROTHERS, proprietors of tub and barrel factory, on Water street, Baraboo, Wis.; came when quite young, with their parents, and worked with their father at the same business for a number of years, and in 1879 built the factory which they are now running; they make a specialty of butter and pork packages.

REV. P. J. LAVIN, priest of St. Joseph's Church, Baraboo; he was born in Ireland Aug. 14, 1840; he graduated first at Carlow, then at Athlone; then he studied at Maynooth, and was ordained at St. Francis, Milwaukee; was then located at Madison, assisting Father Smith; after this, he established a mission in Dane Co.; then he went to Mauston, Juneau Co.; from Mauston to New Lisbon, Necedah, Lemonweir, Marion, Tomah, Union Center, Warnerville, Lynden and Greenfield; in 1871, he returned to his native county, made a visit of about six months when he came back, and resumed his labor in the interest of his church; located at Black River Falls till May, 1872, attending several stations which were formed at that mission; from there he went to Hudson, St. Croix Co., for a few months; from that point to Erin Prairie, and was there till the spring of 1880; he then took charge of St. Mary's Church, at Baraboo, Wis.

GEORGE F. LODDE, butcher, market on Bridge street, Baraboo; was born in Milwaukee Jan. 17, 1854; moved to Sauk City with his parents, and in 1879 came to Baraboo, where he is still in business.

PRESCOTT E. LONGLEY; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1843; when an infant, his parents, Freeman and Millicent B. (Wood) Longley, removed to Massachusetts with their family and resided there a few years, also a short time in Vermont, then returned to the State of New York and settled at Sterling Center, Cayuga Co.; remained there three years, coming to Newport, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1854; removed from there to Baraboo in 1861. Prescott E. enlisted in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., in 1862; served nearly three years; mustered out in July, 1865, and engaged in mercantile business in Baraboo when he returned from the army; continued in this business one year, then clerked two years for C. A. Sumner, then with Savage & Halsted two years, when he went to Dixon, Ill., and remained there two years; then traveled for the Victor Scale Company in Wisconsin; was their first salesman; then engaged in the dry-goods business for one year; has been in the livery business since January, 1880. Married at Baraboo, Nov. 7, 1876, to Mrs. Mary Frances Sharp; she was born in Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS MCCOY, conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R.; he was born in Ireland Sept. 13, 1847; came to America with his parents in 1848; he commenced work for this company in 1874, and he came to Baraboo the same year. He was married, Sept. 4, 1876, to Miss Margaret Henry; she was born at Port Huron, N. Y. Mr. McCoy is a Catholic, and his wife is a Presbyterian; in politics, he is an Independent.

T. J. McDERMIT, foreman of round-house and machine shop at this place, Baraboo, Wis., for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., and had been engaged a number of years in the same business before he came to Baraboo; he was born Oct. 2, 1833, at Hampton Co., Penn. He married Arminia Troy; they have three children—George, Mamie and Kate.

JAMES A. McFETRIDGE, born in Rochester, N. Y., June 29, 1838; lived two years in Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., prior to his coming to Wisconsin, where he arrived April 3, 1857, and located at Beaver Dam; engaged in the woolen-mill business there until 1870, producing the lower power and establishing the woolen-factory now known as the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills; came to Baraboo May 10, 1875, and has owned an interest in the woolen-mills here since then. Married at Beaver Dam, Oct. 2, 1862, to Martha G. Aiken; she was born at Putney, Vt.; they have four children—Mary Ella, Will Henry, Edward Parker and Georgiana. Mr. and Mrs. McFetridge and eldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

P. FRANK MCGINNIS, Sec. 22; P. O. Baraboo; born in Louth, Ireland, in 1844; came to America with his parents in 1846; lived in Philadelphia, Penn., for fourteen years, when he removed to Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis. Enlisted as private of Co. C, 13th W. V. I., Aug. 29, 1862, and served his country three years; carried his gun in the ranks one year and a half, when he was appointed Assistant Hospital Steward in the field, which position he held to the end of his term of service. Married Sept. 15, 1865, to Alice T. Carey, of Portage, Columbia Co.; has five children—M. Lottie, born July 10, 1868; James E., Jan. 13, 1871; Gertrude, June 13, 1873; Anna, March 30, 1875; William J., April 20, 1879. Since coming to Baraboo, Mr. M. has worked twelve years for the Island Woolen Mill Co.

H. McKENNAN, physician and surgeon; a native of Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; born in May, 1835; he is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, and practiced a short time in

Western New York before coming West; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and located at Sauk City. In December, 1861, he entered the United States service as Surgeon of the 17th W. V. L. and served until January, 1865, when he returned to Sauk City, where he remained until 1871; then went to Chicago, and remained there until he came to Baraboo in 1876. Married in Sauk City, May 3, 1859, to Marie A. Turner, of Utica, N. Y.; they have two children—Hattie T. and Marie A.

JOSEPH McVEA, born in Toronto, Canada West, August 18, 1846; came to the United States in 1859 with his parents; they first located in Detroit, Mich.; at the age of 15, he went to learn the trade of carpenter; from Detroit, he went to Nashville, Tenn.; was there about two years; in 1866, came to Wisconsin, and to Baraboo Nov. 5, 1879, and engaged to work for the C. & N. W. R. R. at his trade. He was married, June 27, 1870, to Miss Mary McNallie; she was born in Glasgow, Scotland; they have four children—Frank A., Henry W., Maud and Eller.

CHARLES MANNING, engineer on the C. & N. W. R. R.; born in Randolph, Crawford Co., Penn., May 11, 1856; came to Baraboo in 1871; he commenced on railroad as fireman, took an engine June 22, 1878, and has been running on the road ever since. He was married, Jan. 6, 1877, to Miss Hattie Du Bois; she was born in Sauk Co., Wis.

E. G. MARRIOTT, dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes, Third street; he was born in England Sept. 30, 1850; came to America Aug. 22, 1869, and to Baraboo Aug. 27 the same year. He was married May 2, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Kelley; she was born in New York; they have one child—Belle. In politics, Mr. Marriott is a Republican.

H. MATHEWS, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, notions, crockery, etc., Third street, south side of the court house square; he was born in Posen, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 22, 1847; came to America in 1862, and located in New Orleans; in 1873, he came to Baraboo and started his present business. He was married in February, 1874, to Miss Susan Schlag; she was born in Sauk Co.; they have one child—Edward P. In politics, Mr. Mathews is Independent.

GEORGE MERTENS, was born in Berlin, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1822; came to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1847, where he remained until he came to Sauk City in the spring of 1849, where he was employed as a clerk; came to Baraboo in January, 1852; was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court while a resident of Sauk City, which office he held for four years; since then he has been engaged in abstract and insurance business; has been Chairman of the Town and County Board of Supervisors several terms; one year and a half Director and Vice President of the First National Bank, being connected with it at the time of its organization. He was married at Sauk City, in September, 1853, to Miss J. S. White, a native of the State of New York. Mr. Mertens is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.

RICHARD METCALF, born Aug. 26, 1847, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; in 1852, moved with his parents to Sauk Co., Wis.; worked at farming till he was 20 years old; then went to work for the Baraboo Manufacturing Co. for three years; in March, 1873, commenced work for the C. & N. W. R. Co. as yardmaster, which position he still holds. He was married, Nov. 2, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Britton; she was born in the State of Rhode Island; they have three children—Lewis E., Mabel and Alice.

PHILIP MICHAUD, engineer on the C. & N. W. R. R.; was born in Quebec, Canada, April 11, 1848; came to United States with his parents in 1851, and they located in Troupis Co., Ill. He enlisted 1864, in Co. B, 156th Ill. V. L., and served till the close of the war; moved to Baraboo, Wis., in 1873. He was married, Nov. 20, 1866, to Mrs. Salina Michaud; they have one child, Isaiah.

FRANK MILLER; restaurant on Third street; was born in Germany Nov. 22, 1839; came to America in 1853, and to Baraboo in 1864. He was married, Feb. 2, 1869, to Miss M. C. Sharp; she was born in Germany and came to Sauk Co. when quite young with her parents; they have five children—Anna, Louisa, Arthur, Augusta and Carl. Mr. Miller in politics is Independent.

BENJAMIN F. MILLS, M. D.; was born in Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1821; educated at Castleton, Vt., Willoughby University in Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; he graduated in the spring of 1846 at Willoughby University and spent one summer at the South; came to Rock Co., Wis.; in Nov., 1846 commenced practice at Clinton Corners; remained there until April, 1847, then removed to Union, in the same county, where he continued the practice of medicine up to the time of coming to Baraboo in 1859; has been engaged in the drug business since 1855, until his store was recently destroyed by fire; the Doctor, was the oldest merchant of this place at the time of the fire which occurred in 1880; for the last year and a half he has devoted his sole attention to his profession. He was married at Beloit, Nov. 28, 1848, to Cordelia E. Galloway; she was born Feb. 25, 1826, at York, Livingston Co., N. Y.; they have one child, Nettie C., now Mrs. Charles D. F. Stickney, a resident of this place;

they lost four children—Carrie F., born March 17, 1854; died Dec. 2, 1862; Anna G., born Nov. 17, 1858; died Oct. 11, 1871; Clarence, born Aug. 6, 1863; died Aug. 14, 1863; Chryssa S., born Sept. 28, 1866; died Sept. 25, 1871. The Doctor is a member of A., F. & A. M.; he was one of the corporators of the Ft. Winnebago & Baraboo Valley Air Line Railway Company.

HENRY MOELLER, of the firm of Moeller & Thuerer, manufacturers of wagons, buggies and carriages of all kinds, on Main street; he was born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1828; came to America in 1852, and located in Milwaukee in 1856; he moved to Baraboo with his family. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Kate Julear; she was born in France and died June 21, 1879; they have three children—Mary, Henry and Carwin. In politics, Mr. Moeller is a Democrat.

LOUIS MAGLER, saloon on Bridge street; he was born in Wurtemberg, Heilbronn, Germany, April 8, 1839, and came to America in 1862; located in Cleveland, Ohio, for nine months. Enlisted in Co. E, 124th Ohio V. I.; was taken prisoner at Dallas, Ga., on the 27th of May, and taken to Andersonville Prison and kept there six months; was then exchanged and taken to Annapolis Hospital; was there for three months, then went to his command at Huntsville, Ala.; served till the close of the war; early in life, he learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed in Germany and in this country till 1875, when his health failed, and he then went into the saloon business; he came to Baraboo, Wis., in 1865. Was married, Dec. 25, 1869, to Miss Mary Johnson; they have two children—Louis E. and William F. In politics, he is a Republican.

NELSON W. MORLEY, farmer; P. O. Baraboo; Sec. 20; was born Jan. 2, 1831, in the State of Ohio; son of Thomas and Lillis (Russel) Morley; came to Wisconsin in 1853; arrived at Baraboo May 15. Was married, Sept. 29, 1853, to Miss Adaline, daughter of Ambros and Chloe Fuller, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. M. has resided on the place which he now owns for the past fourteen years; in the spring of 1867, built a cheese factory, which he conducted, with a capacity of 300 to 400 pounds per day, until the fall of 1875, when it was christened the Cold Spring Creamery, and as such it stands without a peer. Mr. M. had eight children—William, John, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah M., Alexander, Perry (deceased), and Samuel.

HENRY MORRELL, farmer; P. O. Baraboo; son of Tunis and Charity (Acre) Morrell; came to Wisconsin May 1, 1854; located in Fairfield, Sauk Co.; came to Baraboo in the fall of 1868; worked at the carpenter and joiner trade, which he learned at Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He has held the offices of District Treasurer and School Director; born in Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1819. Married Flora Newell, daughter of Timothy and Filinda Wilcox Newell, at Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 17, 1842; had three children—Henry H., Clara Melinda and Millard. Henry H. was in the war of the rebellion, and belonged to Co. F, 23d W. V. I., and also 3d W. V. C., Co. L; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in 23d W. V. I., and discharged April 24, 1863; enlisted in cavalry Feb. 20, 1864; mustered out Oct. 23, 1865; was in first engagement at Vicksburg and Fort Hyman. Is now married and living on a farm near the village of Baraboo. Mr. Henry Morrell and wife belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

DAVID MUNSON (deceased), was born in Holbrook, Conn., Dec. 15, 1801; came to Baraboo, Wis., in 1848; built a store and commenced merchandising, which continued for about four years, then closed out his business; he was then elected to the office of Sheriff, and served one term; in 1868, he was elected to the office of Town Clerk, which he held up to his death, Dec. 11, 1876. He was married, June 21, 1849, to Miss Martha Chatman; she was born in Middlebury, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1824; she came to Baraboo in 1847, and engaged in teaching school up to the date of her marriage; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MOSES M. MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Baraboo; he was born in New Jersey Oct. 29, 1808; he moved to Pennsylvania, then to Ohio, and to Rock Co., Wis., in 1852, to Sauk Co. in 1854; has held several offices in his school district. He was married, May, 1836, to Miss Frances Smaltz; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have eight children—Nicholas S., George W., Patterson, Alex., Nancy, Rebecca, Levina and Katy. Mrs. Murphy died January, 1872. In politics, Mr. Murphy is Independent; he owns 150 acres of land.

S. S. NEWELL, born Oct. 17, 1832, in Clinton Co., N. Y.; in September, 1854, came to Sauk Co., Wis., and in 1856 to Baraboo; in the years of 1857 and 1858 served as Deputy Sheriff, and in 1874 commenced work for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. as carpenter. He was married, October, 1860, to Miss Helen A. Case; she was born in Avon, Ohio; they have five children—Case, Harrison C., Guy, Della P., Clayton S.

GEORGE NEWSON, stone mason, was born in Stafford Co., England, Aug. 5, 1811; he came to America April 13, 1849, and to Baraboo in August the same year; he was elected one of the Town Board April, 1879, and 1880. He was married, April 7, 1833, to Miss Margaret J. Alexander; she was born in Edinburgh, Scotland; they have had seven children—Priscilla, Alfred (deceased), Martha (deceased), Jane, Mary, Joseph (deceased), Clara G. (deceased). Mr. Newson was raised by the Society of Friends, and in politics he is a Republican; Mrs. Newson is a Methodist.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, born May 4, 1837, in Detroit, Mich., and at the age of 20 moved to Chicago and learned the blacksmith trade; he remained there working at his trade till September, 1875, then moved to Baraboo, Wis., and took charge of the blacksmith-shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. at this place, where he still remains; he was elected Town Trustee May 4, 1880. He was married, May 17, 1866, to Miss Mary Sunnock; she was born at Syracuse, N. Y.; they are both attendants at the Presbyterian Church.

COL. DAVID KNOX NOYES, was born in the town of Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Oct. 28, 1820; son of Enoch and Mary Ann (Knox) Noyes, who were natives of Tunbridge. D. K. Noyes came to Wisconsin Sept. 17, 1844; went to Dodgeville and other places in the lead-mining regions of Southern Wisconsin; in 1845, he followed prospecting and making what they called "sucker holes;" Gen. Amasa Cobb was associated with him. They enlisted in a Wisconsin company for the Mexican war, but the company was not accepted. He went to Beloit in November or December of the same year, where he entered the law office of Noggle & Spaulding and read law with them, and was admitted to the bar early in the year of 1847; in June of the same year, came to Baraboo and engaged in the practice of his profession and dealing in real estate, which business he followed for many years, in connection with farming operations, locating land, etc. In November or December, 1855, he brought the *Republic* newspaper to Baraboo and conducted it with a younger brother; sold out the newspaper in 1857; enlisted in Co. A, 6th W. V. I., at Baraboo, in April, 1861; was commissioned First Lieutenant when the company was first organized, and was promoted to the captaincy of the same company in the fall of 1861; was in all the engagements his regiment participated in until he was wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, when he lost his right foot; was, in January, 1863, appointed to the charge of the State recruiting corps, which position he held until July, 1864, when he took his discharge; in the following winter, he again entered the service, as Major of 49th Wis. V. I., and served until November, 1865, having been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel prior to his discharge; from April to November, 1865, was a member of the Military Court Martial Commission stationed at St. Louis; in 1866, he started the *Independent* newspaper, running it one year; has been Postmaster since 1867; was first Town Clerk of Baraboo, Chairman Town Board of Supervisors twice; elected member of the Legislature to represent Sauk and Adams Counties in 1856; was the first State Treasury Agent appointed in Wisconsin, and served until the order of President Grant, prohibiting Government officials from holding State or other offices. Married at Chelsea, Vt., June 18, 1848, to Lucinda Barnes, a native of that place; they have four children—Clara L., now Mrs. Howard J. Huntington, of Green Bay; D. Walter K., Arthur H. and Rolla E. Col. Noyes has been a member of A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. for nearly thirty years; he is also a member of G. A. R.

ARTHUR H. NOYES, was born in Baraboo April 15, 1853; was educated in the public schools of Baraboo and five years at the State University, four years in an academic course, and one in the law department; graduated from both departments; commenced practice in October, 1878.

ROLLA E. NOYES, was born in Baraboo July 18, 1855; spent five years at State University; graduated from that institution and commenced the practice of law at Baraboo, as a partner of Hon. Cyrus C. Remington in June, 1878, and continued with him until his death, which occurred in October of the same year. In March, 1879, the firm of Noyes Bros. was formed. Mr. N. was married in Baraboo, Oct. 22, 1879, to Cordelia Draper, also a graduate of the State University; she was born in England.

D. WALTER K. NOYES, was born in Baraboo May 6, 1851, where he has resided most of the time since. He was educated in the Baraboo Public School, and at the State University at Madison; spent two years in the latter institution; was with his father, Col. D. K. Noyes, in the army during the time he was connected with the 49th Regiment; is a printer by trade, and was, for a short time, one of the proprietors of the *Sauk County Republican*. He was married in Friendship, Adams Co., Wis., May 6, 1875, to Miss Nellie Hill; they have two sons—Walter H. and Jessie B. Mr. N. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN O'CONNELL, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Baraboo; son of Lawrence and Hanorah Prindiville O'Connell; born Dec. 23, 1823, at Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland; emigrated to America in

1847; came to Wisconsin in 1855; located in Baraboo, Sauk Co.; owns 40 acres of land two miles from the village of Baraboo. He has been married twice, first at Battleboro, Vt., July 14, 1850, to Ellen Shay; had three children—Anna, William and Ellen; Mrs. O'Connell died Jan. 14, 1862. He married again, Oct. 1, 1865, at Lyndon, Juneau Co., Wis., to Mrs. McCauley, nee Mary Ann Hackett, widow of John McCauley, who died June 1, 1858, leaving one child—Mary McCauley, who is now living in Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. O'Connell is the daughter of Patrick and Mary Ryan Hackett. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell are members of the Catholic Church.

RUFUS A. ORVIS (deceased); born in Michigan Nov. 6, 1827; came to Baraboo in the spring of 1857 and engaged in the hardware trade, and continued that for a number of years; then he changed his business to that of the drug trade, which he carried on till a short time before his death, which occurred Dec. 15, 1870. He was married Nov. 7, 1854, to Miss Caroline A. Casler; they had two children—Fred J. (deceased) and Carrie A. Mrs. Orvis was married the second time to Henry D. Evans, Feb. 17, 1876. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

P. P. PALMER, plasterer, Baraboo; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1844; came to Sauk Co. Aug. 10, 1847, with his parents. He enlisted, Sept. 1, 1864, in Battery L, 1st W. V. A., and served one year. He was married, Dec. 4, 1866, to Miss Mary McGilvra; she was born in Utica, N. Y.; they have two children—Martie M. and Mac M. In politics, Mr. Palmer is a Republican.

FREDERICK PARKS is employed at the coal-shed of the C. & N.-W. R. R.; he was born in England Oct. 24, 1824; came to America in 1849 and located in Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1854, he came to Milwaukee, and was there till 1859, when he moved to Sauk Co. and followed farming till 1878, when he moved to Baraboo; he rents his farm, which he still owns, containing 200 acres, in Greenfield Township. He was married, March 8, 1845, to Miss Caroline Button; she was born in Sussex Co., England; they have had eight children, viz., George T., Charles H., Harriet J., Frederick B. (deceased), Caroline, Charlotte, William E. (deceased) and Albert J. They attend the M. E. Church; in politics, Mr. Parks is a Republican.

W. B. PEARL, proprietor of the Cliff House, northeast corner of Devil's Lake, near the C. & N.-W. R. R., Baraboo. Being a summer-resort hotel, the Cliff House is a handsome and comfortable house of some fifty rooms; it is built in the style of a large Swiss chalet, and contains, among other attractions, one of the pleasantest dining-rooms imaginable, commanding through its glass front a peculiarly lovely view of the lake; the billiard-room, dining-room and offices generally are on a scale with much larger houses; a small steamer and numberless row-boats float ready for such guests as wish to sail, fish or row on the lake; there are also numerous bath-houses for the accommodation of guests, besides plenty of amusements in the way of billiards, ten-pins, quoits, dancing, croquet, archery, etc.; in connection with the Cliff House is a well-stocked livery; teams will be furnished guests at reasonable rates; excursion parties can be fitted out with good rigs for Dordard's Gorge, Peewitt's Nest or the Dells; there is a telegraph, ticket and baggage office at the Cliff House; the proprietor begs to inform all that the above well-known and popular summer resort has been entirely refitted and refurnished, and is ready to receive guests; rates of board per day, \$2; per week, from \$10 to \$12; special rates for children.

NICHOLAS S. PEABODY, engineer at the water-works for the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co., Baraboo; was born Jan. 5, 1813, at Middletown, R. I.; came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1833, and in 1857 to Madison, Wis.; followed farming for three years, then went into the foundry business, and in 1872 commenced work for the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co.; came to Baraboo in 1873. He was married, Feb. 17, 1838, to Miss Maria Volkinburg; she was born in Lexington, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1818; they have two daughters—Mary (married Henry J. Watson), Catherine (married James L. Hecox); they have two children—Nellie and James L., Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children—Beulah C., John M., George P. and Henry J., Jr. In politics, Mr. Peabody is a Democrat; Mrs. Peabody is a member of the Baptist Church.

ROSELINE PECK, was born in Middleton, Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 24, 1808; her mother's maiden name was Julia Ann Burnham; her father was Samuel Willard. Mrs. Peck was married to Eben Peck in February, 1829, and together they came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1836, settling in Madison in the spring of 1837; she was the first white woman in Madison, and, coming to Baraboo with her husband in the fall of 1840, was also the first white woman to cross the Baraboo Bluffs and make her home in the valley north of them; Mr. and Mrs. Peck settled on their claim previously made on that part of the river known as the Lower Ox Bow, since platted and called Manchester; here they lived for seven years, when they were dispossessed of their claim; they then moved to Mrs. Peck's present home, having laid claim to a part of the region now known as Peck's Prairie, and commenced the improvement of a farm; Mr. Peck soon afterward started for California, and while en route was massacred by Indians. Mrs.

Peck was thus left with two children to battle for a livelihood; and her subsequent experience was sore enough; various attempts were made to take her home from her under the pre-emption laws, and to save it, she was compelled to borrow money from James W. Babb, and pay 50 per cent interest; in early days, before the coming of a physician, Mrs. Peck treated the sick with great success; she remembers setting the broken leg of a neighbor's child who lived five miles away, she being compelled to ride behind her husband along an Indian trail after dark to reach the house, and when she arrived, there wasn't a candle in the house, the father of the child being compelled to walk half a mile to a neighbor's who had some lard, from which a "grease dip" was made; the operation was successfully performed, and the child rapidly recovered; Mrs. Peck says there were no deaths in this valley till "after the doctors came;" Mrs. Peck's children are both alive; the eldest, Victor, was born April 25, 1833, and now resides in Milwaukee, being in charge of the Johnson House, at the Union Depot; the other, Victoria W., is the wife of Nelson Wheeler, and now resides at Chippewa Falls; she was the first white child born in Madison, this important event taking place Sept. 14, 1837. Mrs. Peck is now 72 years of age, but is still vigorous and active; historically, she is an important character.

JAMES H. PEIRCE, born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 7, 1856; commenced railroading in 1874 as fireman; in 1877, he took an engine on the C. & N. W. Ry. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Republican.

MRS. E. A. POTTER, farming, Sec. 1; P. O. Baraboo; widow of H. H. Potter, and daughter of James A. and Susan B. (Clarke) Maxwell; came to Wisconsin in 1846, located in Baraboo, Sauk Co., where she now resides; born in Rob Roy, Fountain Co., Ind. Married to Henry H. Potter Oct. 15, 1856, at Baraboo; has five children—Carrie V., Ida A., Kate M., Mary B., Howard H.; owns 251 acres of land, a part of which is platted off and termed the Potter Addition to Baraboo; Mrs. Potter resides on a beautiful farm near the village of Baraboo; farm well improved. Mrs. Potter belongs to the Methodist Church. H. H. Potter deceased, husband of Mrs. E. A. Potter was born Nov. 6, 1824, at Hartsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; came to Baraboo in 1849; engaged as clerk for Jas. A. Maxwell, father of Mrs. Potter, subject of this sketch; he returned to Pennsylvania in 1850, coming again to Baraboo in 1855, and in the fall of 1856, married Emma A., daughter of Jas. A. Maxwell. Mr. Potter died Jan. 28, 1878. Col. James Maxwell, deceased, grandfather of Mrs. Potter, was born at Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., May 1, 1789 or 1790; removed to Chicago in 1836; from Chicago he went to Geneva Lake, Wis., and located there in 1837, and in the spring of 1840 came to Baraboo and engaged in improving the water-power at Manchester, where now stands the grist-mill of Spencer Bros.; he returned soon after to Walworth Co., Wis., and remained until 1846, when, accompanied by his son Jas. A. Maxwell, again returned to Baraboo and permanently located; died Dec. 16, 1869.

ELIAS D. POTTER, in charge of the round-house for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co at Baraboo; he was born July 7, 1822, in Oswego, N. Y.; moved to Sauk Co., Wis., Town of Merrimack, in 1855 and followed farming for eighteen years; in 1873, moved to Baraboo. He was married, July 4, 1855, to Miss Eliza Pierce; she was born in Hillsboro, Co., N. H.; came to Sauk Co. in 1853; taught school one term, then went to Columbia Co. and taught five terms; they have had five children, three living—Mrs. H. R. Palmer, Lyman H. and James; the two deceased were Aldin A. and Viola, they were at play on the ice and broke through and both were drowned.

JOHN W. POWELL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Baraboo; was born April 22, 1822, in Franklin Co., Va., and son of William and Sarah (Newvill) Powell. Mr. P. lived on his father's farm until he reached the age of 18, when his father died; he then attended a select school for two years; went to Tennessee and worked two years in a picture molding factory, returning to Virginia in the fall of 1847. Married, Jan. 6, 1848, to Miss Harriet M., daughter of Stephen and Martha (Kemp) Dudley; removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1851, arriving at Baraboo June 3; lived in the village for sixteen years, where he engaged in the real estate and lumber business with his brother-in-law, P. A. Bassett; he then removed to the farm where he now lives, and owns 80 acres of land; they have six children—William S., born in Virginia; Katie M., Ashley B., John D., Charles J. and Samuel H., born in Wisconsin. He has been Clerk of the School Board since its organization. Mrs. P., his wife and four children, Katie, Ashley, John and Charles, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. POWERS, the fifth son of Peter and Cynthia Powers; was born in the town of Arcot, county of Compton, province of Quebec, Lower Canada, the 28th of July, 1844; he came to the United States in the fall of 1859, and settled at Derby Line, Vt., and commenced learning the printer's trade; in the summer of 1862, he went to Manchester, N. H., where he got employment on the *Dollar Mirror*. Here he enlisted in the 4th N. H. V. L. Co. D, and was in the service during the remainder of

the war; was at the taking of Morris Island, S. C., and in the sieges of Forts Waggoner, Grugg and Sumter, and in the Virginia campaign of 1864, and took part in nearly all of the principal battles of the campaign; was wounded at the taking of the Heights of Petersburg, Va.; the last hard-fought battle was at the taking of Ft. Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, N. C.; was discharged from the United States service, at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 23, 1865, and a few weeks later received final discharge from the State at Concord, N. H.; he came to Wisconsin in November, 1865, and arrived at Baraboo Feb. 22, 1866, and engaged at his trade in the *Republic* office, and has been engaged with the press of Sauk Co. ever since, except about two years, when he was connected with *Durand Times*; he also founded the *Trempeleau County Journal* and the *Elroy Union*; he was for a short time part owner of the *Reedsburg Free Press*. In December, 1879, he became one of the proprietors of the *Baraboo Republic*, a stanch Republican journal. John H. Powers was married, Dec. 27, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Capener; Blanche, their only child, was born Jan. 4, 1870.

WILLIAM POWERS, merchant tailor, Oak street; was born in Ireland Nov. 28, 1828; came to America Sept. 15, 1850, and located in New York for about four years; in 1854, he came to Baraboo and worked as a journeyman at the tailoring business. He enlisted in 1861, in Co. H, 17th W. V. I., and served one year; in 1863, he established his present business; he is at present a member of the Village Board, and has been for a number of years. He was married, Jan. 22, 1860, to Miss Kate Mitchell; she was born in Ireland and came to America, in 1848, with her parents to Massachusetts; they have three children, viz., Mary A., Ellen and William. Both Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of St. Mary's Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

P. PRATT, retired; was born July 28, 1818, in Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Walworth Co., Wis., June 12, 1839, and to Sauk Co. in the spring of 1848, and for twenty-nine years was engaged in the lumber business, and has done a great deal in building and improving the town of Baraboo; he has held more or less of the town offices. Among the buildings that he has erected is the hotel known as the Pratt House, and he has now in contemplation the building of a good bridge, so as to have another street opened across the river. In politics, he is Independent. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Charlotte Dodge; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; they have had six children, viz., Emma, Ida, Charons (deceased), Capron C., Clarence (deceased), and Adin H.

JAY PROTHERO, musician; was born in Jennings Co., Ind., Nov. 6, 1839; he came to Baraboo with his parents in 1853. He enlisted March 9, 1864, and was placed in Gen. Blunt's band, and served up to June, 1865. He was married, Aug. 24, 1864, to Miss Agnes Barter; she was born in Steubenville, Ohio; they have four children living—Eva E., Belle M., Maggie M. and Jay.

MARIA S. REMINGTON, farming, Sec. 36; P. O. Baraboo; widow of C. C. Remington and daughter of Marshall and Mary S. Greeley Train; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1848, located in the city of Milwaukee; came to Sauk Co. in the spring of 1850; located in village of Baraboo, and resided in the village for eighteen years; located, where he now resides, in 1868. Born in New London, Merrimack Co., N. H., Feb. 6, 1832; was married to Cyrus C. Remington, son of Silas and Margaret Clarke Remington, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12, 1852; had eight children as follows: Helen M.; George, who died Aug. 30, 1862; Maud E.; Mary B.; Arthur; Hattie T.; Tom M.; and an infant, who died unnamed. Owns 125 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm of 65 acres near the village of Baraboo; the residence of Mrs. Remington commands one of the finest views in Sauk Co. On this farm also are to be found numerous Indian mounds, several of which have been opened and found to contain relics, etc., of ancient tribes. C. C. Remington (deceased), husband of Mrs. Remington, the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 10, 1824, in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; educated in the law profession; came to Wisconsin with his parents in the spring of 1840, located near Waukesha, Waukesha Co.; he remained on the farm here about six years, when he went to read law with Alexander Randall, of Waukesha, afterward Governor of the State; he concluded his studies with Finch & Lynde, and was admitted to the bar Feb. 16, 1847, in the city of Milwaukee. He practiced law in Baraboo from 1847 until the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 13, 1878. As a lawyer, C. C. Remington stood at the head of the Sauk Co. bar for many years. In 1854, he represented in the Assembly the district comprising Adams and Sauk Cos., and he was County Judge of Sauk Co. from January, 1870, to April, 1873, when he resigned. Mr. Remington was a self-made man, and was possessed of rare traits of character, which rendered him honored and revered by his fellow man. The ancestors of Mrs. Remington emigrated to America in 1834, and were of Scotch descendants. Mrs. R. belongs to the Unitarian Church and society.

MATHIAS REULAND, wagon and buggy manufacturer; does all kinds of jobbing, horse-shoeing, etc., on First street; he was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Oct. 17, 1846; came to America with

his parents in 1853, and to Sauk Co.; at the age of 21, he went to learn his trade at Madison; was three years there; went to Minnesota, worked there three years, then returned to Madison, was there a few months. Married, May 21, 1872, to Julia Derleth; she was born in Pennsylvania. He then moved to Iowa, and in the spring of 1873, he moved to Baraboo and bought the building and lot where he carries on his pleasant business. They have four children, viz., Gustave J., Elizabeth, George and Leo. A.

E. A. RICE, car and engine painter for C. & N. W. Railroad Co.; was born Sept. 15, 1848, in Macoupin Co., Ill.; came to Baraboo in 1877; he ran a paint shop till 1879, when he commenced work for the Railroad Company, where he is still employed. He enlisted February, 1865, in Co. G, 150th Ill. V. I., served till the close of the war. He was married June, 1872, to Miss Theresa M. Torbert; she was born in Columbia Co., Wis. They have one child—Mable. In politics, Republican.

HENRY RICH, son of Davis and Affie M. (Wright) Rich, natives of Vermont; was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Sept. 23, 1838, where he lived until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Burlington, in the same State, where he was for four years engaged in clerking. He entered the army in 1861, and served until the close of the war; after leaving the service, he came to Wisconsin, arriving in Baraboo in September, 1865, and engaged in the woolen-mill business; was in the Manchester Mills one year, and then became connected with the Island Woolen Mills. Mr. Rich was married at St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1867, to Emma Leonard, a native of Orwell, Vt.; they have four children—Cora L., Paul D., Robert B. and Helen T. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. C. RICHARDS, of the firm of J. Richards & Son, lumber dealers on Bridge street, near the depot; all kinds of pine lumber, sash, blinds, and doors, building material of all descriptions; was born in Florida, Aug. 21, 1858, and moved to Dane Co., Wis., with his parents, and to Baraboo in 1879.

GEORGE S. ROCKWELL, chief clerk for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1847; he came to Baraboo in 1874 and took the position he now occupies. He was married, Nov. 15, 1870, to Miss Lucia A. Sibley; she was born in Rock Co., Wis., in April, 1847. Mr. Rockwell, in politics, is a Republican.

F. M. ROSS, proprietor of the Union Hotel, on Water street; was born in Scotland Jan. 3, 1819; came to America in 1842, and worked at steam boiler-making about twenty-five years in New York City; in 1869, he moved, with his family, to Illinois, and in 1874, to Baraboo, and worked at his trade, being the first one here who had that trade; he also owns a 120-acre farm in the town of Excelsior, in Sec. 16, and is worth about \$2,500. He was married May 6, 1847, to Miss Isabel McKay; she was born in Scotland; they have four children, viz., Nettie, Alexander F., Daniel and Margaret. In politics, he is Independent.

JOHN B. ROWEN, night foreman of the round-house for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; born in New York March 7, 1849; moved to Baraboo in 1879. He was married Feb. 5, 1866, to Miss Ellen Spencer; she was born in Boone Co., Ill.; they have two children—Cora L. and Albertis B. In politics, Mr. Rowen is a Democrat.

HENRY R. RYAN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo; son of Roger and Mary Dyer Ryan; came to Wisconsin in October, 1853, and located at Portage, Columbia Co.; located in Baraboo, Sauk Co., in May, 1855; from 1855 to 1867, he was engaged in the manufacture of cabinet-ware, since which time he has been farming; owns 440 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm near the village of Baraboo; farm well improved; he has held the office of School Director. He was born Aug. 1, 1818, in the town of New Ipswich, Hillsboro Co., N. H. He was married in Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Abbie Gazlay, daughter of Joshua and Abigail Jones Gazlay; he has four children—George H., Charles A., Abbie M. and Willis F. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the M. E. Church; Mrs. Ryan has had charge of the primary department of the M. E. Sabbath school for a term of years.

JOHN F. SAARE, proprietor barber-shop, on Third street, near the post office; he was born in Watertown, Wis., July 18, 1858; he came to Baraboo in 1874, and started his present business for himself in 1876.

L. W. SANDBERG; has charge of the water-works of the C. & N. W. R. R. on this division; he was born Sept. 11, 1838, in Sweden; came to America Aug. 24, 1864, and immediately enlisted in Co. I, 29th M. V. I.; served till the close of the war; came to Baraboo, Wis., in 1875. He married, Dec. 7, 1878, Miss Bertha Lee; they have one child—Gustaf A. In politics, Republican.

H. SCHOENFELD, gun and lock smith, and dealer in that line of goods, Third street, Baraboo; he was born Feb. 24, 1846, in Muehburg, Prussia, and came to America in 1849, with his parents, and to Baraboo July, 1878. He was married Sept. 15, 1875, to Miss Erwine Wiskocil; she was born in

Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—Ella and Erwine. Mr. and Mrs. Schoenfeld are both members of the Free Congregational Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN SCHLUNGBAUM, harness manufacturer, Bridge street, Baraboo; was born in Sauk City, Wis., Jan. 9, 1855; commenced to work at his trade in 1870, and came to Baraboo in 1877 and started his business; he makes good and substantial goods.

CHARLES SECKER, brick-maker, Baraboo; yard is located three miles from Baraboo; he commenced this business about 1855; his was the third kiln that was burned in the county. He was born in England Oct. 25, 1837, and came to America about 1851 with his parents; his father, John Secker, is still living, at the advanced age of 89, and he makes his home with his son. Charles Secker enlisted August, 1862, in Co. F, 23d W. V. I., and served three years. He was married, Aug. 17, 1865, to Miss Almira Morehead, who was born in Pennsylvania; they have four children—John T., Amelia C., Nellie E. and Carl M. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN R. SHOURDS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Baraboo; born in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1828; son of Joseph and Catharine Walker Shourds, formerly of New Jersey; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, and located at Delavan, Walworth Co.; came to Sauk Co. Dec. 8, 1848, and located in the village of Baraboo; located where he now resides in the fall of 1863. Married Fannie Alleydon, in Waukegan, Juneau Co., Wis., Oct. 27, 1861; they had two children—Florence C. and Jessie E. Mr. Shourds built a saw-mill in 1858, and continued to run it till Sept. 1, 1864. Enlisted in 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Willard, with headquarters at Fort Lyon, Sept. 1, 1864, and served till the end of the war; was discharged July 14, 1865. Mr. Shourds went to Colorado March 12, 1866, and engaged in the stamp-mill and mining business; after remaining in Colorado about four years, he returned to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., and is now engaged in farming; owns 140 acres of land. Mr. Shourds belongs to the M. E. Church; was a member of "Grange," Good Templars and Sons of Temperance.

WILLIAM SLADE, Quartermaster in the Government service; was born in Vermont March 16, 1822; came to Baraboo in 1877. He was married, Aug. 21, 1864, to Mrs. Hamilton; she was born in Virginia; she has one son by her first marriage, viz., Samuel J. Hamilton. Mrs. Slade is engaged in millinery and dress-making business; she carries a good stock and keeps up with the times; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

H. F. SMITH (deceased); was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1815; came to Wisconsin in 1836, and located in Milwaukee; came to Sauk Co. in 1849, and to Baraboo Township in 1864; he was engaged in farming all his life; he died March 16, 1868. He was married, Dec. 18, 1839, to Miss Mary Olinger; she was born in Ohio; they have four children—Lorina, Albert M., Nelson H. and Albion E.; the last-named son graduated at the State University, and then spent three years in Europe. Mrs. Smith owns and lives on the home farm of 160 acres in Sec. 30, Baraboo Township; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. D. SNELL, track-layer for the C. & N. W. R. R. Company; was born in Windham Co., Conn., Jan. 3, 1833; he came to Sauk Co. in 1854. He enlisted in the fall of 1863, in Co. F, 23d W. V. I.; was in the service about one year, then came home on a furlough sick, and was discharged; he has been in the employ of the railroad company about seven years. He was married July 3, 1856, to Miss P. E. Newell; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y.; came to Sauk Co. with her parents in 1852; they have one son, J. P. Snell. In politics, Mr. Snell is a Republican.

HENRY SOUTHARD, farmer, Sec. 14; owns 40 acres of land; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1831; came to Baraboo October, 1850. He enlisted in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., Dec. 1, 1863, and served till October, 1865. He was married, July, 1852, to Miss Catherine Vanvalkenburg; she was born in the State of New York; they have six children, viz., Ruth, John V., Emmer J., Mary J., Robert B. and Henry V. In politics, Mr. Southard is a Democrat.

H. N. SOUTHER, carpenter; was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Oct. 12, 1828; he with his parents moved to Vermont in 1836, and, in 1854, came to Portage, Wis.; in 1855, he moved to Baraboo. He was married, Jan. 20, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Horn; she was born in Germany; they have three children—Sarah E., John E. and Nellie M.; both Mr. and Mrs. Souther are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES C. SPENCER, owner of the Manchester grist-mill; P. O. Baraboo; son of Eli A. and Anna M. Chilcote Spencer; came to Wisconsin in April, 1858; located in Madison, Dane Co.; came to Sauk Co. Nov. 9, 1874; located in Manchester, where he now resides; owns 5 acres of land

connected with grist-mill; born Aug. 18, 1845, at Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. Married Sept. 3, 1867, at Cazenovia, Richland Co., Wis., to Sarah Jarvis, daughter of George and Sarah Broeckelhurst Jarvis; has two children—Willie and Mary. Mr. Spencer was in the army, a member of Co. F, 37th W. V. I.; mustered in March 19, 1864; participated in the battles of his company and was mustered out July 15, 1865; he engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, and was also with Grant in his march through the Wilderness; was mustered in as 1st Lieutenant of Co. F, and mustered out as Captain of Co. G, 37th Regiment; was wounded June 18, at Harrison's Creek, Va., by the explosion of a shell. Was in the drug and grocery business during the years of 1867, 1868 and 1869, at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co., Wis.; was engaged in the manufacture of wagon-woods at Cazenovia, Richland Co., from 1870 to 1873, when he was burned out; he rebuilt and sold out in 1874, and built the grist-mill in Manchester, which he still manages; he generally employs two men about the mill. Mr. Spencer belongs to the Masons and Grand Army of the Republic.

MORRIS E. SPRING, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Baraboo; son of Sidney and Caroline Pratt Spring, came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1869, and located in Baraboo, Sauk Co., where he now resides; owns 90 acres of land near the village of Baraboo; farm well improved. Born Dec. 7, 1843, in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. Married Mary E. Brown, daughter of Emerson and Margaret Douglas Brown, Oct. 29, 1867, in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y.; have had three children—Effie A., who died in Baraboo, April 7, 1879; Bessie M. and Nellie R. Mr. Spring has held the office of District Clerk; is a member of Jo Hooker Post, No. 9, G. A. R. Mr. Spring was in the army, a member of Co. F, 176th N. Y. V. I.; enlisted Nov. 4, 1862; participated in the battles of his company, and was mustered out Nov. 8, 1863; Mrs. Spring is a member of the Methodist Church.

STALLMAN & WHEELER, dealers in hardware and household furnishing goods, near the corner of Oak and Third streets; established in 1876; they carry a full line.

WILLIAM STANLEY, of the firm of Huntington & Stanley, dry-goods merchants; son of Whiting Day and Maria (Castle) Stanley, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1847, when a boy of 16 years, and settled upon a farm in Dane Co., where he stayed until he attained his majority; in 1853, he came to Baraboo and went into mercantile business with his brother, Lemuel Stanley, where he continued until 1858; he then returned to the farm in Vienna. Jan. 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa A. Huntington, the only surviving daughter of Herbert N. and Amanda M. Huntington, who was born in Scriba, Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1839, but removed to Baraboo with her parents at the age of 12 years, and was educated at the Ladies' Seminary there. Mr. Stanley spent two years after his departure from Baraboo before he returned and entered again into the dry-goods trade with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Huntington & Stanley, in which business he has remained until the present time. Outside of his large mercantile and other personal duties, Mr. Stanley has been called upon to serve the town in most of its responsible offices, and he has ever been regarded as efficient in guarding all interests intrusted to his care; he has been for some time upon the School Board, and very helpful in its management. Though not a member of the church, Mr. Stanley is a believer in Christ, and is zealous of good works; is an active Republican, and at the head of the Temple of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have had seven children—Maria M., born Jan. 26, 1861, died Oct. 14, 1863; Ida Louisa, born April 30, 1863, died Oct. 10, 1864; Herbert H., born June 6, 1866; Whiting Day, born Aug. 11, 1868; William Nelson, born June 21, 1872, died Dec. 22, 1872; Mary Grace, born July 22, 1874; Daniel C., born Sept. 6, 1879, died Nov. 2, 1879.

JOHN G. STEIN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 8, 1837; is a son of J. P. and Anna S. Stein; Mr. S. emigrated with his parents to America in July, 1848; resided in Michigan seven years, and came to Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1856, remaining there five years, when he removed to Sauk Co.; lived in the town of Dellona eight years; he then kept store two years in the town of Excelsior, and was in trade three years in the village of Baraboo, when he removed to the farm where he now resides, and owns 160 acres. Mr. S. was married at Dellona to Miss Dora S., daughter of Henry and Mary Goerbing, of Ozaukee Co., Wis.; they have seven children—Mary A., Lilly A., Louisa B., Frank M., Ida S., Anna D. and George M.

S. F. STEELE, patentee of Steele's drag saw; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., July 1, 1824, and came to Wisconsin in 1845; located in Iowa Co. in 1846, and came to Baraboo in 1868. He enlisted, February, 1865, in Co. G, 3d I. V. C., and served about nine months. He was married in January, 1850, to Miss Ruth Farwell; she was born in Ohio; they have five children—Lola, May, Emory, Ruth and Millburn. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

R. H. STRONG, born in Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1820; when 16 years of age he went to Charleston, S. C., where he remained three years in the wholesale dry-goods house of Miller, Ripley & Co., when he came to Wisconsin; was Clerk in Territorial Legislature in the winter of 1839 and 1840; in the spring of 1840, he went to Michigan and engaged in the fur trade, and remained there until 1844; in the spring of this year, went to Milwaukee and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, having an elevator in connection therewith; continued in this business for about four years prior to his removal to Baraboo; at the time the railroad was completed, he received the first freight (by special car) that came over the road, to this place; has been connected with the First National Bank most of the time since its organization; also carrying on an extensive flouring-mill, dealing in grain, etc. Was married in Marshall, Mich., in 1845, to Emeline R. Ganson; she was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., and died in Milwaukee; had three children by this union—Bertha L., now Mrs. Dr. O. W. Carlson, of Milwaukee; Emeline M., the wife of Fred. Noonan, died in Kansas City in May, 1879; and Frank H., now associated with his father in carrying on his business. Mr. Strong's second wife was Mrs. Edmund Sanderson; she was born in Springfield, Mass.; they have three sons and one daughter—Warner B., Beebe H., Robert D. and Evelyn L.

R. M. STRONG, born in Bridgeport, Vt., July 27, 1830; educated at Troy Conference Academy, Poughkeepsie, Vt.; removed to Wisconsin June 1, 1850; settled at Reedsburg, Sauk Co., October, 1850. Married Sarah E. Rudd February, 1856, who was born in Willoughby, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1832; E. O. Strong, son of above, was born April 5, 1857, died July, 1865. R. M. Strong was elected Sheriff of Sauk Co. in November, 1860, and resigned January 1, 1861. Recruited Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of same Dec. 19, 1861; promoted Major September 30, 1863; promoted Lieutenant Colonel December 29, 1863; took part in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged until October 27, 1864, when, in charging the rebel earthworks at Fair Oaks, Va., was wounded and afterward taken to Libby Prison, where his left leg was amputated; was parolled Feb. 19, 1865, sent to Annapolis, Md., and exchanged March 25, 1865; resigned and returned to Wisconsin in May, 1865. Was elected a member of the State Assembly November, 1865, and County Treasurer November, 1866; re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, holding the office eight years; was Clerk of the Assembly Session of 1873 and 1874; was one of the original directors of the Baraboo Valley Air-Line Railway, and labored earnestly until the C. & N. W. R. R. obtained control and completed the road; is now a successful stock and grain farmer in Yellow Medicine Co., Minn. Col. and Mrs. Strong still continue to reside in Sauk Co., where they have near relatives and a large circle of warm friends.

C. J. STURDEVANT, foreman and car repairer; born in Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 30, 1841; came to Baraboo in 1876; has been in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. nearly seven years. He enlisted Aug. 28, 1861, in Co. E, 27th N. Y. V. I., and served about two years, the term of his enlistment. He received a very serious scalp and skull wound at the battle of Gettysburg, an unhealed wound that he will carry through life. He was married Dec. 21, 1868, to Miss Tomah McCarty; she was born in Canada; they have three children—Nettie May, Sylvester and Bennie Burton. In politics, Mr. S. is a Republican.

C. A. SUMNER was born in Akron, Ohio, then known as Middlebury, March 16, 1831, where he resided until coming to Baraboo in April, 1855; engaged in mercantile business; continued in general trade until 1874. In 1866, he purchased the Warren farm, nursery, etc., and made the improvements in 1867; sold the place to Mr. Warren in 1878; completed his present hotel building, ready for occupancy, in September, 1878. From July, 1876, to February, 1877, he carried on the crockery business in Chicago, when he removed his stock to Baraboo. Mr. Sumner has been engaged in mercantile business since he was 17 years of age. He was married in Galena, Ill., Oct. 16, 1860, to Millie Van Hyde; she was born in Hadimarsen, Holstein, Nov. 30, 1841, and came to New Jersey in 1848; they have four children living—Carl, born March 21, 1863; Julius I., May 12, 1865; Anna Louise, Nov. 18, 1870, and Nellie Minerva, Jan. 15, 1875.

C. A. SWINEFORD, Division Superintendent of the C. & N. W. R. R.; born in Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, July 12, 1840; came to Wisconsin in August, 1863, and located at Fond du Lac, where he remained about a year. He was conductor for nine years on the Wisconsin Division of the C. & N. W. R. R.; then went to Chicago, where he remained until coming to Baraboo, Jan. 1, 1874. Since February, 1874, he has held the position of Division Superintendent. He has been connected with the C. & N. W. R. R. since 1863. Before coming to Wisconsin, Mr. S. had been connected with railroad work for about a year and a half.

WILLIAM THATCHER was born Jan. 16, 1855, in Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., where he has always lived; commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at the age of 14; after he had finished his apprenticeship, he started a shop for himself. In 1878, he commenced work for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. at this place, where he is still employed. He was married, March 7, 1878, to Miss Ida M. Lezart; she was born in Sauk Co., Wis., December, 1855; they have one child—Claud.

TERRELL THOMAS, son of Benjamin and Joanna Terrell Thomas; his father was a native of Baltimore; his mother was born near Richmond, Va.; the subject of this sketch was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1826; when 21 years of age, went to Baltimore, Md., and entered a wholesale and retail dry goods store, where he remained three years, then was engaged with his father in Ohio in dealing in produce and pork packing business; in May, 1854, came to Wisconsin, locating at Madison and engaging in banking; was Cashier of State Bank until January, 1857; came to Baraboo in July of that year; engaged in banking here; organized the Sauk County Bank in connection with Mr. Mills, of Madison; Mr. Mills retired two years later, then Mr. Thomas conducted the business alone until January, 1873. Married at Cincinnati, May 26, 1857, to Sarah A. Williams; she was born in Cincinnati May 12, 1831; have one daughter—Hannah W. (now Mrs. Rev. Robert Ritchie), of Quincy, Ill.

CARLOS C. THOMPSON, born March 27, 1849, in Baraboo, Wis., and has lived here all his life; he went to railroading in 1868, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as brakeman; in 1872, he commenced with the Chicago & North-Western Railroad as fireman till May, 1878, when he took an engine, where he is still engaged. In politics, he is a Republican.

D. W. THOMPSON, superintendent of the bridge department of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, on the Madison Division; he was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1827; he moved to Chicago in October, 1859; had charge of the wood-work shop for twelve years; moved to Baraboo in February, 1875. He was married Dec. 20, 1853, to Miss Sarah P. Page; she was born in Canada East; they have four children—Alphonso H., Effie T., Wesley O. and Frances M. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. T. in politics is a Republican.

THOMAS THOMPSON, carpenter and builder; office and shop on Oak street; he was born in England April 16, 1849; came to America in 1855 with his parents; they located in Philadelphia for two years, and, in 1857, came to Sauk County, located near Devil's Lake in 1862; moved into Baraboo, where he has followed his present business; he has also built a fine little steambot, the Minnawakan, which he has placed on the lake, and it is a little gem, and is used by the visitors at the lake. He was married Dec. 24, 1866, to Miss Polley E. Warner; she was born in Connecticut; they have three children—Frank T., Noble and Louis.

CHARLES THURER, of the firm of Moeller & Thurer, on Main street, manufacturers of wagons and carriages; repairing a specialty; he was born in Switzerland, May 15, 1846, and came to America in May, 1866. He married, Nov. 15, 1869, to Miss Annie Tarnutzer; she was born in Switzerland; they have four children living—George, Christian, Maggie and Edward L. Mr. and Mrs. Thurer are both members of the German Evangelical Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

FRED TOBLER, saloon-keeper on third street; he was born in Switzerland Oct. 17, 1830, and came to Sauk City in 1852, and to Baraboo in 1856. He was married, Jan. 12, 1853, to Miss Ursula Smith; she was born in Switzerland. In politics, Mr. Tobler is a Democrat.

JAMES G. TRAIN, retired; he was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., March 2, 1830; he studied law with M. W. Tappan, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1853; he first came to Baraboo in 1849, and in the fall of 1853, moved here with his family, and has lived in the county ever since; he followed farming up to 1863, he was elected to the Legislature in 1856, and served one term, and, in 1863, was elected County Recorder, and held the office two terms, and served on the Village Board for several terms. He was married Oct. 20, 1853, to Miss Emily R. Sheppard; she was born in Merrimack, N. H.; they have three children living—Arthur P., Alice and Frank Marshal. Mr. Train and family are Liberal in religion, and in politics, he is Independent.

JOHN M. TRUE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Moultonboro, Carroll Co., N. H., Oct. 9, 1838, and came from New Hampshire to Merrimack, Wis., in the spring of 1866, and engaged in farming and mercantile business; in the fall of 1866, he removed to Sec. 32, town of Greenfield, and engaged in farming and teaching, until he was elected Register of Deeds, in 1874; then sold his farm and came to Baraboo; he is now fitting up a farm on Sec. 31, town of Greenfield, and Sec. 36, town of Baraboo, having purchased the farm in 1877; he was re-elected Register of Deeds in 1876 and 1878; while living in Greenfield, he was Town Clerk for four years; he was also member of the County Board for two

years and held other minor offices, such as Justice of the Peace, etc. He was married at Moultonboro, N. H., April 20, 1864, to Mary Annie Beede; she was born in Dover, N. H., Aug. 23, 1845; they have three children—Rodney Howard, Gordon Haines and Ernest Beede; Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Grand Lodges and Encampments; he has been President of the Agricultural Society for four years, and Secretary of the Sauk Co. Breeders' Association since its organization.

J. J. VALLIKETT, meat market on the corner of Oak and Main streets; he was born in Montreal, Canada, March 15, 1845, and came to the States with his parents in 1846; they located in Clinton Co., N. Y., and he came to Baraboo in April, 1855. He was married Dec. 9, 1866, to Miss M. L. Koons; she was born in Ohio; the children are Walter C., Ellis, Morean (deceased) and one unnamed; Mr. and Mrs. Vallikett are both members of the Congregational Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

DR. W. H. VITTM, physician and surgeon; he was born in Sauk Co., Wis.; his office is located in the Bank Block; he graduated March 21, 1875, at the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans.

WILLIAM F. WACKLER, proprietor of foundry and machine shop on South Side; he was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, March 16, 1842; came to America in October, 1866, and located in Milwaukee, and, in May, 1872, came to Baraboo and started his present business. He was married, May 3, 1870, to Miss Barbra Pierson; she was born in Milwaukee; they have three children—Katie H., Harold and Arno. In politics, Mr. Wackler is a Republican.

COL. MARVIN C. WAITE was born in East Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1809, where he resided until 17 years of age; he then went to East Bloomfield and learned the trade of making woolen cloth; remained there until the fall of 1828, when he went to Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.; from 1829 to 1833, he was traveling on the road with a wagon, selling patent medicines; in 1835, he went to Darien, N. Y., where he lived a little over a year; in 1836, he went to Tecumseh, Mich., and engaged in the hotel business for over a year; in 1838, he went to Pike's Peak; in the spring of 1839, he came back to New York State and located at Palmyra, Wayne Co.; remained there until October of the same year, in the brick trade; went to Mud Creek, Steuben Co., N. Y., then, and went into the hotel business and grocery trade, which he continued until the fall of 1841; he then bought a woolen and saw mill near Bath, in the same county, ran it one year and a half, then went to Painted Post and kept hotel there until the fall of 1847; then came to Racine, Wis.; was there until the spring of 1848; then removed to Whitewater, where he engaged in the practice of law until November, 1849, when he came to Baraboo and engaged in law, real estate and nursery business, giving considerable attention to horticulture since he came here; in 1873, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and engaged in abstract, loan and insurance business, but returned to Baraboo in October, 1879; the Colonel was Court Commissioner twelve years; he was appointed by Gov. Dewey first Appraiser of the University lands of this district; Notary Public twenty years; appointed by Gov. Dewey Colonel of the 27th Light Infantry. He was married, first in Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1834, to Elvira C. Sholes; she died in 1837, leaving one child—Helen E., now Mrs. Edson Wheeler, of Valley Springs, Minnehaha Co., D. T.; the Colonel married his second wife at Hornellsville, N. Y., in December, 1839; her maiden name was Emily A. Robinson; she was born near Hornellsville, N. Y.; one child living by this marriage—Clara V., now Mrs. H. G. Ellis, of Cincinnati, Ohio; second wife died in 1867; in 1868, he married Susie A. Tyler; she died in 1875; married again Oct. 17, 1879, at Madison, to Mrs. Lydia C. Garlick; she was born at Augusta, Me.; the Colonel became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1839; was made a Mason in 1834, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; joined the Baraboo Lodge in 1853; was educated at East Bloomfield Academy and at Hamilton College.

W. C. WARNER, store on Bridge street, he also carries on a fruit and vegetable farm; he was born in Rome, New York State, May 5, 1815; moved with his parents to Erie Co., Penn., in 1817; came to Baraboo in 1851, and in 1852 brought his family; in 1862, started for Colorado with ox and cow teams, taking his family with him; returned in 1864; when they arrived at Reynold's ranch, about 100 miles east of Denver, they were attacked by Indians and two of their number were killed; they lived in Colorado about two and a half years; he and his family then returned to Baraboo, where they have lived and still have their home; he had charge of the post office part of a year under Buchanan's administration; he is now Treasurer of Sauk County Grange and of Horticultural Society. Married, Sept. 17, 1836, to Rothilda Atkins; she died in 1847; he was married to Miss Susan P. Patridge December, 1878; she was born in England; they have five children living—Wilber W., Anna E., Ellen, Edwin R. and Frank A.

E. A. WATKINS, born in Springfield, Vt., July 25, 1831; went to Manchester to learn the machinist trade in 1848; took an engine on the N. Y. & E. R. R. in 1852, and 1862 he commenced on the I. C. R. R. and run for about eight years; was foreman of round-house four years; in 1874, moved

to Baraboo, Wis., and took an engine on the C. & N. W. R. R., the first year run extras and worked in the shop, since that has worked steadily in the shop. Married, July 5, 1865, to Miss Annette H. Davis, of Chester, Vt.; have two children—Frank E. and Ruth A.

WILLIAM WHEELRIGHT, engineer on the C. & N. W. R. R.; was born in Washington Co., Vt., Oct. 25, 1844; he now lives at Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill. He enlisted Aug. 31, 1861, in Co. K, 1st W. V. L.; served three years and three months; he came to Wisconsin in 1855; commenced railroading in 1868, as brakeman for three years, then three years at firing, then took an engine in 1871 and followed the railroad into Baraboo, where he is still employed. He was married, May 6, 1865, to Miss Leonora M. Olcott; she was born in Ohio; they have one child—Nellie M. His politics are Republican.

H. H. WEBSTER, blacksmith, on Third street; was born July 14, 1822, in Vermont; came to Baraboo in 1842; at that time the country was sparsely settled, not more than a dozen families in the town. He was married, September, 1855, to Miss Ann E. Calhoun; she was born in New York State; they have three children—Inez E., Fred E. and Bell P. Mr. and Mrs. Webster both are active members of the M. E. Church, and he is also an old and prominent Odd Fellow, and has passed through all of the chairs, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge; he is also a member of the Encampment.

DAVID E. WELCH was born in Milton, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1835; received a common-school education; in 1856, went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1858; when he returned to Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; he was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service in August of the same year. Enlisted as a private in the 2d Ohio V. C., but, upon the organization of his company, was elected 1st Lieutenant; subsequently, he was promoted through all the grades to Lieutenant Colonel; was with his regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then with the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and, after re-enlistment, with the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Sheridan; after the muster-out of his regiment, he was retained, by special order of the War Department, in the Cavalry Bureau until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Venango Co., Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled as a farmer in the town of Delton, Sauk Co., where he served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors four years; removed to Baraboo, in 1876, to engage in the sale of agricultural machinery. He was a member of the Legislature in 1874 and 1875; was elected to the Senate for 1876-77, and re-elected for 1878-79, receiving 3,089 votes against 1,884 for Joseph Mackey (Democrat), and 784 for J. B. Potter (Greenbacker). Col. Welch is still engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in Baraboo.

HENRY F. WILLARD, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; born in the town of Chittenango, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1826; son of Rufus and Eliza (Warren) Willard; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1852, and located in the village of Baraboo; located, where he now resides, in August, 1867; owns 58 acres of land two miles from the village of Baraboo. He has held the office of District Treasurer for eight years. He was married, Dec. 20, 1848, in Racine Co., Wis., to Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Parmerly) Marsh; they have two children—Emma and Ellen; Emma is married to Nathan Sherman, and living at Mt. Tabor, Vernon Co., Wis., and has three children. For eight years, Mr. Willard was engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin; in 1860, he went to Colorado and engaged in gold-mining, returning to Wisconsin in the fall of 1862. Mr. Willard's mother died in 1856; his father died in 1875, aged 75 years.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, son of Micajah and Hannah (Jones) Williams, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1818; was educated in his native city, under the famous astronomer, Prof. O. M. Mitchell, afterward Gen. Mitchell, a graduate of West Point; Mr. Williams went into service as civil engineer in Indiana, in 1836; pursued this occupation about three years, when he accepted a position in the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.'s Bank, at Cincinnati, of which his father was President; in the spring of 1843, he went to Toledo, Ohio, and opened a commission house under the firm name of Winslow & Williams, continuing in this business for three years. He was married Jan. 12, 1846, in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Joanna (Terrell) Thomas; they had five children—Micajah T., Benjamin (who died Jan. 29, 1851), Charles H., Samuel M. and Alice (died May 3, 1859). After the death of his father, in June, 1844, he became the administrator of the estate; Mr. W. first came to Wisconsin in 1842, returning again in 1846, and locating in the city of Milwaukee, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he settled on a farm in the town of Freedom (now Excelsior), locating where he now resides in the fall of 1870. While in Milwaukee, he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office by President Taylor, and served in this capacity four years;

was also a member of the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee, and served one term; was Treasurer of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad during 1858 and 1859; has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; also School Treasurer in the town of Excelsior for a number of years; he is a life member of the State and County Agricultural Societies, and for ten years a member of the Executive Committee of the former; served as President of the county society several terms. Has been engaged as a farmer and breeder of improved stock in this county, in connection with other business, from 1853 to this time—devoted his time and farm largely to breeding short-horn cattle, one of the most profitable branches of farming—and laboring all these years to induce the farmers of the county and the State to engage in this very important branch of agriculture. Concerning the military record of the subject of this sketch, Gen. Guppy, of Portage, writes: "Maj. Williams raised Co. F, 23d W. V. I.; was the first Captain of that company, was promoted to Major of the regiment before it was mustered into the service of the United States, and was on active duty in that position till Feb. 25, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was, in all respects, an excellent officer, brave in the field, and hard-working in the camp and on the march, to secure the comfort and efficiency of the command. His ability was rated so high that at our first attack on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, he was placed in charge of the construction of a portion of the earthworks thrown up in the night time to cover the approaches of our troops, and performed that duty with great skill; and when the attack of Dec. 27 and 28 was made, Maj. Williams commanded the regiment—Col. Guppy being in command of an attacking column of which the 23d formed a part, and Lieut. Col. Jussen being absent. At the capture of Post Arkansas, otherwise called Fort Hindman, Maj. Williams bore a distinguished part in the charge of the 23d, which drove the enemy from a cluster of cabins in front of his works, and forced him to flee to his intrenchments. This was the last battle in which Maj. Williams took part; and soon after it was fought, the regiment, with other forces, returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where Maj. Williams' health soon became so impaired by the effects of hard service and a malarious climate, that he was compelled to resign, as before stated."

CHARLES W. WILSON, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Baraboo; son of John and Emma J. Turner Wilson; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1869; located in the village of Baraboo; located where now resides, April 1, 1880; owns 7 acres of land; born Oct. 14, 1844, in Salisbury, Conn. Married in the spring of 1870, to Maria L. Hazeltine, daughter of Phin. C. and Lydia A. Hart Hazeltine; has three children—Nettie, Emma, Ettie. Mr. Wilson served in Co. C, 37th Mass. V. I., being mustered in in 1862; being a minor, only 17 years of age, his step-father, John Maston took him home, and refused to allow him to serve his country; but young Wilson, determined to fight the "Rebs" enlisted again in the 27th Regiment, under the assumed name of "Charles C. Maston" and served until the close of the war, being mustered out July 2, 1865, as First Lieutenant; he participated in twenty-seven battles; among the rest were those of Spotsylvania, three battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Deep Bottom, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Sailor Creek and Shiloh; in the battle of the Wilderness, he was wounded seven times; he was detailed on scout duty by Major Young, Chief of the scouts on Sheridan's staff, and remained with them the last eighteen months of service; being in the Rebel lines, the scouts surrendered with Gen. Lee. Mr. Wilson by trade is a mason and wagon-maker.

JOHN P. WITWEN, was born in Switzerland, Feb. 9, 1840; came to America in June, 1851; is the son of John P. Witwen and Elizabeth Luetscher, both natives of Switzerland; lived in Watertown, Wis., one year, then came to Sauk City and remained there until 1856; then moved on a farm in the town of Troy; he lived there until Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 26th W. V. I.; served until June 13, 1865, when he was mustered out; was in all the battles his regiment participated in except Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; returned to Troy, and lived there until Jan. 1, 1877; he was elected County Clerk in 1876 and holds that office at the present time; has conducted the Troy Flouring Mills since 1867; was Town Clerk in Troy during the years of 1870 and 1871; also Town Treasurer for two years in 1873 and 1874. Was married in the town of Granville, Milwaukee Co., April 11, 1867, to Susan B. Leister; she was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee Co., Wis., Sept. 17, 1846; they have three children—Lavinia, Mary C., and Emma S.; lost one son, George, who was born Feb. 19, 1871, and died Oct. 5, 1874.

T. J. WOOD, P. O. North Freedom; son of Joseph and Sarah Wilton Wood; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., June 12, 1816; was engaged in the mercantile business at Burlington, Vt. Was married Nov. 16, 1847, at Meredith Village, N. H., to Miss C. L. D. Vitrum, daughter of David and D. B. Vitrum; they have two children—Louie N. and Caddie; resided in Vermont till 1852, then came to Wisconsin, locating at Baraboo. Mr. Wood was Postmaster of Baraboo during Buchanan's administration. His son Dr. Louie N. Wood, was married to Lucy Bish December, 1879; is practicing his profession at

Wonewoc, Juneau Co., Wis. Mr. Wood's proper home is Baraboo; is temporarily stopping on a farm in Excelsior, Sec. 23.

EDWIN E. WOODMAN was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1838; received an academic and collegiate education; removed to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Janesville; lived at Monroe, Wis., from 1858 to 1874; in the latter year, removed to Baraboo, and entered on the editorship of the *Baraboo Republic*, a work in which he is still engaged. On the breaking-out of the civil war, in 1861, he assisted to raise Co. B of the 13th Wis. V. L., and was commissioned Captain; served three years, mostly on detached service; was Post Inspector of Nashville on the staff of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, and Topographical Engineer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rousseau; is by profession a civil engineer, and as such has had charge of some of the most important railway constructions in the Northwest; was resident engineer at Tunnel No. 3 on the North-Western Railway, in charge of construction. He was elected State Senator in 1879; received the honorary degree of Civil Engineer from the University of Wisconsin in 1880.

W. W. WOOLCOTT, contractor and builder and general commission dealer; he manufactures and repairs all articles in the wood line; shop on the corner of Oak and Fifth streets; he was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1827, and came to Baraboo May 7, 1854. Enlisted Feb. 4, 1865, in Co. D, 46th W. V. L., and served till the close of the war; in 1860, he was elected to the office of Constable and served one year. He was married, May 11, 1860, to Miss Katie B. Murphy; they have three children living—Ellen L., John L. and Al. In politics, Mr. Woolcott is a Republican.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, engineer on the C. & N. W. R. R.; was born in Vermont June 22 1840, and came to Baraboo in 1873. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 13th I. V. L., and served three years; he was at the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and numbers of other battles. He was married, in October, 1876, to Miss Nellie Hatch; she was born in Baraboo, Wis.; they have one child—Mable F. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN YOUNG, Sheriff of Sauk Co.; was born in the town of Troy, Richland Co., Ohio, July 22, 1826; moved from there to Wisconsin, came to Sauk Co., and settled on Sec. 13, town of Troy, in November, 1853, where he resided until elected Sheriff in 1878; he still owns the farm where he first located. Before he was elected Sheriff, he was Chairman of the Town Board for five years. Married in Troy, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1852, to Amanda L. Day, a native of the same place, who was born Jan. 30, 1830; they have had seven children, five still living—Alvin L., Benjamin Day, Charley E., Orta Belle and Sarah Eleanor; lost two—Elizabeth, died in July, 1867, and Jesse Edith was drowned Nov. 30, 1879.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF REEDSBURG.

EDWIN ANDRUS, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn., Feb. 25, 1806; he is one of a family of four children; when about 7 years of age, he was sent to Berkshire Co., Mass., and bound out to a Mr. Sage; lived with him until 15 years of age, but was dissatisfied with the treatment he received, and had no opportunity for any education; through the kindly intervention of a friend, Mr. Smith, he was released by agreeing to remain until September of that year; afterward, he began to learn a trade at Winstead, Conn., but, desiring to have a sailor's experience, he shortly afterward started for sea; went to several towns, but found no chance for going out as a sailor; then went to Jersey City, at which point he paid out his last shilling for crossing the ferry; he went to the northwestern part of New Jersey, having nothing to eat on the way but what he could pick up in the woods; when he reached Sullivan Co., N. Y., he hired out on a farm; he worked there at lumbering. At 19 years of age, Mr. Andrus married his first wife, Miss Susan Gillet, by whom he had five children, all of whom subsequently died of consumption; he stayed in Sullivan Co., N. Y., until 25 years of age, when, feeling discouraged there, he determined to secure a farm; he started for Ohio with only \$100, and bought a farm of 50 acres; here his first wife died, Feb. 11, 1837. Mr. Andrus improved his first place in Ohio and afterward bought 100 acres of wild land on the lake shore, near Cleveland, cleared it and built a house and barn upon it; he leased this place, and, coming West, settled, in 1854, upon his present place of 208 acres in Sec. 29, near Reedsburg; in 1855, he sold his place in Ohio; in politics, he is Republican; voted for Andrew Jackson when he was first elected. Mr. Andrus has spent much time in bee culture, and has now over 100 swarms. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Marena Moore Cahoon,

who had three children by her first husband; Willard, her oldest son, was born Aug. 14, 1832; Celia, May 25, 1834; and Marian, Nov. 4, 1835; her husband, Mr. Jesse Sweet Cahoon, died in Ohio Feb. 28, 1836, from the effects of hard work. By his present wife, Mr. Andrus has five children—Ransom M.; Amelia, now Mrs. McClure, born Sept. 8, 1838; William, Oct. 21, 1840; Adelaide, Dec. 6, 1849; and Rosette, now Mrs. Sorge, Sept. 17, 1852. Mr. Andrus is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM ANDRUS, farmer, Secs. 35; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1840; he came with his parents, in 1854, to Reedsburg, and settled on Sec. 28; in 1863, he bought his present place of 158 acres in Sec. 35. Mr. Andrus has been Assessor and member of Grange, and has acted as Church Trustee; he owns and runs the saw and feed mills which were built in 1856 by Messrs. Edwin Andrus, George Waltenburger and Willard Cahoon; he also owns the cheese factory now run by Mr. Bird H. Terrell. March 26, 1864, Mr. Andrus was married to Miss Adarene Terrell, who was born in Ridgeville, Ohio, in 1844; Mr. Andrus' family consists of five children, viz., Mary Belle, born Jan. 27, 1865; Addie Amelia, Aug. 28, 1867; William Terrell, April 14, 1868; Frank Claude, Nov. 30, 1869; and Robert Colyer, May 2, 1877.

WILLIAM H. BARRINGER, farmer, Secs. 28 and 21; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y., July 17, 1819; his parents afterward removed to Ontario Co., N. Y.; from New York, Mr. William Barringer went to Iowa in 1844, where he took up claims, worked some time upon the land, and then sold out; he also owned two village lots, which he sold. In Iowa, Feb. 19, 1846, he married Miss Lydia Goodwin, who was born in Pike Co., Ill., Dec. 22, 1830; in June of 1850, Mr. B. went to Reedsburg, Wis., where, in the fall of 1852, he bought part of his present farm, making additions to it afterward, until he now owns 240 acres in Secs. 28 and 21; when he first went to Reedsburg, there were neither stores nor grist-mill in the place, and Mr. B. was obliged to go to Baraboo for trading and marketing. Mr. B. has a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living. Mr. William Barringer is the son of Henry and Abigail Barringer. He belongs to the Christian Church.

HENRY BLACK, Secs. 14 and 23; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Newbern, Franklin Co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1839; in 1856, he went to the town of Westfield, Sauk Co., where he lived until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F., 23d W. V. I.; passed through the whole of the Vicksburg campaign; he was in two battles at Jackson, Miss.; was also at the engagements of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Grand Gulf, Black River Bridge and Arkansas Post; during the last year of army service, Mr. B. was promoted to Corporal of his company; he was discharged in 1865. Mr. B. was married Aug. 25, 1862, to Miss Catherine Herbel; he has a family of eight children, viz.: George H. F., born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6, 1865; William E., born in Reedsburg Nov. 5, 1866; Phillippine, March 13, 1868, at the same place; Inez E., in Excelsior, Wis., April 2, 1870; Harvey C., Feb. 22, 1872; Sarah A., July 17, 1874; Mary E., Jan. 10, 1877; and Jacob, who was born March 5, 1879; the last four were all born in Reedsburg, Wis. Mr. Black owns 80 acres of land in North Freedom, on Secs. 14 and 23. The two families—Mr. Black's and Mr. Herbel's—are connected with the German Methodist Church. Mr. Black is now (1880) residing on his father-in-law's—Mr. Herbel's—place.

JOHN W. BLAKE, editor and proprietor of Reedsburg *Free Press*; was born at South Moulton, England, March 27, 1834; came to Columbus, Wis., with his parents, in June, 1848; remained there until August of same year, then came to Baraboo; is the son of Philip and Mary (May) Blake; his father lived at Baraboo about one year, then removed to Lemonweir, and there he died; his mother is still living and resides in Baraboo. John W. commenced learning the printer's trade in the fall of 1851; in 1862, in company with Charles E. Stuart (now of Chicago), purchased the Baraboo *Republic*, and they continued the publication for about a year and a half, and, for one and a half years, Mr. Blake conducted it without a partner; he lived in Independence, Iowa, for a year and a half interested in the *Bulletin*; then returning to Baraboo, connected with the *Independent* as long as D. K. Noyes continued its publication. Mr. Blake has been in the printing business all this time except five years before coming to Reedsburg; July 1, 1878, he purchased the Reedsburg *Free Press*, with J. H. Powers; Nov. 6, 1879, Mr. Powers retired. Mr. B. was Town Treasurer at Baraboo for five years, also Police Justice for a time. He was married in Baraboo to Mary E. Ambler, Nov. 13, 1856; she was born in Hillsdale, Mich., March 25, 1837; have had three children—Nettie M., Phillip Ambler (died Nov. 7, 1874, aged 13 years), and Louis C.

EDWARD F. BLANK, born in Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co., Wis., Dec. 27, 1854; his father, E. F. Blank, is still living at the above-named place, being one of the oldest settlers there. Mr. E. F. Blank, Jr., went to Kilbourn City about 1868, and went into general merchandise store with Mr. G. J. Hansen & Co., remaining there until 1872, when he went to Reedsburg, Wis., and took the position he still holds as clerk in Hansen, Gale & Co.'s hardware store, Jan. 31, 1878. Mr. B. was married to Miss

Mary J. Wheeler. Mr. B. has one child, Genevieve, born Oct. 1, 1879. Mr. B. is Town Clerk. Republican in politics.

GEORGE BOGENRIEF, farmer in Sec. 11; P. O. address, Reedsburg; was born in Mifflinburg, Penn., Jan. 1, 1818; he came to Beloit, Wis., in the spring of 1848, where he lived for four years, when he removed to Greene Co.; remaining there only one year, he went to Madison, Wis., where for four years he was engaged in machine business; he is, by trade, a machinist; about the year 1857, Mr. B. came to Reedsburg; since that time, he has owned and improved two farms, and sold them again; he bought his present farm of 80 acres, in 1879. Mr. B. was married, April 20, 1842, to Miss Sarah Taylor, who was born March 6, 1825, in Lewisburg, Penn. Of a family of five children, but one is living—George W., born June 30, 1851; he was educated at Reedsburg High School, and is now working at home on his father's place.

ALBERT BOEHM, photographer and taxidermist, was born in Prussia Dec. 4, 1829, and, before leaving his native land, studied for a druggist; he came to America, and landed in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1855; in the same year he went to Portage, Wis., where he was in the drug and photograph business until 1858, when he went to Juneau Co., Wis., where he remained five years; in 1874, he removed to Reedsburg, Wis.; for nearly ten years, Mr. Boehm has been engaged in gathering together and preserving a very extensive collection of birds, insects and small animals; he has birds from Germany, and some specimens from nearly every section of the United States—from the lakes to the gulf; he has also a large collection of minerals, shells, etc., the whole comprising one of the finest collections in the State. Mr. B. was married for the second time, in 1875, to Miss Frances Wolf; by his first wife he has four children—Bertha, Louise, Charles and Emma. Mr. B. is a member of Odd Fellows' Lodge.

A. S. BROOKS, proprietor of restaurant at Reedsburg, came to that town with his parents, in 1856. His father, Samuel Brooks, bought land and located near the village of Reedsburg. For two seasons, Mr. A. S. Brooks was with the Mackeys in Reedsburg mill, and, for seven years previous to coming to his majority, lived in the family of H. W. Andrews. While working for the Government at Washington, D. C., in 1864, Mr. B. enlisted in 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; was mustered out in June of 1865. Mr. B. is a native of New York, born at Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1841; he spent two years in Indiana, where he was associated with Andrews in the ice business; for a time he was fireman on Michigan Southern R. R.; then he went to Jackson, Minn., where he took up a soldier's claim, and began farming, but, for four successive seasons, he was eaten out by grasshoppers, after which he returned to Reedsburg; at this place, Mr. B. has just erected a new brick building, 34x82, two stories in height—bakery underneath and a fine hall overhead; the first floor is occupied as a store and restaurant. Mr. B. was married March 28, 1867, to Miss Narcissus E. Cornish, who was born Feb. 23, 1840. Mr. B. has one child, Mamie, born June 5, 1868. Mr. Brooks is now a member of the Village Board, a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; he belongs to the Fire Company of Reedsburg.

BENJAMIN W. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Logansville; born in Maryland May 8, 1823; when he was but 3 years old, his parents removed to Ohio, where he lived until he came West. Oct. 21, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary Settle, who was born in Ohio June 23, 1826; they have nine children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Warren; Lucy H., now Mrs. Fausnaught; Sarah; Rosella, now Mrs. Cross; William F., David L., Nancy R., Mary Emma, Benjamin W. and Ada. Mr. Brown settled on his present place, a farm of 40 acres, in the fall of 1855. In politics he is a Republican.

CHESTER BUCK, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Rev. Jared Buck, who was born in the town of Great Bend, Penn. Was married at Tunkhannock, Penn., Dec. 30, 1836, to Betsey D. Redfield, daughter of Russell and Betsey Redfield. Mrs. Buck was born in Bainbridge, N. Y.; lived in Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Penn.; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled in Reedsburg, Sauk Co.; the next year they moved to the farm where they now reside; have three children—Lurancy, now Mrs. Dennis Bishop, living in the town of Reedsburg; Porter, married to Susan Teal, living in Reedsburg Village. Mrs. Porter Buck's people were among the first settlers of Sauk Co. The youngest, N. A. Buck, is a farmer living with his parents on Sec. 17; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Jan. 7, 1842; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1855; spent one year in the village of Reedsburg; then moved to the farm where he now resides; Sec. 17 has 120 acres; has been Director of his school district ten years.

E. F. BUELOW, proprietor of saloon and billiard hall, Reedsburg; born in Prussia Feb. 28, 1830; came to America in 1851, and, in October of that year, went to Sauk Prairie, Wis., and engaged in farming. In 1861, Sept. 26, he enlisted in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; he afterward became leader of the band

for regiment, and, subsequently, promoted to head leadership of "quarter-band" of 17th Army Corps, under Gen. Howard; Mr. B. was mustered out of service in August of 1865, and afterward went to Reedsburg, Wis., where he began his present business. Aug. 20, 1856, Mr. B. was married to Miss B. D. Hoober, who was born in Galway, Ireland, March 29, 1841; Mr. B. has had a family of ten children, of whom he has lost two; his oldest son, George, was born Dec. 13, 1859; Katie, July 20, 1862; Edward, December, 1865; Hattie, Jan. 20, 1868; Nellie, Sept. 13, 1870; Thomas, Dec. 16, 1873; Theresa, June 21, 1876, and William, Aug. 10, 1878. Mr. Burdick is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge.

B. T. BURDICK, engineer of stove-mill, etc.; born in Vermont Oct. 4, 1835. He was married to Miss Sophronia Jackson April 28, 1861; this lady was born in the State of Pennsylvania Oct. 22, 1839. Mr. Burdick's parents came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843, and settled on Sun Prairie, where they remained for four years; removing at that time to Sauk Co., they bought land in that county and settled there on a farm. In the year 1850, Mr. B. T. Burdick left the farm and went to work in a steam-mill at Richland City, Wis.; was there for some time, and then went to Dane Co. For the greater part of the time since 1862, Mr. B. has had charge of an engine at various points; in 1863, he was in Jefferson Co., Wis.; in 1864, had Government engineering in charge at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. B. came to Reedsburg in September, 1878, and took his present position as engineer of the stove-mill. Mr. B. is a Methodist in religion, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Odd Fellows; he has had three children, but only one is now living, a son, Willie L., born Oct. 15, 1864.

NORMAN V. CHANDLER; was born in Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1831; came to Wisconsin June 1, 1851; had no particular home until the 29th of March, 1852, when he located at Baraboo and took the contract to print the *Sauk County Standard*, and continued its publication for six months; then going to Portage, where he remained a few weeks, when he went to Stevens Point and established the *Wisconsin Pinery* Jan. 14, 1853; continued its publication for one year, and then sold out and engaged in farming during the summer of 1854, then went to Beaver Dam and established the *Beaver Dam Sentinel*; sold out in a few weeks and returned to Stevens Point; engaged in various kinds of business there until the fall of 1857; he then came to Reedsburg and worked in the *Herald* office and printed it during its existence; then in other business until June 25, 1860, when he published the first number of the *Free Press*; continued its publication until September, 1861; then removed the printing materials to New Lisbon and published *Juneau County Argus* until November, 1862; in February, 1863, he returned to Reedsburg and was engaged in hotel business during the summer of 1863; Jan. 4, 1864, he enlisted in the 4th W. V. C.; served until the 19th of June, 1866, when he was discharged at Madison, doing service on the Rio Grande over a year previous to discharge; then engaged in mercantile business here until February, 1867; then devoted his time to farming until February, 1872; then re-established the *Free Press*; published the first number of this paper on March 22, 1872, and continued its publication up to the time of selling out to Mr. Blake, July 1, 1878, and since then he has been looking after farm interests in Minnesota, until the spring of 1880, when he engaged in the furniture business in Reedsburg, in company with E. F. Barker, under the firm name of Barker & Chandler. In the fall of 1880, moved to Minnesota and engaged in farming. Mr. C. was married in town of Wheatland, Kenosha Co., Wis., March 3, 1852, to Matilda J. Parks; she was born in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 28, 1834, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in an early day; they have nine children—George A., born March 16, 1853; Marcia J., Feb. 20, 1855; Ellen L., Feb. 11, 1857; Clara B., Feb. 25, 1859; O. Leona, Jan. 6, 1862; Lula M., July 13, 1864; Schuyler P., May 5, 1868; Jessie J., May 13, 1872; Norman V., March 29, 1877.

L. D. CRAKER, farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., May 3, 1838; he came from New York, with his parents, to Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., in the year 1848. His mother, Rebecca Barrett Craker, died in April, 1849; shortly after this event he left home, and for four years resided with John Bacon, Jr.; at the end of this time, in 1853, he went with his father, Mr. Z. Craker, to Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis. Mr. L. D. Craker had a most earnest desire for an education, and worked and attended school alternately, as opportunity offered, until by dint of hard work he had gained sufficient education for teaching; he afterward taught school for several terms, and at intervals during the time attended the academy at Delton, where he took high rank in his classes; thus, teaching and studying, his time was occupied up to the year 1863. July 4, 1863, he married Miss Lucelia Hurd, also a teacher, who was born in Ohio Nov. 3, 1845; they have a family of seven children—Luther, born Aug. 28, 1864; Alma, Aug. 27, 1867; Addie, born March 1, 1870; Clarence, born July 3, 1872; Francis, born Sept. 8, 1874; Rubie, born May 11, 1877, and Lester, born March 21, 1880. The family attend the Baptist Church. From 1864 to 1868, Mr. Craker was engaged in hop raising; he then bought his present farm of 75 acres in Sec. 34. In politics he is a Republican. His father, Mr. Z. Craker, who is still living in the town of Winfield, Sauk Co., Wis., was born in England in the year 1811.

MOSES L. CRANE, mason, Reedsburg; was born in Bloomfield, N. J., July 2, 1846; learned his trade in New Jersey, and worked at it, in his native State, for nine years; he settled on his present place of six or eight acres in 1874. He was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Whitely March 27, 1867; this lady was born at Little Falls, N. J., Dec. 10, 1845; they have four children living, and have lost two; Ada Anna, the oldest living, was born Dec. 9, 1869; Moses L., born Dec. 16, 1874; Samuel W., born Aug. 5, 1876, and Ira T., born Feb. 26, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Crane belong to the Methodist Church.

AUGUSTUS DARRENOUGUE, barber; he was born at Estiales, France, near the Pyrenees Mountains, Jan. 3, 1841; he learned his trade in France; in 1862, he enlisted in the French Army and served five years; in the fall of 1867, Mr. D. came to America, and went immediately to Reedsburg, Wis.; for three years, he worked on a farm, for one year at the jeweler's business, and for one year found employment on the railroad; in 1873, he began business as a barber, in Reedsburg, and has added to this business a fine bath room, where steam and Russia vapor baths can be taken. July 23, 1874, Mr. D. married Miss Josephine Hess: the family consists of two children—Forest, born Nov. 28, 1875, and Leon, born March 16, 1877; Mr. D. is an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

LUTE S. DEARBORN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Reedsburg, Wis.; he was born in Neosho, Dodge Co., Wis., Jan. 13, 1851, where he lived until he was 14 years of age, when he went to Iowa, and spent one year; in July, 1866, he settled, with his parents, on his present location, a farm of 35 acres; his father, S. Dearborn, lives now in Baraboo, Wis. Aug. 23, 1874, Mr. L. Dearborn married Miss Hattie D. Knapp, who was born Sept. 14, 1854, in New York, near Danby; they have two children—Mary Ella, born May 15, 1877, and Merritt Stillman, born Jan. 23, 1880; Mr. and Mrs. D. belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics, Mr. D. is a Republican.

S. J. DEARHOLT, merchant, Reedsburg, Wis.; he was born in Westfield, Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 18, 1844; he came to Ironton, Wis., with his parents, and was on a farm there about four years; then removed to the town of Westfield, Wis., where he lived for about five years; he then removed to Reedsburg, and from 1867 to 1869, was raising hops near town, and running a blacksmith shop in the village; in 1869, Mr. D. began mercantile business at Swede Point, Iowa, where he remained for two years, and then located, in the same business at Reedsburg in the spring of 1871. He was married, Dec. 29, 1865, to Miss Adelaide Mackey; his wife was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 12, 1845; they have two children—Lee, born Sept. 29, 1869, and Hoyt, born March 2, 1879.

F. DERLETH, blacksmith, Reedsburg; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 23, 1845; married May 13, 1873, to Miss Mary Andres, who was born April 27, 1853; his family consists of four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Henry, born March 1, 1874; Englebert, Oct. 28, 1876; Josephine, Oct. 22, 1878, and Leon, Feb. 8, 1880. Mr. Derleth is a blacksmith by trade; he came to Sauk City, Wis., with his parents in 1852; his father, Michael, was a blacksmith, and from him Mr. D. learned the trade, at which he has worked for about twenty years; was, for nearly fifteen years, associated with his father in a blacksmith shop; but, after his father's death, which occurred in 1865, Mr. F. Derleth came to Reedsburg, built his present shop and located in his business. Mr. D. is an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM DIERKS, brewer; born in Hanover, Germany, March 22, 1841; came direct from the old country to Reedsburg, Wis., June 7, 1866; his father, J. W. Dierks, died in the year 1876. Before leaving Germany, Mr. William Dierks had learned the carpenter's trade, and for the first nine years after coming to America, worked as contractor and builder. In 1875, he opened a furniture store, and up to March, 1880, was engaged in that business; he then sold out to Barker & Chandler, and bought an interest in Reedsburg Brewery. Mr. Dierks married Miss Lucy Gifford; he has three children—Willie, Emma and Eddie. Mr. D. is a member of the New Lutheran Church; he also belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge.

HON. A. P. ELLINWOOD. This gentleman was born in Peterboro, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1833; at the age of 16, entered New York Central College at McGrawville, N. Y., where he received his education; he afterward taught school for three terms in McGrawville—teaching in the winters and attending school during the summers—afterward, had charge of Kishacoquillas Academy for a time. Mr. Ellinwood came to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1858; taught school in the vicinity for one year, and then assumed position of Principal of Reedsburg Union School, which position he filled until December of 1861. He enlisted in this month in Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and was elected Lieutenant of the company; he passed through the campaigns of the Potomac and James, and belonged to the brigade, which was the first to

enter Richmond after its surrender; was mustered out of service in 1865. Mr. Ellinwood was sent to the Legislature in 1877, and re-elected the following year; has been Chairman of County Board for five years and is also President of Village Board; has also been, for several years, Clerk of School Board. Mr. E. is a Mason, and also belongs to the Sons of Temperance Society; his property consists of about 320 acres of land—much improved—and a lumber-yard in the town of Reedsburg. On his grounds, Mr. E. has arranged spacious fair grounds, and here, every season, the meeting of the Baraboo Valley Agricultural Society, of which Mr. E. is General Manager and Treasurer, is held. Fourth of July celebrations usually take place on these fair grounds. Mr. E.'s residence and surrounding land is known as "Mott's Second Addition." Dec. 21, 1868, Mr. E. was married to Miss Hannah Cottington, who was born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 27, 1846; they have an adopted daughter, Edith, who was born Aug. 16, 1870. Since Mr. E.'s house was built and improvements made, a number of other very fine residences have sprung up about the place.

REV. GEORGE F. ENGELHARDT was born in Germany Aug. 16, 1843; was educated in the kingdom of Wittenburg, in the college at Ulm; he afterward spent some time in the missionary school at St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland, and still later, studied in the Evangelical St. Martin's Stift at Coblenz; from this place Mr. E. came to America, in the year 1863; for a time after reaching this country, he was both student and teacher in the university at Watertown, Wis.; leaving this position, he opened a private school at Richwood, Wis., and for two years gave his attention to that work; he afterward spent one year in Quincy, Ill.; Mr. E. was twice located in Louisville, Ky.; once as German Principal of Public Schools, and, later, as assistant editor of the Louisville *Anzeiger*; at a meeting of the German Protestant League of North America, held in Hamilton, Ohio, in the spring of 1867, Mr. E. was regularly ordained by the Rev. A. Kroell, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Engelhardt has acted as Pastor for the church in Pomeroy, Ohio, and also at New Richmond, in the same State. Mr. E. was married, May 21, 1865, at Richwood, Wis., to Miss Paulina Anders, who was born in Prussia Nov. 12, 1840; Mr. E. has a family of four children—Mary, born July 15, 1867; Charles, born Nov. 28, 1869 (is now a violinist); Arthur, born Nov. 22, 1875; and Eliza, who was born Oct. 8, 1878. Mr. E. went to Reedsburg, Wis., to assume the pastorate of St. John's German Evangelical Church March 15, 1880.

SAMUEL AND B. M. FAUSNAUGHT, farmers; Sec. 31; P. O. Reedsburg; are sons of John Fausnaught, who was born in New Holland, Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1804; when about 9 years old, he went from there with his parents to Milton, Penn.; for several years before coming West, he was overseer on canal and railroad, and for a number of years was a distiller; he bought his present place of 80 acres in Sec. 31, in the year 1856. Sept. 30, 1835, Mr. J. Fausnaught married Miss Lydia A. Smith, who was born in Lyecoming Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1817; they have had nine children, of whom seven are living—Samuel G., born Nov. 9, 1838; Adam, born Sept. 22, 1840; Elizabeth, born Sept. 13, 1842; Delilah Ann, born Feb. 2, 1844; George W., born Dec. 22, 1846; Julia, born Dec. 22, 1848; Benjamin, born Jan. 17, 1851; Nathaniel W. S., born Nov. 30, 1852; and Caroline, born Nov. 9, 1854. Mr. Samuel G. Fausnaught enlisted in 1861, in Co. D, 8th W. V. I., and served three years and four months; he was in the siege of Vicksburg and in the battle of Corinth, and participated in all the campaigns of the regiment; he was wounded in a skirmish on the Tallahatchie River; his brother George W. also enlisted.

M. FINCH, harness-maker, Reedsburg; born in Greene Co., N. Y., April 8, 1835; came to Milwaukee, Wis., in May, 1855; thence went to Baraboo, Wis., for three months, and in the fall of the same year settled in Reedsburg, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year that was spent in Iowa; Mr. F. learned his trade—that of harness-maker, in Brown Co. In January, 1857, Mr. F. was married to his first wife, Miss Marian Goodwin, who died March 14, 1878; Sept. 7, 1879, he was married again, to Miss Mary E. Morse. Mr. Finch is now in business as a harness-maker, dealer in trunks, etc., in Reedsburg. In politics, he is a Republican, having been a member of that party ever since its organization.

J. W. GALE, dealer in hardware, machinery, etc.; born at Quaker street, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1836; he came to Walworth Co., Wis., near Sharon, with his parents in 1850, and remained on a farm, engaged in farm work, till about 25 years of age; his father, Stephen B. Gale, died in Adams Co., Wis., about the year 1874; in 1862, Mr. J. W. Gale went to Washington Territory, but returned to Wisconsin in 1863, and from there went to Idaho for two years; in 1865, returned to Wisconsin and went to Kilbourn, where he carried on grain and commission business until 1871; afterward went to Reedsburg, Wis., where he opened business in hardware, machinery, hops, etc., but, in 1875, he went to California prospecting, and, in 1876, intending to reside there, moved his family to that State; but, not being so well

pleased as he had hoped, he returned to Reedsburg, where he has since resided; returning, he resumed his old business as hardware merchant, etc.; his firm is known as Hansen, Gale & Co. Mr. G. was married Sept. 13, 1866, to Miss Lucy Mallory, who was born Sept. 13, 1848; they have two children—Earnest, born June 20, 1869, and Gladys, May 13, 1879. Mr. Gale has been twice a member of the Village Board. In politics, he is a Republican.

LEWIS GIFFORD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y. July 18, 1807; before coming West, was a farmer, but for several seasons, since he has lived in the West, has worked at lumbering and on the railroad; in 1845, he came to Summit, Waukesha Co., Wis.; in the spring, about May of 1855, bought his present farm near Reedsburg, and also a lot in the town of Reedsburg; the latter property, however, he soon after sold. Jan. 8, 1834, Mr. G. was married to Miss Rosina Schermerhorn, who was born Nov. 10, 1816; Mr. G. has a family of seven children—Mary, who was born April 13, 1835; John, May 19, 1837; Frederick, May 25, 1841; Harvey, Feb. 17, 1844; Jane, Dec. 28, 1847; Lucy, Oct. 18, 1854, and Rose, April 18, 1859; their youngest daughter, Rose, graduated from Wisconsin State University June, 1880, after a five-years course at that institution. Mr. Gifford has served on Town Board.

J. B. GRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 14, 1812; he was brought up there on a farm; his father, Joseph Graham, died in Vermont in 1848; Mr. J. B. Graham went to the town of Reedsburg in 1856; bought the farm now occupied by Messrs. McClure, Twist and others, and moved on to it in the spring of 1857, and lived there for three years; then for two years on the Hamilton farm; afterward bought his present place of 61 acres in Sec. 34. Sept. 1, 1836, Mr. G. married Miss Elizabeth Stone, who was born in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., July 26, 1815; Mr. G. has had a family of seven children, two of whom are now living—Mary Jane, now Mrs. Vosburg, born May 7, 1837; Julia Sanford Graham, born June 27, 1842, died June 30, 1875; Jessie F., born Sept. 25, 1846; Emily, now Mrs. Tibbitts, born Jan. 9, 1850; and Hattie, now Mrs. Dorland, born June 22, 1858. The family belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. G. is a member of the Greenback party.

E. G. GREGORY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Ezra and Eva Brakemen Gregory, born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 23, 1832; when 15 years of age, came with his parents to Whitewater, Wis.; lived there five years, then came to Winfield, Sauk Co.; in 1865, moved to Lavalley; remained there about two years, and in 1867 came to the village of Reedsburg. Was married Sept. 18, 1857, in Winfield, to Lizzie Greenwood, daughter of Robert and Eleanor Greenwood. Mrs. Gregory was born in England. They have four children—Mattie, Robert E., James and Lou. Mr. G. was engaged in mercantile business in Reedsburg; lately moved to his present farm. Has been Director of the Reedsburg School, and is the present Director of School District No. 6.

HENRY GROTE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; his father, Mr. George Grote, died several years ago, in Germany; Mr. H. Grote came to America, and direct to Reedsburg, in 1860. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and became Corporal of the company; passed through all the campaigns of his regiment, and was mustered out in August of 1865. In October of 1867, he was married to Miss Dora Hieming, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 6, 1849; they have four children—Levi, Bertha, Willie and Paulina. Mr. and Mrs. Grote belong to St. Peter's Lutheran Church. Mr. Grote has served on the Town Board.

GEORGE HAGENAH, dealer in live and dressed stock, poultry, game, hides, and proprietor of the wholesale and retail meat market of Reedsburg; born in Scholisch, a province of Hanover, Germany, on the 25th of February, 1854; he received his education in the University of Stade; came to America in 1873; went directly to Reedsburg, Wis., where he located in his present business. Mr. H. was married March 14, 1875, to Miss Mina Mollenhauer, who was born in Ludingworth, in Hanover, Germany, on the 21st of September, 1855; Mr. H. has one child, Arthur William Christopher John, who was born Dec. 30, 1879. Mrs. Hagenah came to this country with her parents in the year 1856. Mr. H. is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, is one of the Trustees of the Village Board, and is connected with the St. John's Evangelical Church of Reedsburg.

JOHN H. HAGENAH, hardware merchant, Reedsburg; he was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 28th of January, 1843; he came to America in 1866, and directly afterward found his way to Reedsburg, Wis.; for the first year he was engaged in farming, but in the fall of 1867, went to Kilbourn City, and found employment until the following spring in a hotel at that place; in April, 1868, he went to Baraboo, Wis., and was employed for one year in the Western Hotel of that city; in the following year he went to Chicago, and was employed there until the fall of 1869, by the hardware firm of Elder & Taylor; in 1870,

he returned to Reedsburg, and finally, in 1874, established himself at that place, in his present business as hardware merchant, in the firm of Hagenah, Giffert & Co. On the 26th of April, 1878, Mr. Hagenah was married to Miss Catharine Meyer, who was, like himself, a native of Hanover, Germany; their first child, Clara, was born Feb. 16, 1879. Mr. J. Hagenah, was, for several years, member of the Village Board, and Chairman of that board for one year, and Town Treasurer for two years; he is a member of St. John's Church of Reedsburg; he is an Odd Fellow, and also belongs to the Masonic Brotherhood; he has held all offices in the Odd Fellows' Society up to Noble Grand; he has also filled several offices in the Masonic Lodge.

PETER HAGENAH, hardware merchant, of the firm of Hagenah, Giffert & Co.; born in Scholisch, Hanover, near Hamburg, March 7, 1818; he came to America, and directly to Reedsburg, Wis.; in 1867, six months later, he went to Milwaukee, where he found employment in a hotel; he afterward went to Kilbourn City, and was employed in a hotel until the spring of 1868, when, in company with Mr. Dierks, he built and ran a saloon, in which he remained until 1869, when he left Wisconsin for Missouri, and while in that State he worked at Platte City Academy; he next went to Tennessee, and found employment in Peabody Hotel, at Memphis; thence he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained but nine months, after which he again turned his face toward Reedsburg, Wis., where he found employment with a butcher; in 1872, Mr. Hagenah went into a dry goods store, and finally in May of 1874, after having worked for a short time in Loganville, came back to Reedsburg, and, buying an interest in the hardware business, is still engaged therein. Mr. Hagenah was married to Dora Magaretha, who was born in Hanover, Sept. 4, 1852; he has four children, viz., George, born July 2, 1874; Meta, Dec. 24, 1875; Lily, March 5, 1877; Adolph, who was born Jan. 14, 1880. Mr. Hagenah is a member of the Lutheran Church; he belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge. Mr. Hagenah was in the German Army during the Austro-Prussian struggle, in 1866; he was taken prisoner, and, upon being released, came immediately to America.

DR. SAMUEL HALL, born at Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1829; his parents came to Connecticut in 1832, Dr. Hall's father, Reuben Hall, was born Dec. 19, 1789, in Cheshire, Conn., and died Jan. 8, 1869, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. The mother, Esther Hall, was born Aug. 27, 1789, in Stratford, Conn., and died Nov. 28, 1869, in Shanesville, Ohio; both father and mother were members of the Methodist Church for more than sixty years. Dr. Hall was educated at Starling Medical School, Columbus, Ohio; in the winters of 1841 and 1842, he attended Roscoe's Academy at Canal Dover, Ohio; he came to Wisconsin and settled at Delton in 1856, where he practiced medicine for about one year; he removed to Reedsburg in 1859 and began the practice of his profession, in which, with intervals of absence from the place, he has since continued; in the winter of 1867, he went to Tomah, Monroe Co., Wis., to look after a hop-yard, which he then owned at that place; he was there for three years; he then returned to Reedsburg for a stay of about one year, which was followed by an absence of nearly a year at Akron, Ohio. Dr. Hall was married June 24, 1849, to Miss Mary Margaret Steese, who was born in Union Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1833; the Doctor has four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Annette C., born in Shanesville, Ohio, June 8, 1850; Abbie Ann, born at the same place, Sept. 16, 1853; Harriet Elizabeth, born in Dellona, Wis., Jan. 23, 1856; and Mary Helen, born in Reedsburg, Wis., Feb. 27, 1861. Dr. Hall is a member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. From February, 1865, to May of the same year, Dr. Hall was Assistant Surgeon of the 51st W. V. I.; he is a member of the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM G. HAWLEY, insurance, collector and real estate agent; born in Leicester, England, June 16, 1846; came to America July of 1861, and went directly to North Prairie, Waukesha Co., Wis.; his father, whose name was also William Hawley, died in England in 1856. Mr. Hawley, Jr., for a time after reaching this country, was employed as book-keeper, first by Mr. M. Leahy, of Milwaukee, then for E. Buckley & Co., of Manistee, Mich. November, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 28th W. V. I., and saw army service. In 1872, he began business for himself at Manistee, Mich., but remained there only one year, leaving that point for Madison, where he took the position of book-keeper for Alexander Findlay, of that city; in 1874, removed to Reedsburg, Wis., and began his present business of Insurance, Collector and Real Estate Agent. Mr. H. was married Oct. 24, 1868, to Miss Carrie A. Evarts; has a family of three children—Freddie W., born January, 1870; George Archer, born July, 1871 and Philip Evarts, born October, 1875. Mr. H. has been Justice of the Peace for four years, and still holds that position; has also served as Town Treasurer; is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is Senior Vice Commander. Mr. Hawley represents the North American Insurance Co., also the Continental of New York, American of Chicago, London Assurance Co., as well as the Phoenix of Brooklyn, and several others.

ABNER LOGAN HARRIS, son of Jonathan W. and Abigail C. Harris; his father died Oct. 3, 1872; his mother died in the town of Troy, Sept. 14, 1860. A. L. Harris was born near Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1839; came from there with his parents to Wisconsin, locating on Sec. 18, in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., in June, 1846. In 1860, he left the farm, and was traveling salesman in this State and Iowa until the fall of 1862; then followed the army in sutler's department until the close of the war, with the exception of a few months spent in Canada in 1863. After the war he was engaged in the grocery business in Mobile for a year; returning to Troy he engaged in farming until 1867, then went into mercantile business at Loganville, where he remained until October, 1871, then came to Reedsburg, and went into partnership with John Kellogg, and they did business together until February, 1880, when J. H. Hosler became associated with him. Mr. Hosler was book-keeper for Mr. Harris five years previous to entering in business as a partner; has been Postmaster since 1873. He was married in Reedsburg Dec. 13, 1868, to Frances Smith; she was born in Oriskany Falls, Madison Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Julia P. and J. Earl.

J. H. HOSLER, merchant, of the firm of Harris & Hosler; born in Morrow Co., Ohio., near Mansfield, Dec. 21, 1844; most of his early life was spent in Indiana; his father, Samuel H., is still living at Brimfield, Ind. Mr. J. H. Hosler came to Spring Green, Wis., in the spring of 1870, and was, for a time, associated in business with H. Kifer & Son, of that place; from there, went to Chicago in the spring of 1872, and for two years acted as book-keeper for a firm there; in January, 1875, came to Reedsburg, and was with the firm of Kellogg & Harris, of that place. In February, 1880, Mr. Kellogg sold out his interest in the firm to Mr. Harris, and, soon after, Mr. Hosler bought an interest in the business. Mr. H. was married to Miss Anna B. Gibson, Nov. 28, 1872; this lady died June 12, 1877, leaving one child—Grace, who was born Feb. 16, 1876. Mr. H. is a Mason, and a member of the Chapter at Baraboo, Wis.

WILLIAM HUEBING, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Hanover, Germany, June 26, 1843; came to America in 1861, and settled first in Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; in 1864, he removed to the place where he now resides—a farm of 160 acres. March 28, 1864, he married Miss Catharine Kipp, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 16, 1845; they have four children, viz., Eddie, born Feb. 11, 1865; Emma, born Aug. 19, 1867; Albert, born February of 1870, and Bertie, who was born Feb. 1, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, Republican. The brother of Mr. W. Huebing, viz., Mr. Henry Huebing, owns a farm of 80 acres in Sec. 22; his P. O. is also Reedsburg; he was born in Germany April 22, 1826; came to America—town of Reedsburg, in October of 1861—bought in that town a house and two lots, and for two years made his home there; in 1867, he bought his present place, and moved upon it in 1868. April of 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Harms, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in October of 1824; they have five children, viz., Dora, now Mrs. Grote, born Sept. 12, 1849; Catharine, now Mrs. Canaris, born Feb. 11, 1858; William, born Aug. 14, 1859; Henry, born in Westfield, Sept. 6, 1862, and Anna, born in Reedsburg, Feb. 11, 1865; the first three children were born in Hanover, Germany. The family belongs to St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Reedsburg.

H. C. HUNT, merchant, Reedsburg; was born in the town of Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., on the 27th of January, 1840. Mr. Hunt came to Reedsburg when a boy of 14, and received his education at the Reedsburg school. On April 21, 1861, he enlisted at Bloomington, Ill., in Co. C, of 20th Ill. V. I.; was Sergeant in the company; during the last two years of service in the army, was on detached service as clerk in Commissary Department. He saw active service in some campaigns in Missouri; afterward participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, at which time he was slightly wounded; was, also, in the engagement of Pittsburg Landing; was mustered out of the service on June 24, 1864. On the 9th of July, 1864, was married to Miss Mary J. Smith, who was born on Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 16th of March, 1843. Their two children—Clinton W. and Mabel—were born Sept. 3, 1867 and April 4, 1875, respectively; both were born in Reedsburg, Wis. Mr. Hunt began his present business, general merchandise, in 1866. He has held the office of Town Treasurer; was County Supervisor for two years, and has recently (1880) been appointed Chairman of the Board of Supervisors to fill vacancy; he is a member of the Board of School Directors; he is a Mason; is Democratic in politics; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and commander of the Post at Reedsburg. Father of H. C. Hunt was Auburn O. Hunt, who died in February, 1877.

FRANK P. INGALLS, proprietor of the Central House of Reedsburg, Wis.; was born near Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 19, 1852. In 1857, his parents removed to Rock Co., Wis., and after the lapse of eight or nine years, removed to Reedsburg, Wis. The father of F. P. Ingalls, Mr. Thomas Ingalls, was born in 1806, and is still (1880) living in Reedsburg. Mr. T. Ingalls was, for three or four

years after settling in Reedsburg, proprietor of the American House, and afterward, for about six years, of the Mansion House, now known as the Sallade House. For a greater part of this period of nine or ten years, the subject of this biography, Mr. F. P. Ingalls, was associated with his father in the hotel-keeping business; after leaving Mansion House, however, Mr. F. P. was clerk in the Finch House at Kilbourn City for three years. In 1876, he leased the Central House, of Reedsburg, and still continues his business there. Mr. Ingalls married Miss Kate McCabe. Mr. I. has one child, Mary C., born July 1, 1877. Mr. Ingalls has sample rooms and good accommodations for the traveling public.

NIC JOHNSON, tailor and cutter, for firm of Harris & Hosler; Reedsburg; was born in Flekkelfjord, Norway, Feb. 10, 1851; he learned his trade in Norway, and afterward came to America, landing in Milwaukee, Wis., in May of 1872. For three years Mr. J. remained in Milwaukee, working at his trade, but afterward went to Berlin, Wis. Remained there about one year, when he went to Reedsburg, Wis., reaching there in May 1876. Since then he has been cutter for the firm of Kellogg & Harris, now Harris & Hosler. Mr. Johnson is a Mason and belongs to the Chapter; his father, Johannes, is still living in Norway.

D. R. KELLOGG, photographer, Reedsburg; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1840; he came with his parents, in 1846, to Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wis., and lived there until 1857, when he came to Reedsburg; in 1855, Mr. Kellogg learned photography at Beaver Dam, Wis., and immediately after coming to Reedsburg, began his present business as photographer, dealer in musical instruments, sewing machines, etc. Mr. K. was married to Miss Lucy Kellogg in 1860; she died in June, 1874; by his first wife Mr. K. had four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Hattie, born Feb. 11, 1861; Bertie, born Feb. 13, 1865; Herbert, born Aug. 2, 1869, and Archie, born Dec. 8, 1872. Mr. Kellogg was married, the second time, on July 2, 1878, to Miss C. G. Saunders, who was born July 3, 1856; he has one child by his present wife. They belong to the Methodist Church.

CHARLES KEITH, manager of the stove-mill at Reedsburg; was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 28, 1828; he grew up in New York State, and was a clerk for several years in a mercantile house of Clinton, N. Y.; afterward worked in a furnace in the same town; he came to Iron-ton, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1855, and for two years thereafter was in partnership with Jonas Tower and four others, who laid out the town site, built a furnace, opened ore-bed, built saw and grist mill, etc. Feb. 14, 1865, Mr. K. enlisted in 46th W. V. I., as Quartermaster Sergeant, and acted as such until the regiment was mustered out. Mr. Keith was married Oct. 27, 1865, to Miss Helen L. Davis, who was born in Sauk Co., Wis., April 27, 1843; he is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and is now general manager of the stove-mill at Reedsburg; he has one child, Mary E., born Oct. 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLOGG, miller, Reedsburg; born in town of Dix, Chemung Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1833. On the 1st of January, 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Chandler, who was born April 1, 1834. Mr. Kellogg came to Walworth Co., Wis., in May, 1850, and afterward went to Sauk Co., Wis., settling on a farm three miles east of Reedsburg, where he lived for five years; in the fall of 1856, he moved into Reedsburg, and for two years carried on a brickyard; in 1858, went into trade, and continued thus occupied until February, 1880; up to the year 1865, was alone in business, but in that year Mr. Chandler became his partner; he was followed by Mr. Wheeler, who in 1867 became Mr. Kellogg's partner, continuing with him until the year 1870, when Mr. Harris was associated with him in the business, under the name of Kellogg and Harris; in February, 1880, Mr. Kellogg bought the mill erected in 1861 by S. Mackey & Co., and began his present business; his mill is a large building—40x60—and stands three and a half stories above basement; has five run of stone. (See Reedsburg Flouring Mills.) Mr. Kellogg has two children, both girls—Hetty M. was born Sept. 29, 1862, and her sister, Iva H., April 15, 1868. Mr. Kellogg has been a member of the M. E. Church since 22 years of age. He was for some time connected with the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and is now a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Kellogg was a member of the Legislature in 1873; he is this year (1880) State Elector; has been Town Clerk, and held for three years the office of Assessor.

W. W. KESTER, farmer, Reedsburg; son of Joseph and Sarah (Bonnell) Kester; was born in Harrison Co., Va., Dec. 5, 1819; at the age of 15, he left his native State with his parents and moved to Delaware Co., Ohio. Here he was married September, 1841, to Rosette S. Washburn, daughter of Miles and Priscilla (Wood) Washburn; Mrs. Kester was born in the State of New York; they have had eight children, of whom all but one are living—Charles M., married to Julia A., daughter of L. D. King, and living in Iron-ton; Sarah P., now Mrs. D. G. Spicer, of Reedsburg Village; Charlotte J. (deceased), was the wife of ex-Sheriff R. A. Wheeler; Olive E., now Mrs. L. E. Gleason, residing in the town of

Reedsburg; Harriet Alice, now Mrs. Robert Post, living in the town of Washington; Clara B., now Mrs. Ira Cannon, living in Valton; Pet, living at home. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kester moved to Tyler Co., Va.; here Mr. K. was engaged in the ashery business; after three years, returned to Ohio, and in June, 1855, came with teams to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled on Section 36, Town 12, Range 3, now Ironton, where he still owns a fine farm of 120 acres; in December, 1879, moved to the village of Reedsburg, where he now resides.

C. H. KNAPP, farmer, Secs. 24 and 25; born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1829; in June, 1854, he went prospecting to Reedsburg, Wis., and in 1855 moved West and bought near Reedsburg; in 1864, he went to Idaho, but returned in 1869 and bought his present place. Mr. K. was married October 11, 1848, to Miss P. M. Fisk, who was born in Danbury, Rutland Co., Vt., May 17, 1830. Mr. K. has a family of eight children—Merritt A., Edwin L. and Hattie D., born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., on the following dates: May 22, 1849, May 16, 1851, and Sept. 14, 1854; Frank C., born in Reedsburg March 16, 1858; Mary E., Boise Valley, Idaho, Aug. 2, 1866; and Laura B., Walter R. and Alma B., all born in Reedsburg on following dates; Nov. 3, 1869, Dec. 8, 1871, and April 1, 1873. Mr. K. has been a member of the Town Board of Supervisors for two years. He owns 116 acres of land in the Rowley estate.

DR. F. W. KORDENAT was born July 18, 1826, in Germany; was educated in University Albertus, at Koenigsburg, Prussia; was also, for a time, in Koenitz Gymnasium, in West Prussia; from the year 1847 to 1866 was surgeon in the German Army; then, in private practice in Germany until 1874, when he came to America, and located in Newark, N. J., where he practiced medicine for three years; then he went to Honesdale, Penn., where he remained until his removal to Reedsburg, Wis., in May, 1880. Dr. K. has been twice married; by his first wife, he had four children—Sarah, born July 17, 1851, now Mrs. Oskwald; Charley, born Oct. 10, 1857; Martha, born Aug. 15, 1860, and Leo, born in April of 1866. Dr. K. was married the second time, in February, 1867, to Miss Frances Roehl; by this marriage there is one child—George, born Feb. 5, 1869. Dr. K. is a member of the German Evangelical Church of Reedsburg. Dr. K. was surgeon in the army during the German-Austrian war, and is now crippled from the effects of a wound received at Koenigsgratz.

N. KRANZ, laborer, was born in Hanover, Germany, near Hesse Cassel, June 15, 1852; after coming to America, Mr. K. worked at home until he was 23 years of age, then began life for himself with shovel and hoe, and for some time, earned his living by burning lime; he is now drawing stone, and, in the winters, works in the pinery. By hard work and persevering industry he has made a good beginning in life. He was married to Miss Lucelia Edwards; she was born Nov. 9, 1857; they have had three children, but have lost one; the two living are Jessie, born April 14, 1877, and Addie Bell, born Feb. 7, 1878.

H. A. LEONARD, jeweler and watchmaker; was born in Reedsburg, Wis., June 5, 1856; he was educated in the school at Reedsburg, and in Worthington's Business College, at Madison, Wis.; from the time of beginning business, up to the year 1872, Mr. L. was with his father in a grocery store; afterward went to Elgin, Ill., and, in the watch factory at that place, learned his trade; in 1878, Mr. L. returned to Reedsburg, and began his present business. He was married, Jan. 13, 1877, to Miss Ida A. Bradley, who was born in Northville, Mich., Jan. 31, 1856. Mrs. L. is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. L. has one child—Harry A., born Feb. 27, 1879. H. A. Leonard's father, A. F. Leonard, was one of the first settlers of Reedsburg.

SAFFORD MACKEY, born in Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y., July 25, 1831; was on a farm until 16 years of age; then went to Catskill, N. Y.; was educated at Kingsboro, N. Y.; afterward went back home and had a position in a store until his 22d year; in 1854, removed to Reedsburg, Wis., where he has been engaged in milling and lumber trade, and, for six or seven years, dealt quite largely in hops; his father, Solomon S. Mackey, was born Jan. 1, 1793; went to Reedsburg in 1860, and died there in the fall of 1867. Mr. Safford Mackey was married July 8, 1856, to Miss Harriet Mackey, who was born Jan. 19, 1835.

A. E. MARKEE, merchant, of the firm of Noyes & Markee, Reedsburg; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 20, 1838; his father, Thomas Markee, is still living in Vernon Co., Wis.; Mr. Markee came to Reedsburg, Wis., in the spring of 1859; previous to his engagement in mercantile business, was for eight years a farmer, located near the town of Reedsburg, but for the last ten years he has for the greater part of the time been engaged in mercantile pursuits. July 3, 1862, Mr. M. was married to Miss C. M. Seeley, who was a native of Ohio; Mr. Markee has a family of three children—Fred, born July 19, 1863; Mina, born March 25, 1876; and Frank, who was born March 17, 1873.

MARTIN H. MEDBERY, agent Singer Manufacturing Co., Reedsburg; son of Hiram and Nancy (Chambers) Medbery; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., April 30, 1843; when 5 years of age went to Troy, Walworth Co., Wis., with his parents; lived there till 1860, then came to Reedsburg, Sauk Co. Was married at Reedsburg Feb. 10, 1867, to Angie Shumway, daughter of W. and Sarah (Bushman) Shumway; Mrs. Medbery was born in Rock Co., Wis.; have four children—Frank W., Stella, Emma and Ivan. Mr. Medbery enlisted in the summer of 1864, Co. E, 1st W. H. A.; served till the close of the war; made his home in Reedsburg till after his marriage, then moved to Washington, Sauk Co.; stayed there about three and a half years; and in 1870, came to Lavallo, made their home on Sec. 36; commenced work for the Singer Manufacturing Co., October, 1879; has three towns in Sauk Co., two in Vernon and six in Juneau.

W. H. MEEKER, dentist, Reedsburg. This gentleman was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, June 27, 1857; his father's name was Mordecai Meeker; he died in the army, during the war of the rebellion. Mr. W. H. Meeker came from Ohio to Lime Ridge, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1872; remained there until 1875, when he removed to Reedsburg, where he has since lived; he studied his profession of dentistry with Dr. Sweathen, of Baraboo, and after with Dr. Andrew Sallade, of Reedsburg; in March, 1879, he bought out Dr. Sallade's office, and began there his present business as dentist. He was married to Miss Hattie Greene Jan. 18, 1879; this lady was born Sept. 28, 1861; they have one child—Eva, born Feb. 8, 1880.

JOHN MEPHAM, farmer, Secs. 26 and 35; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Sussex, England, March 7, 1819; came to America in 1840, and settled in Madison Co., N. Y., where he remained until he came West; in the fall of 1850, he went to Westfield, Wis., and settled on a farm which he had bought in May, 1848, from the Government; this was the first piece of land bought from the Government in that town; in 1875, he left Westfield, went to Reedsburg, Wis., and bought his present place of 160 acres. April 1, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Forward, who was born March 10, 1821, in Sussex, England; they have had a family of eleven children, only five of whom are now living, viz., Maria (now Mrs. Palmer and living in Nebraska), who was born Dec. 22, 1842; Ida, born March 25, 1856; Daniel, born July 13, 1857; Joseph, born Nov. 7, 1859; and Mary, born Nov. 23, 1861; there is one grandchild in the family—William Ware, born March 6, 1866. Mr. M. has been Supervisor of the town of Westfield, Wis., and served several terms as Chairman of the Board; in politics, he is a Democrat. His father, William Mephram, who is still living in the family of his son, Mr. J. Mephram, was born July 14, 1797.

FREDERIC MEYER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Henry and Dora Meyer; was born in Hanover Dec. 14, 1822. Was married in 1843 to Christina Soule, daughter of Christ Soule; she was born in Hanover; they have four children—Thad (living in Dakota), Dora, Henry and Willie. Mr. Meyer came to the United States in 1866, lived in Minnesota two years; then came to Reedsburg and settled on Sec. 4; he has 80 acres of land.

GEORGE T. MORSE, cashier of the Reedsburg Bank; was born in Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 17, 1852; he came to Reedsburg in June, 1868, and in 1872 became assistant cashier of the old Reedsburg Bank, which position he held until 1875, at which time he went to Lincoln, Ill., and took the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that place, where he remained until the winter of 1879; he spent the winter of 1878 in Florida; in January, 1879, he returned to Reedsburg and took his present position (1880) in Reedsburg Bank. June 4, 1879, Mr. M. was married to Miss Belle Ward, of Dubuque; Mrs. Morse was born in Troy, N. Y. Mr. Morse's father, Hiram M., died in the army during our late war.

GEORGE MYERS, was born in Northhausen, Saxony in Germany, May 8, 1807; he came to America in 1847; went first to Chicago, where he spent two years; thence to Janesville, Wis., and from there he went to Reedsburg, where he has since resided. Mr. Myers is a cabinet-maker by trade, but built the house now occupied by Mrs. Charles Hunt as a millinery establishment; in this house he began his business of cabinet-making, it being the first cabinet-shop in Reedsburg, and for seventeen or eighteen years carried it forward at this place; some eight or nine years since, he retired from business. On March 3, 1840, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Louise Newmyer; this lady died Oct. 4, 1864; they have had a family of eight children, but only three of these are now living; their names and dates of birth are as follows: Louise, May 5, 1846; Mary, Dec. 6, 1848; Clara, Aug. 6, 1853. Mr. M. is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

D. NARRACONG, miller, Reedsburg; born at Auburn, N. Y., April 25, 1839; his father, who died in the fall of 1869, was a miller, and one of the oldest in New York; Mr. Narracong learned his trade from his father, and worked most of the time, until he came West, in a mill at Skaneateles Outlet, N. Y. In

1856, Mr. Narracong came with his parents to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., where he perfected his trade as miller; for a time, Mr. Narracong had charge of a mill in Union City, Marquette Co., Wis.; he then bought an undivided half of Briggsville Mill, in which place he remained for four years; from there he went to Monticello, Wis., where he spent five years; after this, was one year at Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., four years at Poynett, Columbia Co., Wis., and three years at Pardeeville, Wis. About this time, he laid aside regular business as a miller and invented the Centennial Buhr Dresser and the Budger State Machine for dressing mill-stones; finally, in February, 1880, he took his present position as foreman of the Reedsburg Mill. In August, 1863, Mr. Narracong was married to Miss Phoebe A. Stroud, who was born April 15, 1840; Mr. and Mrs. Narracong have two children—William Arthur, born Oct. 12, 1864, and Winfield Otto, July 8, 1868. Mr. Narracong is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

CHRISTIAN NIEMANN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Hanover, Germany, July 12, 1855; he received his education in Germany, and came to America and direct to Reedsburg in 1870; in 1875, he went to Washington Territory and remained for three and a half years; returning to Reedsburg, he settled on his present place in the fall of 1879. Nov. 2, 1879, he was married to Miss Katie Hahn, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 29, 1861, and emigrated to Westfield, Wis., in 1867.

HENRY NIEMANN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 4, 1840. Mr. Niemann came to America and direct to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1870, and bought his present farm of 90 acres; his occupation in Germany was farming; each year, for seven years, he gave one month's service to the army while he lived in his native land. Mr. Niemann has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Margaret Schliekan, to whom he was married May 19, 1869; she died Feb. 3, 1879, leaving two children—Herman, born March 17, 1870, and Emma, July 11, 1872; Mr. Niemann was married the second time, Nov. 1, 1879, to Miss Kate Heferman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in May, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Niemann belong to St. John's Church of Reedsburg.

J. N. PARKER, carpenter and builder; came to Reedsburg in 1860; he was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 31, 1836; his father, Allen Parker, died in 1870, in the State of Missouri; his mother, Mary Budlong Parker, died in the same year. Mr. J. N. Parker learned his trade in New York, and has made it a life-business. He was married Nov. 9, 1856, to Miss Laura E. Sparks, who was born Oct. 8, 1838. Jan. 5, 1864, Mr. Parker enlisted in Co. F, 3d W. V. C.; was discharged, on account of disability, March 3, 1865; for two years he was Justice of the Peace in Ironton, Wis.; he is a Mason, and has been Master of Reedsburg Lodge; this year (1880) he is employed to take the census of the town.

A. W. PERRY, lawyer and insurance agent, Reedsburg; was born in Reedsburg Feb. 1, 1854, and was educated in the public school of the same place; he read law in the office of Judge Lusk, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, at Baraboo, Wis.; was admitted to the Supreme Court in the winter of 1876, at Madison, Wis.; in 1879, he became Village Attorney of Reedsburg. He was married, Oct. 31, 1875, to Miss M. E. Gale, who was a native of the State of New York; they have two children—Willis, born Nov. 21, 1877, and Alice, born July 25, 1879.

A. H. PERRY, overseer of county house and county farm, Reedsburg; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 28, 1846; he came with his parents to Whitewater, Wis., in the spring of 1853, and remained there for five years; they then removed to Lavallo, Sauk Co., where he was engaged in farming for a greater part of the time up to taking his present position in February, 1878. In 1865, he enlisted in Co. I, 50th W. V. I.; was mustered out in June of the same year; he received his education at the Lavallo common school. He married Miss Addie Warner, who is a native of the State of New York; she was born Sept. 30, 1854; Mr. P. is a Mason; in politics, Republican.

W. O. PIETZSCH, manager for Singer Sewing Machine Company, Reedsburg; was born in Germany July 13, 1844; he came to America in 1848, and lived at Watertown, Wis., for nine years; in 1858, he went to Baraboo, Wis., and clerked for the firm of Bassett & Brown. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 19th W. V. I.; Oct. 27, 1864, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was taken prisoner, confined in Libby Prison, and also at Salisbury; was paroled after more than four months' imprisonment. Oct. 7, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Shumway, who was born July 13, 1848; they have lost one child. Mr. P. is a Mason; he holds the position of Deputy Grand Master of District 91 of the Odd Fellows' Lodge.

J. W. PRIEST, farmer; P. O. Reedsburg; is a son of Richard and Ellen Priest, and was born May 15, 1845 in Madison, Ind., where his people had lived for seven years; but, in the spring of 1845, his parents removed to Dane Co., near Madison, Wis.; about 1849, they removed to Reedsburg, Wis.

Mr. J. W. Priest is, by trade, a carpenter, and has worked at his trade in many different parts of the country; has been in Kansas, Indian Territory, Illinois and Michigan; he followed his trade for the greater part of his time, until in 1878, when he began farming on his present place of 80 acres. March 28, 1872, Mr. P. married Miss Emily E. Wheeler, who was born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1849; they have three children—Archie Reuben, born April 17, 1874; Floyd Duane, born Feb. 18, 1877, and Hugh Maxwell, born March 14, 1879. Mr. P. is a Mason. The mother of Mrs. J. W. Priest, Mrs. Warner Wheeler, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; married Mr. Nelson Wheeler July 10, 1830; he died Oct. 19, 1868. There were in the family nine children, six of whom are now living, viz., Henry, Leander, Alonzo, Emily, Mary and Duane.

WILLIAM RAETZMANN, the present editor of the *Sauk County Herald*, Reedsburg; was born in Barum, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 9, 1847; Mr. R. came to America in October, 1866, and went directly to Reedsburg, Wis.; he was, from that time until 1876, engaged in mercantile business, but in this year began the paper of which he is now the editor. April 26, 1874, Mr. R. was married to Miss Amelia Licht, who was born in Westfield, Wis., Sept. 30, 1855; Mr. R. has three children—Ewald Ludwig Friedrich, born March 20, 1875; Amandus Hugo Lothair, born Aug. 8, 1876, and Meta Louise Frieda, born Dec. 26, 1878. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; he has served as Justice of the Peace, and is now a Notary Public; he is a member of the Odd Fellows, and holds the agency for several steamship lines. Mr. Raetzmann studied law in 1867-68 with Mr. Joseph Mackey, and attended North Western University at Watertown, Wis., in the winter of 1868-69.

DR. SAMUEL RAMSEY; born in the township of Chester, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1824; resided at Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, for fifteen years prior to coming to Wisconsin in 1853; in November of that year he located in Reedsburg, where he engaged in the practice of medicine; after a year, he established the first drug store in the place; drugs were kept by other merchants in connection with other business, however. In 1861, he abandoned general practice, devoting his attention principally to his drug business. He commenced the business of brokerage and exchange about fifteen years ago, which he still continues in connection with his other business. He was married at Congress, Wayne Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1853 to Sarah C. Kline, a native of Pennsylvania; they have three children—Callie E., George C. and Virgil S.; Mrs. Ramsey died Dec. 28, 1879. Mr. R. has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1846, he enlisted in the regiment of mounted Riflemen U. S. A., now known as the 4th Cavalry, and served until the close of the Mexican war. In March, 1848, he was promoted to Lieutenant of the 15th Regiment Infantry. He acquired his literary education at several Ohio seminaries, and at Alleghany College, spending three years at the latter institution. His medical education was obtained at the Cleveland Medical College.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, druggist, associated with Dr. Ramsey, of Reedsburg; was born near Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18, 1850; first came to Reedsburg in 1864; Mr. R. graduated at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in the spring of 1876; came to Reedsburg, and in the fall of 1879, formed the partnership now existing, and began present business. Mr. Ramsey was married, Dec. 3, 1879, to Miss Nellie J. Temple.

MRS. LOUISE RIENEKE, proprietor of American House, Reedsburg; was born in Prussia Jan. 27, 1842; came to America in 1864; her maiden name was Schmidt; after coming to America, her home was, for two years, in Waukesha, Wis.; then lived for four years in Milwaukee; while there, was married May 10, 1867, to Mr. Gustavus Rieneke, who kept a bakery in that place. Mr. Rieneke was born Jan. 29, 1833, and died Nov. 2, 1879. When Mr. and Mrs. Rieneke first came to Reedsburg, they bought and occupied the place now occupied by Mr. Roper. In 1873, they bought the present location, and kept what is known as the old American Hotel, which was burned down in 1877; after the fire, they erected the present building, known as the new American Hotel, which is a two-storied house, with good sample-rooms, newly refitted. Mrs. R. has three children—Bertie, born June 22, 1869; Emma, born Oct. 4, 1871, and Louise, born Dec. 12, 1873. Mrs. R. is a member of St. John's Church.

F. G. RODERMUND, blacksmith, of the firm of Rodermund & Tierney; born in Madison, Wis., April 24, 1852; he learned his trade partly in Madison and partly at Reedsburg; while living in Madison he worked for nine or ten years in the brewery; Mr. R. settled in Reedsburg Sept. 15, 1875, and has worked at present business ever since that date. Dec. 24, 1872, he was married to Miss Annie Veith, who was born in February, 1851; Mr. R.'s father, John Rodermund, died June 22, 1875; Mr. R. is a member of Odd Fellows' Lodge and has been Village Trustee for two years.

REV. AUGUST ROHRLACK, Pastor of St. Peter's Church of Reedsburg; born in Nau Ruppin, Prussia, Dec. 27, 1835; Mr. R. received his education at Liepsie, where he graduated in

1858; after which event, he came in the same year to America, went at once to Madison, Wis., where he was ordained by the Rev. Mr. Deindorfer; Mr. R. has, since his ordination, had charge of churches at Bird City and Oshkosh, Wis.; in the fall of 1869, he went to Reedsburg and assumed the pastorate of St. Peter's Church, where he has since labored; in connection with the church, there is a parochial school, in charge of Mr. Earnest Lussky, which numbers about 100 pupils; Mr. R. belongs to Missouri Synod, Northwestern District, and is now Secretary for both the General and District Synod; since the year 1864, he has made out the annual reports of both Synods. Mr. R. has been twice married; his first wife, to whom he was married in the spring of 1859, was Miss Caroline Thalacker, who died in August of 1868; by this wife he had four children, one of whom is dead; the three surviving ones are John, born Feb. 7, 1860; Mary, born May 28, 1864; and Peter who was born Sept. 23, 1866. Mr. R. was married again, April, 1869, to Miss Louisa Schab, who was born Dec. 12, 1843; by the second marriage there are four children—Regina, born July 5, 1870; William, Dec. 9, 1871; Otto, March 15, 1874; and Esther, who was born April 25, 1880.

O. E. ROOT, lumber dealer of Reedsburg; born at Beaver Dam, Wis., Oct. 19, 1847; a few years later his parents removed to Richford, Wis., where they lived until 1861, when they went to Reedsburg; for several years Mr. O. E. Root ran a dray; afterward was, for one year, employed in Smith's lumber yard, and afterward was for two years in the employ of A. P. Ellinwood. Mr. Root enlisted in the fall of 1864 in the 4th W. B., which was a part of the 24th Army Corps, and one of the first batteries to enter Richmond after its capture; Mr. R.'s regiment was mustered out July 3, 1865. W. H. Root, the father of O. E., was in Co. E. of the 7th W. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Antietam; the ball passed through the left arm, shattering it badly, and lodged in the sixth rib, within three quarters of an inch of the heart; for eleven years he carried this ball thus, and finally died from the effects of it. Mr. O. E. Root began business for himself, in his present line, August of 1879. He was married to Miss Mary F. Barnhart Aug. 9, 1870; this lady was born Aug. 17, 1851; Mr. R.'s family consists of one child, Florence, who was born Aug. 1, 1879.

O. R. RYAN, jeweler, Reedsburg, Wis.; born in Deering, N. H., Jan. 1, 1856; came to Baraboo, Wis., in the fall of 1866, and remained there for nine years, working with an uncle, who was also a jeweler; at the end of this time, Mr. R. went to Reedsburg, Wis., and from 1875 up to 1878 found employment there at his regular business; in 1878, he began business for himself at Reedsburg. Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Jessie F. Barnhart Nov. 15, 1877; Mrs. Ryan was born in Rockford, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858. Mr. Ryan is now, 1880, Treasurer of the Sauk County Sunday School Association; he has one child, Ferne, born Nov. 15, 1879.

DR. N. W. SALLADE; born in Dauphin Co., twenty miles north of Harrisburg, Penn., on the 5th of September, 1817. He was married at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., on the 9th of February, 1841, to Miss Sarah H. Stewart, who was born at Bellefonte, Penn., Oct. 7, 1817. Dr. Sallade came to Wisconsin in 1854; decided upon Narrows Prairie, Wis., as a good location, and settled there in 1856. For five years, he devoted himself to farming and the practice of his profession. In 1861, he began mercantile business in company with E. H. Newell, Esq., and, without abandoning his profession, continued in this business until the spring of 1862, when he sold out his interest in the firm. Almost immediately thereafter, however, he recommenced the same employment with Eleazer Newell, a half-brother of his former partner. In the winter of 1864, he bought property in Reedsburg, and, in January of 1865, removed to that town, and began mercantile business there. In the fall of 1868, he opened a drug store in Reedsburg; in 1877, this store was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt and continued at the same place until the winter of 1878, when he sold out, and, buying the Mansion House from Mr. Ingalls, changed the name to that of the Sallade House; in company with his son, he is still carrying on this hotel. Dr. Sallade's family consists of three children, all of whom were born in Lycoming Co., Penn.; his eldest, William A., born April 2, 1842; Andrew W., born Feb. 9, 1845; Mary Emma, born March 9, 1849. Dr. Sallade is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which body he has held the position of Trustee; he was for some time Chairman of the Village Board. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood.

A. M. SANDERS, carriage-maker; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1847; came to Reedsburg with his parents in September of 1853; his father, John Sanders, located land near here about 1855, and Mr. A. M. Sanders lived with his parents on the farm until he was 18 years of age; he afterward went to Arlington Heights, Ill., and learned the trade of carriage-maker, spending four years in the above-named place; he afterward returned to Reedsburg and established himself, in 1871, in his present business of manufacturer of carriages, sleighs, cutters and wagons; he now employs three other hands in the same business. Mr. S. was first married to Miss Louisa Williams, of Arlington Heights; but this lady died in

1872, leaving one daughter, Cora, born May 6, 1872; Mr. S. married again on the 16th of June, 1877, Miss Clara Green, by whom he has two children, the oldest of whom is named Charles.

FRED SCHULZE, Jr., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Reedsburg; born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 3, 1850; came to America with his parents in 1868, and most of the time since then has lived in Reedsburg, Wis.; he settled on his present place in 1874. He was married to Miss Augusta Schroeder; they have two children—Ida and Otto. Mr. and Mrs. Schulze are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY SCHULZE, farmer; P. O. Reedsburg; born July 20, 1853, and is the son of Mr. F. Schulze, who is also a farmer in Sec. 7, near Reedsburg, Wis.: Mr. F. Schulze, Sr., was born in Hanover, Germany, April 24, 1824; he is the son of Fred and Mary Schulze; came to America and direct to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1869; while in Germany, he served for three years in the army. In November of 1849, Mr. Schulze married Miss Mary Ripka, who was born May 6, 1826; they have four children, viz., Fred, born Nov. 3, 1850; Henry, July 20, 1853; George, in August, 1858; and William, June 3, 1862. Mr. F. Schulze, Sr., belongs to the Lutheran Church.

ALFRED F. SCOON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Loganville; born in Washington Co., N. Y., July 4, 1829; learned the cooper's trade in the East, and worked at it there; Mr. Scoon came to Loganville in the fall of 1856, after which he owned several farms and dealt considerably in real estate; was also engaged in the hop business for a time. Jan. 15, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; was mustered out of service in July, 1865, as a veteran reserve; was with Sherman in his march to the sea until he reached Atlanta, when he was taken sick; he was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca and other minor engagements. Mr. Scoon was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1858, and still holds that position, having held it continuously for the past twenty-two years, with the exception of one year, and also the time he spent in the army; he has been Assessor for two terms, and served as Constable for one term; Mr. Scoon is a Democrat; he owns a farm of 190 acres in Sec. 31. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Emeline E. Strong March 10, 1851; she died March 27, 1865; by this wife there were eight children, only four of whom are now living, viz., Frances F., now Mrs. Widger, born Feb. 1, 1852; Lyman S., July 23, 1859; D. W., April 12, 1862; and Emma E., April 3, 1864; Mr. Scoon was married the second time, to Miss Louise C. Seamans, Nov. 21, 1865; she was born in Ashford Town, Windham Co., Conn., March 12, 1829. Mr. Scoon has an adopted son—John Duane—who was born Nov. 2, 1869. Mr. Scoon is a member of the Methodist Church.

HERMAN AND WILLIAM SEVEKE, brothers, the former a farmer on Sec. 22, P. O. Reedsburg, the latter, proprietor of saloon and bowling alley in Reedsburg; are sons of Henry and Elizabeth Seveke; their father was born in June, 1824, and died in September, 1877, in Reedsburg, his death being caused from injuries received by the running-away of a team; the mother, Elizabeth, is still living. Mr. Herman Seveke was born in Verzen, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 5, 1856; came from Hanover to Reedsburg, Wis., July 13, 1867; he bought his present place of 100 acres about seven years ago. He belongs to the St. John's German Lutheran Church of Reedsburg. Mr. William Seveke came with his brother to Reedsburg, Wis., from Hanover, Germany, in July of 1867; he was born in Hanover June 29, 1852; until the spring of 1880, he was engaged in farming, and then began his present business. On Nov. 13, 1875, he was married to Miss Ella Card, who was born April 13, 1857, in Winfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—Herman, born April 13, 1876, and Clara, Nov. 11, 1879. Mr. William Seveke is, like his brother, a member of St. John's Church.

CHARLES F. SHELLEN, Assistant Postmaster in Reedsburg; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1842; came to Walworth Co., Wis., with his parents in 1845; his father, Dewitt C. Sheldon, is still living in Reedsburg, Wis.; for eleven years Mr. S.'s parents remained on a farm at Elkhorn Spring, Wis.; went from there to a farm on Narrows Prairie. In January, 1862, Mr. C. F. Sheldon enlisted in Co. A, 19th W. V. I.; he was in the 18th Army Corps, under Gen. Butler, at the siege of Petersburg and other contests in that vicinity; was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. On Dec. 16, 1868, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Bell Hood, of Racine, Wis.; Mr. Sheldon has two children—Walter D., born Feb. 2, 1870, and Mabel, October 18, 1877. Mr. Sheldon has held the office of Town Clerk. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

REV. W. SHUMWAY was born Jan. 24, 1815; he came to Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., in 1844, and in the same year was ordained a minister of the Christian Church; during the past thirty-five or thirty-six years, Mr. S. has preached nearly every Sabbath, while giving his attention during the week-days to the transaction of other business; for a period of eleven years, Mr. S. filled an appointment on Narrows Prairie, Wis.; he is now preaching at Excelsior, near Reedsburg; he lived for ten years in

Rock Co., Wis.; then, in 1854, removed to Reedsburg, Wis., where for two years he held a position in a store; after this, he opened a meat market and carried on that business for two or three years, when he went out on a farm three miles to the southeast of Reedsburg, where he spent eight years; during this time, he did a little in the hop-raising business; in May, 1876, he returned to town. Mr. S. was married April 10, 1836; Mrs. Shumway was, before her marriage, Miss Sarah Bushman; she was born Dec. 29, 1816; she died July 1, 1877, leaving three daughters—Hattie, now Mrs. Sprague; Angie, now Mrs. Medbury, and Matie, who is now Mrs. Pietzsh; the dates of their births are; Hattie, born Nov. 18, 1842; Angie, July 25, 1845; Matie, July 13, 1848.

AUGUST SIEFERT, hardware merchant, Reedsburg; was born in Hessen, Germany, Aug. 14, 1855; he came to America in 1873, and went directly to Milwaukee, Wis., where, for one year, he was employed in a grocery store; in 1874, he went to Reedsburg, where he found employment in the firm of Hansen, Gale & Co.; he now owns a partial interest in, and is book-keeper for, the same firm. Mr. S. obtained his education in the city schools of his native land; his father, Friedrich Siefert, died in 1872.

S. F. SMITH, of the firm of Rork & Smith, cigar manufacturers, Reedsburg; was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 22, 1832; his father, Timothy Smith, died in Watertown, N. Y., in 1875; his mother, Lucy Smith, died in 1873. Mr. S. F. Smith came to Newport, Wis., in the spring of 1854, and was for several years engaged in the hardware business; then spent two years in Dalton, Wis., after which, in 1865, he came to Reedsburg and began his present business as cigar manufacturer. He has been twice married; by his first wife he had two children. He married his second wife, Miss Nellie Eggleston, at Fox Lake, Wis., on May 4, 1870; she was born Dec. 27, 1845; the only child of this marriage, Byrd L., was born April 30, 1877.

STEKELBERG & IHDE, cigar manufacturers and dealers, Reedsburg. This firm began its present business in the town of Reedsburg in the fall of 1876; it manufactures about 200,000 cigars yearly, and keeps employed from four to six hands during the year. Mr. W. C. Stekelberg was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1857; came to America in 1868, and lived for seven years in Madison, Wis., where he learned his trade; came to Reedsburg in 1875, and in 1876 began his present business. April 27, 1880, he married Miss Annie Parrott; he belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge. Mr. J. F. Ihde is, like his partner, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, where he was born Nov. 18, 1850; came to America in 1868, and settled in Reedsburg in July of the same year; he was in various kinds of business until the fall of 1876, when his present partnership was formed. Oct. 11, 1877, he was married to Miss Katie Berkman; they have one child, Emil, born March 9, 1879. They belong to St. John's Church of Reedsburg.

WILLIAM STOLTE, merchant, Reedsburg; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 2, 1833; he learned the tailor's trade before coming to America; he came to this country and direct to Reedsburg, Wis., in the spring of 1860; in the fall of that year he went to Madison, Wis., where he remained for two years, working at his trade; he then went to Kilbourn and opened a tailor-shop, remaining in this business until 1865, when he returned to Reedsburg and opened a general dry-goods store with Mr. Schwekee, the firm being known as Schwekee & Stolte; in 1869, his partner, Mr. Schwekee, died, since which time he has carried on the business alone. Mr. Stolte married Miss Dora Myer; they have a family of eight living children—Dora, Willie, Ada, Nana, Louise, George, Leda and Lena; they have lost one son, Henry. Mr. and Mrs. S. belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. S. is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge; he has filled the office of Past Grand and is now Treasurer; he also belongs to the Turners. He is now on the Village Board, and has been on the Town Board for several years. His father, George Stolte, is still living on a farm near Reedsburg; his mother, Dora, is dead; Mrs. Stolte's father was in the Russian war, and was for three years a prisoner.

MRS. PAMELIA STONE, Secs. 16 and 9; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1827; came to Reedsburg and settled on her present place in February, 1870. Mrs. Pamela (Ellinwood) Stone married Mr. James R. Stone March 29, 1849; he was born in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., May 27, 1822. He enlisted, July, 1862, in Co. F, 157th N. Y. V. I.; he raised the company, and was Captain of the same; he was in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness and at Gettysburg; at the latter place, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained about eleven months; was sent from there to Macon, Ga., where he died Aug. 12, 1864. Mrs. Stone has five children—Willis C., born April 21, 1855; James A., born Dec. 1, 1856; Orna P., born Sept. 24, 1858; Mina L., born April 28, 1860; and O. Lincoln, born July 24, 1861. Mr. Willis C. Stone is pursuing the full course of study in the Oshkosh Normal School, and

has taught several terms; Miss Mina L. and Mr. James A. Stone have also taught for several terms; Orna P. Stone is now employed in the Census Bureau, at Washington, D. C.

ORA B. TITUS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1846: has been engaged in farming and fruit-raising business for the greater part of his life. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Co. I, 128th O. V. I., and served until June, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability; he came to Reedsburg in 1865, and in 1875 settled on his present place of 80 acres in Sec. 35. Oct. 3, 1872, he was married to Miss Addie Andrus, who was born in Ohio Dec. 6, 1843; they have a family of three children, viz., Jessie Cahoon, born July 22, 1873; Wilbur, born Dec. 19, 1874, and Ora Andrus, born Dec. 24, 1878.

LEWIS TWIST, farmer, Secs. 33 and 34; P. O. Loganville, Wis.; was born in town of Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., June 17, 1835. He came, with his parents, to Sheboygan Co., Wis., in 1847, where he was engaged in farming until March, 1865, when he bought his present place of 148 acres in town of Reedsburg May 5, 1858. Mr. Twist was married to Miss Emma O. Brooke, who was born in Cunningsby, England, Jan. 28, 1837. Mr. T. has four children living, viz., Orloff Duane, born June 23, 1859, in Lima, Wis.; Elmer Lewis, born Feb. 13, 1862; Mary Bell, born Jan. 13, 1867; and Emma Adell, who was born Feb. 22, 1869. Has lost one child, Maggie E. O., born June 5, 1874, and died Feb. 28, 1875. Mr. Lewis Twist's father, Joseph, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1800, and died April 17, 1875. He was married March 2, 1823, to Miss Margaret Groesbeck, who was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. The father of Mrs. Lewis Twist, Mr. Thomas Brooke, was born in Kirkstead, England, Jan. 10, 1807, and was married to Miss Mary Auckland Sept. 13, 1831. She was baptized when an infant in Bardney Church Feb. 1, 1814. They had five children—John, born Oct. 20, 1832; Frederick William, June 6, 1835; Eliza O., Oct. 26, 1838; Agnes, born about 1844; and Thomas A., June 4, 1853.

SAMUEL WEIDMAN, farmer, Secs. 28, 27 and 21; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1833; came West with his brother Alexander. In the fall of 1852, went to the town of Reedsburg; returned to Ohio in the following May, and remained there through the summer. In the fall, he went to Illinois, where he lived for one year, when he returned to Reedsburg, and for three winters worked in the pineries on the Wisconsin River. He settled on his present place, a farm of 196 acres, in 1858. Dec. 13, 1857, he was married to Miss Celanda Graff; they have a family of five children—Crittie (now Mrs. Richards), born Nov. 9, 1858; Elmer, born May 5, 1861; Bessie, born Aug. 10, 1868; Julia, born Aug. 6, 1871; and Hattie, born Jan. 4, 1877. Mr. W. is a Mason; in politics, a Greenbacker; has been several times a member of Supervisors.

ABRAM WEST, carpenter, Reedsburg; born June 10, 1805, in Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; he came to Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., in 1845, reaching that place on the 1st of October, after a journey of nearly one thousand miles from Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.; Mr. West and his family made this journey by horses and wagon, in just one month's time. Reaching Spring Prairie, he bought a farm, which he worked for six years. In November of 1851, he came to Reedsburg, bought a farm near that place, but soon sold it and agreed with Mr. Reed to repair and run his mills in the town of Reedsburg. Mr. West is, by trade, a carpenter, and built several houses which he afterward sold; he built the Congregational Church of Reedsburg. Mr. West was married Sept. 5, 1826, to Miss Susan Lewis, who was born June 3, 1805. The two children of this marriage were Lucina, who was born Feb. 29, 1828, and Sydney, who was born Oct. 5, 1831. This son, Sydney, engaged work as Government Carpenter, and went to Arkansas; returning home from that State, he died when within forty-seven miles of the city of Chicago. The date of his death was Oct. 14, 1864. In 1852, Mr. West was elected Justice of the Peace, and, with the exception of about two years, held the office continuously for twenty-four years. In the fall of 1856, was elected to the State Legislature. During the year 1875 and 1876, Mr. West was Police Justice of Reedsburg. In politics, he is a Republican; he voted for John Quincy Adams; has voted for every President since that time. Before the formation of the Republican party, Mr. W. voted with the old Whig party. Mr. West's father, Benjamin, was born in Connecticut, June 15, 1783.

REV. J. H. WHITNEY; born at Sutton, Mass., Nov. 21, 1834; is the son of David and Tyla Whitney; he lived for the greater part of his early life at Ashburnham, Mass.; studied law with Judge Chapin at Worcester, Mass. In May, 1861, Mr. W. enlisted for three months' service in Co. A, 4th Mass. V. I.; at the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in Co. G, 21st M. V. I., as Sergeant of company, and was soon promoted to Sergeant Major of the same company, and, finally, became Second Lieutenant of the company. Mr. W. was in the 9th Army Corps, in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and also with

Pope's army in his campaign of Bull Run and other battles. In 1863, failing health made it necessary for Mr. W. to return home for a time; but, in 1864, he re-enlisted as a private in 4th Mass. H. A.; was afterward promoted to be Sergeant Major of his company, which was mustered out in June, 1865. Mr. W. studied for the ministry at the Biblical Institute of Concord, N. H., and afterward, at the theological department of Boston University; he came to New Lisbon, Wis., in 1868, and preached there as a supply. Mr. W. was ordained Deacon in the M. E. Church Oct. 2, 1870, and Elder of the same Sept. 22, 1872. He has been stationed at Baraboo, Wis., for two years; at Sparta, for one year, and at several other points. In 1875, Mr. W.'s health obliged him to leave ministerial work and go South; he taught for a time the Central Tennessee College at Nashville; returning North, he was stationed at New Lisbon; here his first wife, who was Miss Mary L. Hubbard, and to whom he was married Jan. 24, 1864, died, leaving one daughter—Tyla. Mr. W.'s first wife was born at Hubbardton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1839, and died at New Lisbon, Wis., April 17, 1877. After the death of the first Mrs. Whitney, Mr. W. returned to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until June of 1879, when he returned to Wisconsin and filled a vacancy at Toma. In the fall of 1879, Mr. W. was stationed at Reedsburg, Wis. In October of the same year, was married to his second wife; she has two children by a previous marriage; Mr. Whitney's father died Dec. 28, 1876.

HERMAN WISCHOFF, boot and shoe-maker, Reedsburg; came to Reedsburg in the spring of 1876, and began his present business, in which he has ever since been engaged; he is a native of Germany, born in Hanover Dec. 13, 1850; he came to America in 1868, and for seven or eight years after his arrival in this country worked at his trade, which he had learned before leaving Germany, in the city of Chicago. He was married, in November, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Halbersleben; they have three children—Ilda, Caroline and Herman. Mr. and Mrs. W. belong to the Lutheran Church.

W. A. WYSE, attorney, Reedsburg; was born July 27, 1844, in Claremont, N. H.; when he was between 5 and 6 years old, his parents came to Leland's Mills, a town on Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis., and, after living there four or five years, removed to Sauk City; the father, David A., died in August, 1844. Mr. Wyse gained his education in common schools and at Madison University; he began teaching when only 14 years old, and taught for two winters. While at Madison University, in April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 1st W. V. L., known as the Governor's Guard, or Fairchild's Company; this enlistment was for the three-months service, and in the August following the regiment was mustered out, but Mr. W. re-enlisted in Co. K, 13th W. V. L., Oct. 9, 1861; was appointed Corporal May 12, 1863; March 1, 1865, he was made Sergeant of the company, and acted for some time as Sergeant Major; re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 19, 1864; was in the Army of the West, and participated in all the campaigns of the regiment; was discharged at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 24, 1865. Sept. 25, 1867, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Sallade, who was born March 14, 1849; they have three children living and one dead; his eldest, Lena L. was born Oct. 27, 1871; Belle E. was born March 16, 1876, and his son William H. was born Oct. 22, 1878. Mr. W. has been Justice of the Peace for six years; has also served as Town Clerk, Attorney, Police Justice, Court Commissioner and Village Clerk. He is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; he is of Universalist faith, and in politics a Democrat.

MOSES YOUNG, druggist, Reedsburg; was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1822; received his education at the Saratoga Springs Academy. He was married, Sept. 5, 1857, to Miss C. A. Medberry, of Troy, Wis.; this lady was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1826. Mr. Young came to Troy, Wis., in 1850; spent one year at that place, and went from there to Portage City, where he engaged in the lumber business until the fall of 1851, when he removed to Reedsburg, Wis.; here, in the spring of 1855, he opened a store, and continued in that business for about fifteen years; thereafter, for about five years, he was engaged in buying and selling hops; in the summer of 1877, he aided in the erection of the Reedsburg Bank, and, for one and a-half years thereafter, held the position of Cashier in this Bank; he then bought out Sallade's drug store and began his present business. Mr. Young is a Mason, and is now Worshipful Master of the Lodge at Reedsburg; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he has been for several years connected with the Village Board, and has also occupied the chair of that body; in 1872, he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Sauk Co. Mr. Young has one child—Carrie E., born July 26, 1858.

T. R. YOUNG, merchant, Reedsburg; was born in West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., July 12, 1848; his father, J. C. Young, is still living at Reedsburg, Wis.; for a time, the family resided in Waukesha Co., Wis., but about 1857 they removed to Excelsior, where T. R. Young, the subject of this sketch, was engaged in farm-work; in 1867, he removed to the northern part of the town of Excelsior, and continued farming until the fall of 1877, when he went Reedsburg, Wis., and, in partnership with J. W.

Kelsey, engaged in buying and selling grain; in February of 1880, he began trade for himself by opening a store for general merchandise in Reedsburg. Mr. Young's wife, formerly Miss Mary A. Du Bois, Nov. 8, 1871, was born May 29, 1849; they have two children; the eldest, Edna, was born Aug. 28, 1876, and Fred born Aug. 5, 1878. In politics, Mr. Young is a Republican.

W. H. YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Reedsburg; is a son of John C. and Hannah Dingman Young; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 10, 1824; resided in his native county till about 10 years of age; then went to Otsego Co., N. Y., and lived there till about 1847. He was married in Otsego Co. March 3, 1844, to Peggy A. House, daughter of Conrad and Margaret House; she was born in Otsego Co.; a separation and divorce occurred in 1846, and the next year Mr. Young moved to Jefferson Co., N. Y.; remained there till 1854, and then came to Wisconsin; settled at Reedsburg. He was married at Baraboo, January, 1856, to Adeline Crawford, daughter of James Crawford; she was born in Ohio; there were two children by this marriage, Clarence, and Howard, deceased. Mr. Young came to his present farm in July, 1856; Mrs. Young died July 10, 1861. Mr. Young has been Chairman of Reedsburg one year, Supervisor four years, and District Clerk sixteen years. He was married Dec. 17, 1863, to Lydia Dewey, daughter of Henry and Mary A. Dewey; they have had three children—George, Charles (deceased), and Winnie F. Mr. Young has 200 acres of land.

TOWN OF WOODLAND.

WILLIAM C. BROAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ironton; son of William and Lucinda (Cleveland) Broas; his father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Connecticut; William C. was born in the town of Union, Broome Co., N. Y., March 27, 1820. Was married Dec. 1, 1844, in Tioga Co., N. Y., to Emeline R. Shepard, daughter of Robson and Polly (Burton) Shephard; Mrs. Broas was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; have six children—Allen A., married to Emeline Thornton, residence, Woodland; Burton B., married Mary Mohler, residence, Woodland; Chaney T., Phoebe A., Mary J., Lucy M., John (deceased), Albert (deceased); came to Wisconsin in 1851; settled in Walworth Co.; stayed there two summers, then came to Sauk County; settled in the town of New Buffalo now Fairfield; spent one year there; then came to Woodland (1854); located on Sec. 22; had 40 acres; lived there eight years, then moved to his present home, Sec. 36; has now 315 acres, lying partly in Sauk and partly in Richland Co. Mrs. Broas is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. B. has been Clerk of the School District, No. 7, three years. Politics, Democrat.

JABEZ BROWN, farmer and teacher; residence, Sec. 36; P. O. Ironton. Was married in Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 4, 1849, to Sarah Durlinger; they have nine children—Alonzo, Lorenzo (married to Emma Hackett, residence, North Freedom, Sauk Co.), George J., Mary E., Fielder, Martha V. and Melissa V. (twins) and Viola C. and Orin. Mr. Brown and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., in June, 1855; settled in Ironton July 4; remained there till 1861; then moved to their present home, Sec. 36, Woodland; was twice elected Superintendent of Schools of the town of Marston, and each time was obliged to resign in order to pursue his business of teaching; he has taught twenty-five winters and twelve summers in Wisconsin; nearly all of his children have been teachers. Mr. B. and eldest daughter are members of the Society of Friends. In politics, is Republican.

JAMES CANON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Valton; son of William N. and Lydia (Luce) Canon; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1827; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1847, and about a year afterward moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Was married Feb. 5, 1852, in Jo Daviess Co. to Eunice C. Davis, daughter of Bryant and Sarah (Nall) Davis. Mrs. Canon was born in Iowa, Dubuque Co.; have had eight children, five boys and three girls—William B., died when 3 years of age; Ira R., married to Clara B. Kester, residence, Valton; John W., died when 4 years old; Awilda J., now Mrs. Robert Skene, residence, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; Thomas H., died in childhood; Edgar J., Hattie Belle and Nora V. In November, 1855, came to Wisconsin; settled in Sauk Co., town of Woodland, Sec. 20; has 190 acres in Woodland and 100 acres in Buena Vista Co., Iowa. Enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. A, 36th W. V. I.; at the battle of Reeme's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864, was captured and taken to Libby Prison, from there to Belle Isle, Va., then to Salisbury, N. C.; was exchanged the last of March, 1865; has been Supervisor four years, and Treasurer of his School District twenty years. Politics, Republican. Mrs. Canon is a member of the church of the United Brethren.

SAMUEL CANON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Valton; son of William and Lydia (Luce) Canon; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1825; moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1845. He was married, Sept. 10, 1848, to Louisa Sutton, daughter of George and Mary (Whiting) Sutton; Mrs. Canon was born in London, England; her people came to the United States in 1837; they have nine children—William O., married to Eliza McCarthy, residing in Woodland; Thomas B., married to Phoebe Macy, residing in Woodland; Mary F., now Mrs. Gustave Anderson, of North McGregor, Iowa; Sarah E., now Mrs. John Mulholen, of Woodland; James H., Samuel W., Lucy C., Idell and Loella. In 1858, they moved to LaFayette Co., Wis., and in October, 1860, to Sauk Co., and settled on Section 19; he has 162 acres of land; has filled all the offices of the school district. Mrs. Canon is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Canon, in politics, is a Republican.

LESTER CLEMONS, Postmaster, merchant and stock-dealer, Valton; son of William and Harriet (Lyman) Clemmons; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1837; in May, 1855, he came to Wisconsin and located on Sec. 30, town of Woodland, Sauk Co.; had, with his father, 400 acres of land. He was married, Nov. 30, 1865, at Richland Center, to Jennie S. Smith, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Glasier) Smith; Mrs. Clemmons was born in Windsor Co., Vt.; they have had four children—Hattie B., Mattie L., Harry S. (deceased) and Carrie. In May, 1870, he came to Valton, built the store he now occupies and commenced business as dealer in dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots and shoes and general merchandise; he also deals in live stock and staves—market, Chicago. He has been Assessor three years, and is serving his third term as Treasurer; was Town Clerk one year; has twenty eight village lots and 30 acres of land where he resides. Politics, Republican.

SOLOMON COOK, farmer, carpenter and cabinet-maker, Sec. 36; P. O. Iron-ton; son of Nathan and Anna (Wickersham) Cook; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 20, 1821. He was married, Nov. 5, 1846, in Hamilton Co., at Strawtown, to Mary A. Brown, daughter of Fielder and Martha (Bundy) Brown; Mrs. Cook was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Jan. 1, 1832; they have had seven children—Antoinette, now Mrs. A. J. Coryell, living in Woodland; Ella C., now Mrs. Charles Veeder, of Richland Co. (near Woodland); Sadie L., Charles O., Drusilla, Caleb E. and Alice, who died when 1 year of age. In July, 1855, Mr. Cook and family came to Wisconsin and settled in Richland Co., town of Westford, Sec. 1; remained there till 1872, then moved to Woodland, Sauk Co., on Sec. 36; has 45 acres of land, a portion of which lies in Richland Co.; was Assessor of Westford one year, and of Woodland one year; was Treasurer of School District No. 9, Westford, six years, and of Joint School District No. 9, Woodland and Westford, six years. Mrs. Mary A. Cook is the recorded minister of the "Iron-ton Monthly Meeting of Friends' Church," Sec. 36. The daughters have all been teachers; Antoinette has taught four years, Ella C., ten years, and Sadie L., six years. Mr. Cook has manufactured sorghum sirup quite extensively; in 1879, he made 1,268 gallons, and this year he has made 827 gallons.

CHARLES GIBBINS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Valton; son of William and Rebecca Gibbins; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1827; came to the United States in 1848, and settled in the town of Oshkosh, Wis.; lived there about three years; then went to Oconomowoc. He was married, in September, 1857, to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Jane (Cuttrell) White; Mrs. Gibbins was born in England; they have four children—William, married to Laura Frasier, living in Woodland; Henry, married to Allie Chamness, residing in Woodland; Janie, and Ezra. In 1860, moved to Sauk Co. and settled on Sec. 29; have 100 acres of land; served in the army about four months the last year of the war. In politics, he is a Democrat.

REV. JOSEPHUS GOOD, Presiding Elder of the East District of Wisconsin Conference, United Brethren Church; residence Section 28, P. O. Valton; son of John and Ann (Davis) Good; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1829; when about 12 years of age, went to Randolph Co., Ind. He was married in this county, March 31, 1855, to Sarah E. Stanley, daughter of Jesse and Annie (Cox) Stanley; Mrs. Good was born in Indiana; Mr. Good followed the profession of teacher in various places across the State to Kosciusko Co.; was licensed to preach in 1860 by the Wesleyan Methodist Church; in 1862, moved to Wisconsin; settled on Sec. 27, Woodland, Sauk Co.; about 1865, attached himself to the United Brethren Church and traveled in Northern Wisconsin as Presiding Elder of the East District of the Wisconsin Conference. Children in the family are Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Samuel Woolsey living in Woodland; Josephine, now Mrs. P. Jackson, of Richland Co.; Heywood, died when 20 years of age; James N., Huldah, Willie B. and Wilbur. He has been Assessor of Woodland one term and Treasurer five years; has 280 acres of land. Politics, Republican.

NATHAN C. HARVEY, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Valton; son of Caleb and Louisa (Cook) Harvey; was born in Indiana Dec. 28, 1837; when 20 years of age, he came to Wisconsin and settled on

Sec. 22, Woodland. He was married Oct. 22, 1856, in Parke Co., Ind., to Mary A. Kersey, daughter of Stephen and Jemima Kersey; they have eight children—Clementine, Wilson B., George L., Anna L., Mary E., Horace G., Edward S. and Jane C. Mr. H. enlisted, December, 1864, in Co. H, 12th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was in all engagements in which his regiment participated; was with Sherman in his celebrated march to the sea; in 1870, moved to Sec 36, and took the contract for carrying the mail from Cazenovia to Mauston; in 1873, moved to Sec. 32; has 240 acres of land; was Chairman of Woodland five years, Clerk two years, Assessor one year, and Town Superintendent of Schools one year; was appointed Enumerator of Census for the town of Woodland for the year 1880.

JOHN HEINRICK, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oaks; son of Peter and Margaret (Angel) Heinrich, was born in Switzerland, July 16, 1824; came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Kenosha, Wis.; lived there fourteen years, then went to Wheatland, same county. Was married, Oct. 24, 1862, at Wheatland, to Mary Premers, daughter of Bernard and Ann C. (Bocker) Premers; they have had three children—Peter, Annie, and Doratha, who died in infancy; came to Sauk Co. November, 1866, and settled on Sec. 27; has 265 acres of land. Mr. Heinrich's mother came to the United States some time after her son did, and died at his residence at the age of 81 years. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics, he is a Democrat.

J. H. HORINE, farmer, and proprietor of limekiln and grindstone quarry, Sec. 35; P. O. Oaks; burns from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels of lime annually; Mr. H. was born in Mercer Co., Ky., March 24, 1827; son of J. N. and Mary (Dean) Horine; when 8 years of age, moved to Highland Co., Ohio; stopped there two years, then went to Delaware Co., Ind.; when 18 years of age, moved to Howard Co. Was married in Grant Co., Ind., Feb. 24, 1848, to Rachel Davis, daughter of Mark and Rebecca (Osborn) Davis; Mrs. H. was born in Henry Co., Ind.; they have had nine children—Mary A., now Mrs. Nelson Stickle, of Iowa; Ruth, now Mrs. J. Mullenix, living in Iowa; Enoch; Nancy, now Mrs. William Mann, of Nebraska; Stephen D., T. Jefferson, John M., Rebecca and Julia M. Mr. H. and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., Oct. 10, 1852; stopped in Sauk City awhile, and in 1853 came to Town 13, Range 2, now Woodland; settled on Sec. 35; has 70 acres of land; Mr. and Mrs. Horine are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; in politics, Republican.

ELI D. HORTON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oaks; son of Gurdon and Lucy (Davison) Horton; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1834; resided in his native county till 13 years of age, then removed with his parents to the Shaker community, near Albany; when 20 years of age, moved to Jefferson Co., Wis. Was married, March 28, 1858, to Ann E. Sherman, daughter of Leonard and Anna (Whitford) Sherman; Mrs. Horton was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Loren S., Lucy A., Dell and George D. A.; in October, 1860, came to Sauk Co., and settled on Sec. 23; two years afterward moved to Sec. 32; lived there seven years, then moved to his present farm, Sec. 26; has 45 acres. He enlisted, August, 1862, in Co. I, 1st W. V. I.; was severely wounded at the skirmish of Burnt Church, Georgia, June, 1864; up to this time was in every engagement in which his regiment was engaged; was discharged April, 1865; has been Clerk of Woodland from 1867 to the present time, with the exception of two years; moved to Minnesota, April, 1875, and returned in June of the same year; was appointed Postmaster of Oaks P. O., October, 1879, and is the present incumbent; politics, Republican.

SIMEON MORTIMER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Valton; son of Michael and Mary (Rogers) Mortimore, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1826; was married September, 1849, in England, to Sarah Mortimore, daughter of Abram and Sarah Mortimer. Mrs. Mortimer was born in England; they have had four children—William (deceased), John E., married to Rhoda Small, residence at Valton; Mary E., now Mrs. Charles Jordan, living in Vernon County; Noah, married to Winne Green, residence at Valton; Albert; came to the United States, January, 1850; lived in Waukesha Co., Wis., about five years; then came to Sauk Co. and settled on Sec. 29, Town 13, Range 2, now Woodland; have 120 acres; served four months in the army during the last year of the war. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Church of the United Brethren, of Valton.

S. W. SHERMAN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wonewoc; son of Leonard and Annie (Whitford) Sherman; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 27, 1828; when about 7 years of age, moved with his parents to Oswego Co.; came to Wisconsin in 1853; located in Jefferson Co.; returned to New York and was married September 20, 1854, to Ann Eliza Horton, daughter of Purdy and Hannah J. (Purdy) Horton; Mrs. Sherman was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman returned to Jefferson Co., Wis., accompanied by Mr. Sherman's father's family, consisting of ten boys and two girls; of these boys, eight went into the army during the war; two were wounded, and one made a

prisoner; all came out alive. In the spring of 1858, Mr. S. and family moved to Sauk County; settled on Sec. 15, where they now reside; have 80 acres of land; they have a family of nine children living; one, Emmogene, the eldest, died when 17 years of age; those living are George F., Ida J., Lydia M., Nellie M., General J., Charles E., Minnie J., Myrtle H. and William N.; has been Chairman of Woodland two years, and Supervisor three years; served in the army during the last year of the war; politics, Republican; when he settled on his land he found it in a perfectly wild state; we often hear of men sticking their stakes under such circumstances; well, the first stake that Mr. S. drove happened to be a white-elm stake, about two and one-half inches thick and five feet high; that stake took root and grew and now measures three feet five inches in circumference, while its height is fully fifty feet; while sitting beneath the shade of this splendid tree, which casts its shadow on his house, Mr. Sherman, with pardonable pride, tells the story of his first stake.

JAMES STANLEY, farmer and recorded minister of "The Friends" Church, at Valton; residence, Sec. 22; P. O. Valton; son of James and Agnes Stanley; was born in Surry Co., N. C., Dec. 9, 1808; when about 18 years of age, moved to Randolph Co., Ind.; was married at Springfield, Meeting of Friends, Wayne Co., Ind., March 25, 1829, to Jemima Mills, daughter of Richard and Nancy Mills; Mrs. Stanley was born in Clinton Co., Ohio; they have had six children—Elmina (deceased) was the wife of Charles Beson; Nancy, died when 16 years of age; Martha, died when 23 years of age; Huldah, married to William Pickering, living in Clay Co., Iowa; Elkana, married to Catharine Wright, living in Woodland. In 1857, Mr. Stanley and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., settled on Sec. 22, Woodland; have 80 acres of land. Mr. Stanley has been the Recorded Minister of the Valton Branch of the "Ironton Monthly Meeting of Friends" since its organization (June 18, 1873).

RICHARD TENNANT, Jr., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lavalley; son of Richard and Agnes D. (Thompson) Tennant; was born in Manchester, England, May 1, 1843; came to the United States with his parents in 1850; stopped two years in the town of Granville, Milwaukee Co., Wis.; came to Sauk Co. in March, 1868, made his home in the town of Woodland, Sec. 13; has 665 acres of land, lying partly in Woodland and partly in Lavalley. He was married, March 22, 1871, at Waukegan, Juneau Co., at the residence of J. B. Frazell, to Hannah Jolls, daughter of Jeremiah Jolls; Mrs. Tennant was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; they have three sons—Richard, Robert T. and Harry A. Mrs. Tennant died April 13, 1880. Mr. Tennant has been Clerk of School District No. 4 six years. Is a member of the Unitarian Church. Politics, Republican.

DR. JOHN THOMPSON, physician and farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Valton; son of Samuel and Christiana (Harris) Thompson; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, July 1, 1818; moved to Miami Co. (now Clinton). He was married in Howard Co., Ind., Dec. 29, 1844, to Celia Lamb, daughter of John and Lydia (Mendenhall) Lamb; Mrs. Thompson was born in Indiana; they have had six children—George W. (married to Mary A. Edgerton, residing in Fremont Co., Iowa), Lydia E., Samuel J., David F., John G. (died when two years of age) and Susanna. Dr. T. studied medicine with Dr. Andrew Mathis, of the Eclectic school at New London, Ind.; in 1854, he moved to Dallas Co., Iowa; practiced his profession there about five years, and then moved to Sauk Co., Wis., in June, 1859; settled on a farm near Ironton, and remained there till 1865; then located at Ironton Village, and, in 1867, came to Valton, town of Woodland; bought the saw-mill at this place, and, in 1868, added a run of stone to the mill, making a combined saw and grist mill of it; in 1877, bought his farm, Sec. 33, where he now resides; has 200 acres of land. He has been School District Treasurer two terms, and is the present Clerk of District No. 6. Dr. and Mrs. T. are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Dr. T. is a thorough Greenbacker.

JOHN VORHEES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Waukegan; son of Albert and Catherine (Healts) Vorhees; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, April 22, 1829. Was married at Cambridge, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1850, to Mary A. Struble, daughter of Abraham and Mary A. (McClurg) Struble; Mrs. V. was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio; they have six children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas; George, residing in Woodland; Alpheus W., married to Melinda Griffe, also of Woodland; William A.; Eliza C., now Mrs. John Sperrier, living in Woodland, and David R. Mr. V. came to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled on Sec. 22, Woodland, Sauk Co.; has 160 acres of land; has been Supervisor of Woodland one year and Assessor five years; has been Director of School District No. 2, fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. V. are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JAMES E. WALLACE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oaks; son of Nathan and Susanna (Gallup) Wallace; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1816. Was married, June 1, 1847, to Chloe M. Gregory, daughter of Uriah and Phila (Moffett) Gregory; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y.; they have

had five children—Ellen (deceased), Lydia (deceased), Mary E. (now Mrs. Samuel Bailey, of Woodland), Edwin G. and Emily L. In May, 1855, they came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 26, Woodland; he has 135 acres of land; has served his school district as Treasurer. In politics, is a Democrat.

TOWN OF MERRIMACK.

BATHASER BOEGNER, a leading citizen and farmer. Sec. 5; P. O. Merrimack; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 19, 1819; he remained in Bavaria until he was in his 15th year, then went to Austria, living there until 1849, then came to this country, and married in Roxbury, Mass., Miss Margaret Gerstner; they came to Wisconsin in 1854, settling in the town of Merrimack, Sauk Co., where they have since resided on their farm of 82 acres, which is finely improved and well located. Mr. Boegner, has been elected to many local offices, including that of Justice of the Peace, which position he fills at present writing. Politically, he acts with the Republican party. Religiously, he is a Free-Thinker.

ABRAHAM COLBURN, farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Merrimack; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1824; his parents removed to Canada, when he was 8 or 10 years of age. He was married to Mary Comfort, born in Canada. He came to Sauk Co., about 1854, and settled in the town of Merrimack; settled on his present farm in 1867; Mr. Colburn has six sons and three daughters; his farm contains 170 acres.

ADAM ESCHENBACH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Merrimack; is a native of Bavaria, Germany; born April 2, 1821; he remained in Bavaria, until the year 1846, then came to this country, and married in Boston, Mass., Miss Barbara Gerstner; they resided in Boston until the autumn of 1854, then came to Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis., which has been their home since; they have two children—Frank and Alexander; the former is married, and is engaged in farming in Merrimack; the latter carries on his father's farm, and is a young man of much enterprise; Mr. Eschenbach owns 120 acres of land, well improved; he has been a member of the Merrimack Town Board of Supervisors, and was School Treasurer of his district for twelve years.

GEORGE FRESE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sauk City; is a native of Germany; was born in the village of Berndorf, in October, 1825, where he remained until the year 1851, then came to the United States, locating in the town of Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis., and has been closely identified with the interest of that town since, officially and otherwise. He married in Merrimack, Miss Nanette Goette; they have five children, viz.: Christine, wife of Charles Graf, of Merrimack; Bertha, George, Ida and William. At present writing, Mr. Frese is a member of the Town Board of Supervisors, a position he has filled for three years; he has been School Treasurer in the district where he resides eleven years. In his native country, he served three years in the army. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; his farm consists of 90 acres, and is well improved; he takes a leading part in the public affairs of his town, and is a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN J. GABER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Merrimack; son of John and Barbara Gaber; he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1846; came with his parents to this country in 1848; his father settled in the town of Merrimack, where he now lives. Mr. Gaber was married to Emma Burkhart; they have one child—Paulina; farm contains 84 acres.

CARL GRAF, farmer; P. O. Merrimack; was born in Waldeck, Germany, Feb. 2, 1842; he came to Wisconsin in 1868, and settled in Merrimack, Sauk Co., and married there in 1874, Miss C. Frese, daughter of George Frese, a leading citizen of Merrimack; they have three children—Hilda, Charlie and George. Mr. Graf owns 100 acres of land.

JOHN D. JONES, the leading merchant of Merrimack, was born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1849; in 1866, he came to Wisconsin, and in 1872 engaged in business in the village of Merrimack, Sauk Co., where he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade. He married in Baraboo, Wis., Miss A. R. Vansice; they have one child—J. Claude.

HERMAN KUNZ, farmer; P. O. Prairie du Sac; was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1828; in 1846, he came to this country, locating in the town of Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis., the same year, where he has resided since. He married, in Merrimack, Miss Mary Bauer; they have three children—August, Tegula and Hattie. Mr. Kunz owns a well-improved farm of 123 acres, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the town of Merrimack, in which town he has now been a resident for thirty-four years. He takes a part in the educational affairs of the town, and has filled several school offices. He trades fair.

WILLIAM LEISER, farmer; P. O. Merrimack; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 17, 1838; in 1850, he came to this country with his parents, John and Caroline Leiser, both natives of Baden; they settled in the town of Sumter, Sauk Co., Wis., where William, the subject of this notice, remained until 1864 in which year he removed to the town of Merrimack, which has been his home since. He married in Sauk City, Wis., Miss Susan Mueller; they have eight children—Charlie, Willie, Susan, Louise, Caroline, George, Robert and Freddie. Mr. Leiser owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres. In politics, he is a Democrat. His father is still a resident of Sumter; his mother is deceased.

MATHIAS LEUSER, stone mason and plasterer, Sec. 5; P. O. Merrimack; son of John Leuser, who came to Sauk Co., from Germany, in 1851; family lived in Sauk City for a few months, then settled in the town of Sumter, where his father now lives; the family consisted of seven children, only three sons of whom are living. Mr. Leuser was married to Maria E. Gate; has six children—three boys and three girls.

J. B. QUIGGLE, a prominent citizen of Merrimack, was born in Hampden, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 4, 1830; in 1841, he removed, with his parents, to La Fayette, Walworth Co., Wis., where he remained until about 1850, then came to Merrimack, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock dealing. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Merrimack, in Co. C, 42d W. V. I.; was in active service, and was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., in 1865; in Merrimack, he has been elected to several local offices. He married, in Merrimack, Miss Harriet, daughter of Michael Quiggle, an esteemed citizen, and an early settler of that town; she was born in Hampden, Ohio; they have one son—Eugene E. Politically, Mr. Quiggle is an earnest supporter of the Republican party; his farm is pleasantly located and finely improved. His father, James Quiggle, was a native of Pennsylvania; he married, in Hampden Co., Hannah M. Bartholomew, a native of Connecticut; they came to Wisconsin in 1841, lived in Walworth Co. until 1850, then moved to La Crosse Co., Wis., where he died in about 1874; she is still a resident of that county; one of their sons, Nelson, a brother of the subject of this sketch, was a volunteer in the 8th W. V. I. in the war of the rebellion, was wounded at Corinth, and died of said wound at the home of his parents in La Crosse Co.; the records of his company show he was a good soldier and a genial comrade.

MICHAEL QUIGGLE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Merrimack. Mr. Quiggle was born in Pennsylvania, in 1805; his parents removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, when he was 4 years of age; he lived in Ohio till 1848, when he removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he lived till 1850, when he came to Sauk Co. and settled on the farm which he now owns. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Olive Hall, of Ohio; her parents removed from Connecticut to Ohio at an early day; Mr. Quiggle has six children—Harriet, Henry, Lenora, Franklin, Delos and Harlow; Delos still resides at the homestead; he was born in 1845; he enlisted February, 1865, in the 49th W. V. I., served till close of the war, and was mustered out of service November, 1865; he was married to Katie Stiver, of Sauk Co.; they have two children—Lawrence D. and Candace; two other sons, Henry and Franklin, served during the rebellion in the 2d W. V. C.; Mr. Quiggle's farm contains 160 acres.

FRED REUSLER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Sauk City; was born in Waldeck, Germany, in 1817; he came to this country in 1848, settling in Wisconsin the same year; he has been a resident of Merrimack the greater part of the time since. He was married to Miss Matilda Seuser; they have four children, viz., Robert, Amanda, Selma and Fred; Mr. Reusler served in the army of his native country about three years; he owns 120 acres of land, desirably located and well improved.

AMOS TODD, retired farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Merrimack. Mr. Todd was born in the town of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1804; when 19 years of age, he removed to Friendship, Allegany Co., where he was married to Harriet Pratt (deceased), born in the town of Summers, Tolland Co., Conn.; he lived in Allegany Co. about three years; he then removed to Covington, Genesee Co.; he afterward returned to Homer, where he remained three years; he removed to Michigan in 1828, where he lived several years; thence to Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he lived twenty years; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled on his present farm; his wife died in the fall of 1865. Mr. Todd had seven daughters and three sons, five daughters and one son are still living—Hiram J.; Mrs. Peninah Pratt, resides in Connecticut; Mrs. Mandura A. Austin, in Ohio; Mrs. Harriet L. Coats; Mrs. Almira A. Fisher, in Ohio, and Mrs. Vienna M. Premo. Hiram J. was born December, 1829; he married Charlotte Coats; he now owns the homestead. During his life, Mr. Todd has made himself a home in four States of the Union, and planted an orchard in each State; he recently made a visit to each of these farms; during that fall, he ate apples from trees that he had planted in four different States; this is a fact that but few men are permitted to realize.

D. C. TODD, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Merrimack; son of M. G. Todd, a native of the State of New York, who came to Dane Co., about 1854, and settled where his son now lives; his father now lives in Columbus. Mr. D. C. Todd was born July 27, 1856; he was married to Miss Emma Crosby, June, 1880. The homestead farm which Mr. Todd and his brother now conducts contains 170 acres.

BERNARD WEIGAND, farmer, of Merrimack, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1819; in 1846, he came to the United States, locating in Boston, Mass., where he married Miss Theresa Gerstner; they came to Wisconsin in 1854, settling in the town of Merrimack, Sauk Co., where they have made their home since; they have one son, Henry, who resides at home with his parents and manages the farm. Mr. Weigand owns 83 acres of valuable land, finely improved and desirably located.

NORMAN WOOD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Merrimack. Mr. Wood was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1816; his parents removed to Tompkins Co., when he was a child; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled where he now lives. Mr. Wood has been twice married; he has eight children, three by first marriage and five children by present wife. He is present Chairman of the Town Board, his farm contains 80 acres.

TOWN OF HONEY CREEK.

JAMES BUCKLEY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Black Hawk; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1825; when he was about 1 year old, his parents emigrated to the Quebec District, Canada, where he remained until 1856; in which year he came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., which has been his home since; he has held various local offices, including that of Town Supervisor; he owns a desirably located and well-improved farm of 160 acres. He married, near Quebec, Canada, Miss Elizabeth Crotty, a native of the city of Quebec; their children are Jeremiah, James O., Thomas K., William, Henry, Edwin, Cathrine, Mary J. and Elizabeth. Mr. Buckley, in politics, acts with the Democrat party; he takes a deep interest in educational matters, and is alive to everything tending to enhance the public interests of his town.

HON. ULRICH HEMMI, P. O. Black Hawk; was born in Churwalden, Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, June 14, 1829; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., which has been his home since; he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1879; has been several times elected a member of the board of Town Supervisors, in Honey Creek, and has held the offices of Assessor and Treasurer. He married, in Honey Creek, Elizabeth Joos. Children are Anna, Stephen H., George, Caroline, John Ulrich and Peter. Mr. Hemmi and wife are members of the Evangelical Association of North America; he owns a well-improved farm of 137 acres of land. In politics, he acts with the Republican party.

FRANCIS MAGERLEIN, a prominent citizen of the town of Honey Creek, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 14, 1841; he received a liberal education in early life; in 1850, he came to Milwaukee, Wis., residing there until 1855; then came to the town of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., and has been identified with the various public interests of that town since; he was Chairman and member of the Board of Supervisors several years, besides filling a number of other local offices. He married, in Honey Creek, Miss Jane Quirk; they have one child—John. In politics, Mr. Magerlein acts with the Democratic party. He owns a well-located and valuable farm of 200 acres of land; is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

HENRY OCHSNER, a leading citizen and farmer of the town of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis., was born in Nannikon, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 20, 1825; in early life, he received a liberal education, and read law in Uster, the county seat of Zurich, where he practiced in the lower courts several years; in 1849, he came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., and has, since that time, taken a leading part in all of its public interests; he was Treasurer of Sauk Co. in the years 1857-58, County Commissioner on drainage in 1860, Chairman of the Town Board a number of years, Town Treasurer several times, and has taken an active part in the educational interests, having, at various times, filled school offices, always working for the advancement of the school system. In 1853, Mr. Ochsner returned to the land of his nativity, and married there Miss Juditha Hottiger; she was born in Richterweil, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, July 13, 1832; they have five children—Henry, A. N., Louise, Edward and Emma J. Mr. Ochsner owns over one section of land, finely improved.

TOWN OF SUMTER.

PHILO W. CARPENTER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of John and Sarah Francis Carpenter; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855 and located in Sumter, Sauk Co.; located on the farm where he now resides in the spring of 1865; owns 203 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm of 120 acres, five and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; farm well improved. Born in Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830; remained in New York until he was 22 years of age, when he went to Illinois and engaged in farming; after three years, he returned to New York, and, remaining one year, came to Wisconsin. He married Eliza McGinnis, daughter of William and Jane Kyle McGinnis, in Sumter, Sauk Co., Wis., Oct. 20, 1857; had one child—James R., born July 12, 1862. He has held the offices of Supervisor and District Treasurer. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Baragh, County Tyrone, Ireland, July 27, 1833; emigrated to America with her parents in 1847 and settled in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; the father of Mrs. Carpenter was born Oct. 13, 1800, and died Sept. 7, 1876; the mother of Mrs. Carpenter was born about 1796, and died April 10, 1876; the father of Mr. Carpenter was born June 25, 1808, at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and died Nov. 28, 1874; the mother of Mr. Carpenter was born Jan. 7, 1811, in Chenango Co., N. Y., and is still living in Wales, Erie Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter belong to the Free Will Baptist Church.

FREDRICK COBURN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Fredrick and Mary Sanborn Coburn; came to Wisconsin in August, 1855, and located in Kingston, now Sumter, Sauk Co.; located on the farm where he now resides in 1867; owns 102 acres of land; resides on a well-improved farm of 80 acres, two and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac. Born in Greenwood, Oxford Co., Me., Dec. 21, 1817. Married Harriet Verrill, daughter of Daniel and Eunice Cordwell Verrill, Jan. 21, 1848, in Greenwood, Oxford Co., Me.; had one child—Stephen Oscar—who is at home, and a member of the Good Templars' Society. He has held the offices of District Clerk three years and District Treasurer three years; is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Merrimack. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn attend the Universalist Church.

WILLIAM DEVINE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Bernard and Lucy McCoray Devine; came to Wisconsin about 1853; located in Baraboo, Sauk Co.; located where he now resides in 1856; born Jan. 14, 1846, in Erie Co., Penn. Married Maggie E. Mather, daughter of James and Sarah B. Cox Mather, in Sumter; had two children—C. A. and Lulu. Mr. Devine was in the army as member of Co. F, 11th W. V. I.; mustered on Oct. 2, 1861; participated in all the battles of his company, particularly those of Jackson Champion Hills, and was wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, in left leg; April 9, 1865, was wounded in right groin at Fort Blakely; he also participated in battles of Mobile Bay, Edward Station, Black River Bridge; was mustered out of service in October, 1865.

HENRY J. FARNUM, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of William and Lydia T. Randall; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1843; located in Sumter, Sauk Co.; located on farm where he now resides, in Sumter, also spring of 1867. Owns 236 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm of 176 acres, six miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; farm well improved. Born July 31, 1831, in Erie Co., Penn. When 5 years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Stark Co., Ohio, where he remained until he came to Wisconsin. Married Elizabeth Keutner, daughter of David and Levina Keutner, in Sumter, Feb. 10, 1856; had five children—Ida L., who died May 17, 1865; Eddie J.; Charles H.; Emma J., who died Aug. 14, 1868, and Jennie M. Mr. Farnum has held the office of District Clerk for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Farnum belong to the Methodist Church.

ISAAC GIBBS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Gill and Polly (Moore) Gibbs; was born in Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass., July 20, 1814; remained there until he was 26 years of age, engaged in farming and brick-making; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and located in Sumter, Sauk Co.; owns 440 acres of land; resides on an excellent farm of 160 acres, seven miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; in 1849, he made an overland trip to California; was three and a half months making the trip; while in California he was engaged in gold mining; returned to Wisconsin about 1852. Mr. Gibbs dug the grave for the first person that died in Sumter; he carried the household goods across the bluffs for the first white woman who located in Baraboo; he was Chairman of the first Board of Supervisors elected in the township of Kingston (now Sumter).

JOHN M. HIGHLAND, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Thomas and Eliza A. (Grow) Highland; born in Pierpont, N. H.; remained there until he was 6 months old, when

he went with his parents to Bradford, Orange Co., Vt., where he was engaged in farming till he became 20 years of age, when he went to Rutland, Vt., and engaged as clerk in the freight department of the Rutland & Burlington R. R. for two years; was conductor of passenger train three years; from Rutland he went to Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was employed there as station agent; was conductor of passenger train in New York for two and a half years, when he came to Wisconsin in July, 1867, and engaged in farming, locating where he now resides, in Sumter, Sauk Co.; he owns 120 acres of well-improved land, six miles from Prairie du Sac. Dec. 10, 1861, he married Janet E. Harkness, in Rutland, Vt.; she died Dec. 1, 1865. Dec. 1, 1868, he married Mary L. Shell, daughter of David and Lovina (Kentner) Shell, in Sumter, Sauk Co., they have had two children—Ada E., who was born Feb. 8, 1871, and died May 16, 1877; Bevie L., born May 30, 1878. Mr. Highland has held the office of Justice of the Peace six years, Town Treasurer four years, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors one year. The following letter Mr. Highland received while railroading: "NEW YORK, May 24, 1864. *To Whom it May Concern:* During my connection with the Rutland & Burlington Railroad as Superintendent, the bearer, J. M. Highland, was employed on that road for several years as clerk of the freight department and conductor of passenger trains, and performed all his duties to my entire satisfaction. I cordially recommend him as a young man of good character and reputation, industrious, of good capacity, strictly honest and reliable, and well qualified to give satisfaction to any one who may require his services.—E. A. CHAPIN, *Supt. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.*

JOHN HOOVER, deceased; father of Sigel R. Hoover; born Plain, Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1812; came to Wisconsin in 1836, located in Dane Co.; located on his claim in Sumter, Sauk Co., in the spring of 1839; he entered 240 acres of land in 1848. Married Arletta Rutherford in 1840; had four children; his wife died about 1850, in Sumter. He was married again, to Rosaline Jackson, about 1850, in Sumter; had six children, two of whom died. Sigel R. Hoover, a very enterprising young man, is now living in Sumter, engaged in farming. The first 4th of July celebration in Sumter was held at John Hoover's farm; it was here also that the people of Sumter gave a dinner to the first company (Co. A, 6th W. V. I.) that went to the war from Sauk Co.

MRS. ELIZABETH JAMESON, widow of Albert Jameson, and daughter of John and Anna Smith Hoover; farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo; owns 243 acres of land; came to Wisconsin in June, 1836; located at Mineral Point, remained eighteen months, then located where she now resides, in Sumter (at that time Kingston), in 1839; born in Plain, Franklin Co., Ohio, June 19, 1818; was married to Albert Jameson, son of John and Clarissa Barnes Jameson, Nov. 25, 1838; had six children—Temperance (who died in September, 1864), Orren, Isabel, Sabro, Wilbur W. (who died in infancy), and Blanche. Orren Jameson was in the army, in Co. K, 17th W. V. I.; enlisted Nov. 4, 1863; was killed near Atlanta Ga., Aug. 7, 1864. Isabel married James B. Fowler July 12, 1861, in Sumter, Sauk Co.; they had three children—Zaidie, an infant who died unnamed, and Lizzie J. Fowler, born Feb. 1, 1872. Mr. Fowler is the son of John and Susan Allison Fowler; born Nov. 9, 1840, in Hancock Co., Va.; came to Wisconsin in November, 1854, and located in Sauk City; removed to Sumter in 1855. Enlisted in the army, in Co. A, 6th W. V. I., May 9, 1861; was mustered in June 16, 1861, and served till 1862, when he was discharged; re-enlisted Nov. 2, 1863, in Co. H, 17th W. V. I.; participated in all the battles of his company, particularly Sherman's campaign during the siege of Atlanta; in 1864, he was promoted to Sergeant, and finally discharged July 26, 1865. He belongs to the Freemasons. Blanche Jameson married Mr. Campbell, at Kelton, Utah Ter., July 13, 1879. Mr. Campbell is a merchant in Idaho Territory. Albert Jameson, deceased, husband of Mrs. Jameson, subject of this sketch, was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1809; as he grew up, he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation more or less during his lifetime; he was one of the first settlers of Sumter, Sauk Co., having located here in 1839. In 1851, he made an overland trip to California; returned in 1852; during his life he crossed the plains eight different times; he has held the offices of Town Treasurer, Assessor and District Clerk; was one of the County Commissioners to locate the county seat, and chose Baraboo; during his lifetime, he was a very exemplary man, admired and respected by all; he died after a short illness Nov. 17, 1875, in the town of Sumter.

ROSWELL JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of William and Mahala (Thomas) Johnson; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1840; located in Sumter; located where he resides in 1858; owns 140 acres of land; resides on a farm of 100 acres, five and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; born in Ohio Sept. 15, 1834. Married Mary McGinnis, daughter of William and Jane (Kyh) McGinnis, in Baraboo, March 13, 1857; had six children—William A., James T., who died June 16, 1861, in Sumter, Sauk Co.; Henry J., John R., Kate M., Edmond G. The father and

mother of Mrs. Johnson, also Mrs. Johnson, were born in County Tyrone, Ireland; emigrated to America in 1847 and settled in Canada; from there went to Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they remained until they came to Wisconsin; the father of Mrs. Johnson was born Nov. 13, 1800; died Nov. 9, 1876; the mother of Mrs. Johnson was born July, 1788; died April 10, 1876. Mr. Johnson has held the office of School Director; has been Director of Sauk Co. Stock Breeders' Association; is also a member of the "Grange." Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belongs to the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Roswell B. and Mary (Graves) Johnson; came to Wisconsin in 1836 and located in Belmont, Grant Co.; came to Sauk Co. about 1840 and located where he now resides, in Sumter; owns 320 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm five miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; farm well improved; born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1790; when 2 years of age Mr. Johnson, with his parents, moved to Pennsylvania; remained in Pennsylvania until he was 21, when he emigrated to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until he came to Wisconsin in 1836. Married Mary Tillberry September, 1811, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; had four children—Kary, Mary, Elizabeth, Ruthan; his wife died about 1828. Married again to Mahala Thomas, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Watz) Thomas, Dec. 18, 1829; had eight children—John, who died March 18, 1854; Benjamin, who died April 21, 1864; Roswell; George W.; Thomas, who died in 1849; William A., Joseph D., James M.; three of Mr. Johnson's sons were in the army—William A., Co. F, 11th W. V. I.; George W., Co. K, 23d W. V. I.; Joseph, 47th W. V. I.; Benjamin, 3d Calvary. George W. was color bearer of his company; was wounded in the knee, and is now farming in Storm Lake, Iowa. James M. Johnson, youngest son of Mr. Johnson, subject of this sketch, was born May 25, 1851, in Sumter; attended the Prairie du Sac Academy, and Northwestern Business College at Madison; is now managing farm for his father. William Johnson, the subject of this sketch, assisted in the erection of the building occupied by the first Legislature of Wisconsin at Belmont, Grant Co.; was a sub contractor; he plowed the first furrow in the township of Sumter, and has the historic plow still in his possession. The mother of Mr. Johnson died in Pennsylvania in 1809; the father died in Sumter in 1850; the mother of Mrs. Johnson died in 1855 in Ohio; the father died in 1863 in Ohio. Mr. Johnson has held the offices of District Clerk and School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belong to the Methodist Church.

JOHN KELLER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Eugene F. and Maria Smith Keller; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1857; located in Kingston, now Sumter, Sauk Co.; located on the farm where he now resides in the spring of 1869; owns 135 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm three miles from Prairie du Sac—farm well improved; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1841, where he remained until he was 46 years of age, when he came to Wisconsin. Married Mena Thillkee, daughter of John and Mary Thillkee, in Sumter, Jan. 20, 1868; had seven children, viz., John, Olive, Ulysses, Eugene, Lawrence and Benjamin, who died in November, 1878; and Leo. Mr. Keller was in the army as member of the 6th Wisconsin Battery of light artillery; was mustered out Oct. 2, 1861, at Racine, Wis.; participated in siege of Island No. 10; siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Jackson, Raymond, Champion Hill and Rock Springs; was wounded at Champion Hill May 16, 1863, in the right hand and arm; was discharged Oct. 10, 1864, when he went to Arkansas, in the Government employ, and remained until 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin; and after spending one year in the saw-mill business at Chippewa, engaged in his present occupation, farming. Mr. Keller is a charter member and Director of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Merrimack, organized November, 1872, and representing five townships, viz., Merrimack, Sumter, Stoney Creek, Troy and Prairie du Sac; has held the offices of Assessor, District Treasurer, Clerk and Director. Mrs. Keller belongs to the Evangelical Church.

AUGUSTUS KUNCE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Frederick and Henrietta Kunce; came to Wisconsin about 1852; located in Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co.; located where he now resides in the spring of 1877; owns 96 acres of land; resides two and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; born in Butler Co., Penn., May 3, 1835. Married Mary Nettle, daughter of Gideon and Sarah Shoe Nettle, July 4, 1859, in Merrimack, Sauk Co.; had two children—Clara and William. Mr. Kunce learned the trade of wagon-maker in Prairie du Sac, which occupation he followed for fifteen years; since 1877, has been engaged in farming, in connection with wagon-making. Mrs. Kunce was born in Ohio; came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1854; located in Baraboo, then removed to Merrimack. The father of Mrs. Kunce died June 21, 1876, in Baraboo; her mother is still living in Green Bay. The father of Mr. K. died in March, 1857, in Merrimack, where his mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Kunce belong to the Advent Church.

JOSEPH LANICH, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Christian and Matilda (Morrison) Lanich; came to Wisconsin May 20, 1855, and located in Reedsburg, Sauk Co.; located

where he now resides in Sumter December, 1868; owns 280 acres of land; farm well improved; born Oct. 15, 1822, in Rockingham Co., Va.; remained in Virginia till he was 19 years of age, when he went to Clearfield Co., Penn., and engaged in teaching school connected with farming, which he followed till 1855, when he came to Wisconsin. Married Constantia Orr, in Clearfield, Penn., in March, 1847; had one child, Ceveesa, who died in October, 1849; wife died in January, 1850. Married Susan Collins, daughter of John and Anna (Smith) Collins, in Clearfield Co., Penn., in January, 1854; had eleven children—Allyn, Mary, Connie, Annie, Ulysses, who died Sept. 22, 1865; Joseph W., who died Oct. 12, 1865; Ada, Nina and Tina (twins); Tina died in infancy; Bertha and Arthur. Mr. Lanich has held the offices of District Treasurer, Supervisor and Assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Lanich belong to the Methodist Church.

JAMES MATHER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Jesse and Margaret (Shively) Mather; came to Wisconsin in April, 1853, and located in Jefferson, Green Co.; came to Sauk Co. in the fall of 1853; located in Sumter; owns 160 acres of land; resides on a farm of 80 acres, six miles from Prairie du Sac; born in Greenwood, Columbia Co., Penn., May 27, 1825. Married Sarah B. Cox, daughter of William and Mary (Battin) Cox, Dec. 16, 1847, in Greenwood, Columbia Co., Penn.; had twelve children—William H., Margaret E., Jesse A., Horace, Mettler, James E., who died Aug. 8, 1877; Mary A., John C., Carrie L., Samuel G., Frank M., and infant, unnamed, died Dec. 24, 1868. William H. was in the late war with Co. G, 42d W. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 26, 1864, and discharged in June, 1865; is now in Minnesota, engaged in milling business. Mr. Mather belongs to both Masons and Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Mather are members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES PAYNE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Prairie Du Sac; son of Scammons and Lucy (Stearns) Payne; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1847, located in Dane, Dane Co., and came to Sauk Co., March, 1849, and located in Sumter; located where he now resides, in Sec. 10, in February, 1872; owns 644 acres of land, and resides on an excellent farm of 164 acres; the farm is well-improved; he was born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 16, 1824, and remained in New York until he was 23 years of age, when he came to Wisconsin. He married Opha Squires, daughter of Ezekiel and Percy (Hoadley) Squires, in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec., 25, 1840; had four children—William, who married Percis Dennitt June 1, 1877; Jefferson, who married Betty Hedges Feb. 22, 1872; Isaac, who married Ida Barstow March 22, 1876; Elizabeth, who married Orren McGilvery Dec. 7, 1875. The father of Mr. Payne was born in Massachusetts, in 1788, was in the war of 1812, and died in New York in 1865; the mother of Mr. Payne was born in Vermont, 1790; died in New York in 1858. Mr. Payne has held the offices of District Treasurer, School Director and Supervisor; Mr. Payne belongs to the "Masons."

RACHEL POPJOY, farming, Sec. 2; P. O. Prairie Du Sac; widow of Daniel Popjoy, and daughter of Henry and Catherine (Whitbeck) Rivenberg; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1855, and located in Sumter, on a farm where she now resides; owns 80 acres of land, well improved; she was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y.; was married to Daniel Popjoy Oct. 3, 1853, in New York City; has four children—Henrietta, Jessie Josephine, Richard F., Isaac G. Henrietta married Howard Mather June 5, 1875, in Sumter; has one child—Irvin; Jessie married Mettler Mather March 19, 1880. Mr. Popjoy (deceased), was in the late war, connected with the navy on the Mississippi; served ten months in the last year of the war, and received, while in the navy, an injury, which finally caused his death Jan. 28, 1878, in the town of Sumter. Mrs. Popjoy is a member of the Baptist Church.

JASON S. SQUIRES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Ezekiel and Percy (Hoadley) Squires; born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1837, where he remained until he came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1850, and located in Dane, Dane Co.; came to Sauk Co. in December, 1850, and located where he now resides in Sumter; owns 110 acres of land, and resides on a well-improved farm, nine miles from Prairie du Sac. He married Sarah E. Stone, daughter of Thomas S. and Sarah P. (Treadwell) Stone, March 1, 1862, in Sumter; they have had eight children—Ulysses S., Sherman T., F., Nellie M., Sheridan, Charles H., Rutherford and Sarah E. Mr. Squires has held the office of District Treasurer six years. Mrs. Squires was born in July, 1843, and died Nov. 24, 1878, in Sumter. The father of Mr. Squires died Oct. 24, 1864; his mother is still living.

GEORGE W. WATERBURY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Solomon and Hannah (Schofield) Waterbury; born May 4, 1831, in the town of Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and located where he now resides, in Sumter, Sauk Co.; resides on a beautiful, well-improved farm, six miles from the village of Prairie du Sac. Married, Sept. 25, 1860, at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis., Jane B. Frissell, daughter of Caliph and Sarah (Eaton) Frissell;

they have six children—Clayton, Charles, Judson, Edwin, Irwin and Mary. Mr. Waterbury has held the office of Town Superintendent of Schools. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury are members of the Baptist Church. Owns 440 acres of well-improved land.

GEORGE WEIRICH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sauk City; son of Peter and Anna Treiber Weirich; came to Wisconsin in August, 1849, and located at Kenosha; came to Sauk Co. in 1851, and located where he now resides in Sumter; owns 140 acres of land; resides on a beautiful farm, six miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; farm well improved. Born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 1, 1833; came to America in 1848. Married Nina Kuehn, daughter of Edward and Austina Erber Kuehn, Oct. 24, 1859, at Sauk City; they have had five children—Anna M., Edward, Louis, Emil, Charlotte. Mr. Weirich is a member of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. of Merrimack; has held the office of School Director a number of years.

JOHN WEIRICH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Peter and Anna Treiber Weirich; came to Wisconsin in August, 1849, and located in Kenosha, where he remained two years; then came to Sauk Co., and located where he now resides in Sumter in 1851; owns 180 acres of land and resides on a well-improved farm of 100 acres, five and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac. Born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 18, 1840; came to America in 1848, with his parents. Married Dolly S. Young, daughter of Peter and Sobrina Young, Dec. 25, 1866, in Sumter, Sauk Co.; they have had five children—John P., Cora M., Mertie A., Albert and Minnie. Mr. Weirich was in the army; enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, as a member of Co. D. 9th W. V. I.; was mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, and discharged in May, 1862. He is a member of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. of Merrimack; has held the office of District Clerk three years. Mr. Weirich belongs to the Presbyterians and Mrs. Weirich belongs to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

WALTER J. WELCH, son of Moses and Anna (Robinson) Welch; farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Prairie du Sac. He came to Wisconsin, Sept. 15, 1852, and located in Dane, Dane Co.; he came to Sauk Co., March 16, 1867, and located where he now resides; he owns 240 acres of land, seven miles from Baraboo and Prairie du Sac; the farm is well improved. Born Oct. 24, 1806, at Stanstead, Lower Canada, now Province of Quebec. He married Lydia Huntington, daughter of Zebulon and Keziah (Nichols) Huntington, June 20, 1830, in Russelltown, Lower Canada; he had twelve children—Daniel, Moses, Alma, Rhoda, Maria, Alfred, Rufus, Persis, Barnabus, Albert, Anna, and one died in infancy. Alfred was in the army, Co. E, 11th W. V. I.; he enlisted September, 1861, and was killed at Ft. Blakely, Mobile, Ala. Barnabus was in the army, Co. C, 27th Iowa V. I., also was in the Indian war, and through Texas with Custer. Moses was married to Lydia A. Smith, in the town of Bridge Creek, Eau Claire Co., Wis., Dec. 5, 1872; he had four children; the infant, unnamed, died Dec. 19, 1873; Alfred E., Willis, Winnefred; he owns 160 acres of land in Buffalo Co., Wis., but resides on and manages a farm of his father. He belongs to the Methodist Church. Mr. Walter J. Welch and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School and Missionary Society.

ALBERT C. WISWELL, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of Benjamin and Susan (Sawyer) Wiswell; came to Wisconsin March 15, 1868; located in Prairie du Sac, where he now resides; owns 60 acres of land, four miles from village of Prairie du Sac; born in Newton, Middlesex Co., N. H. Married Catharine Morrison, daughter of John and Nancy (Morrill) Morrison, April 5, 1870, in Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co., Wis. Has held the office of School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Wiswell belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

PETER S. YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Prairie du Sac; son of James and Saloma (Corner) Young; came to Wisconsin in October, 1850, and located in Sumter, Sauk Co.; owns 120 acres of land; resides on a well-improved farm of 80 acres, three and a half miles from the village of Prairie du Sac; born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 5, 1819. Married a Sabrin Gilman, daughter of I. and Dolly (Atwood) Gillman, May 15, 1842; had six children—Dolly, Lottie, who died Aug. 10, 1848; Mary, Frank, Burt and Della, who died in Iowa. Mr. Young has held the offices of District Clerk, School Director, Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. Was Deacon of first Free-Will Baptist Church in Prairie du Sac, organized in 1864, and is still a member; is a member of Sauk Co. Grange, in which he was Chaplain for two years.

TOWN OF FREEDOM.

L. T. ALLBE, proprietor of saw-mill at North Freedom; manufactures lumber, box and barrel heading; he was born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 26, 1845; came to Sauk Co. in 1868; has served one year as Supervisor and three terms as Town Clerk. He was married, Oct. 11, 1868, to Miss Louise S. Whitcomb; she was born in New York; they have three children—Sarah L., Adelia A. and Cora E. In politics, Mr. Allbe is a Republican.

CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, farmer, Sec. 27; has 80 acres; he was born in Sauk Co., Wis., July 29, 1857; he has lived in Minnesota for thirteen years, but has now returned to his native county and settled on his farm. He was married, Dec. 31, 1879, to Miss Amelia Schellenberger; she was born in Sauk Co., Wis., and is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Armstrong is a Republican.

JOHN P. BIERLEIN, farmer, Sec. 4 (has 120 acres); he was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 3, 1844; came to America in 1853 with his parents; they first located in Ohio, and came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1859. He was married in January, 1865, to Miss Sophia Ode; she was born in Germany; they have six children—Anna, Joseph, John D., Augusta, Lizzie and Martha. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bierlein are members of the Latter-Day Saints; in politics, he is a Democrat.

G. W. BLOOM, retired; his time is occupied attending to his different interests, as he has several farms and other property that consumes all of his time; he was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Dec. 11, 1822; he came to Greenfield, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1850, then to Baraboo in 1855, and to Freedom in 1860; he had bought land in this town in 1856, and commenced farming; in 1868, he, in company with E. Kimbel, built a saw-mill, and the same year he bought his partner out; he has been very active in business, and has done a great deal for the improvement of the village; it was by his earnest work and business skill that induced the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. to locate the depot at his village, as there were no buildings to any amount at that time, and as they had already located a depot at Ableman's, only three miles from the village of Bloom; when he first came to Wisconsin he was very poor, and he deserves a great deal of credit for what he has done for himself and family; when he had been here only a few months, he met with a severe accident; he was engaged in scoring timber for his father-in-law's house, with another man, when the ax in the hands of this man struck Mr. Bloom on his right arm and nearly cut it off, and in this condition he worked on his farm, with that arm in a sling, and when his crop was harvested he took wheat to Milwaukee and sold it for 50 cents a bushel, and that was the way he got his first money; what a contrast between those times and to-day! He was married Jan. 20, 1847, to Miss Harriet Wilkinson; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., April 12, 1824; they have had five children—Deborah J., born June 29, 1848, and died March 20, 1857; Selinda D., March 3, 1853, who married Charles W. Clark; William H., Dec. 11, 1854; James E., May 10, 1861, died in November, 1861; Hattie F., March 29, 1868. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bloom are members of the M. E. Church, and have been for more than thirty years; in politics, Mr. Bloom is a Republican.

CHARLES R. BROWN, brick and stone mason, North Freedom; he was born in New York Dec. 21, 1850; came to Sauk Co. 1871. He was married, Feb. 22, 1873, to Mary A. Pease; she was born in Dane Co., Wis. They have three children—Matilda F. Lewis and an infant not named. Mr. Brown, in politics, Republican.

R. G. CARPENTER, farmer, Section 15; has 54½ acres of land; he was born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 24, 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and to Sauk Co., 1866. He was married 1838 to Miss Jane Head; she was born in York State. They have three children—Rollin B., Oscar D. and Washington J. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church; in politics, Mr. Carpenter is a Republican.

D. G. CRATSENBERG, farmer, Section 26; has 40 acres of land; he was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1848; came to Richland Co., Wis., in 1850 with his parents, and to Sauk Co., in 1872. He was married Dec. 24, 1874, to Miss May Welton; she was born in Sauk Co., Wis. They have three children—Tressie M., Sarah M. and Birdie D. In politics, Mr. Cratsenberg is Independent.

T. S. ELLAS, presiding officer of the lodge of Good Templars at North Freedom.

J. L. GIRTON, dealer in agricultural implements, organs and sewing machines, North Freedom; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 13, 1848; came to America with his parents in

1850, and located in New York, then moved to Michigan, where his father died; then the mother and family moved to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1852, and September, 1856, moved to Sauk Co.; in the spring of 1877, Mr. Girtton was elected Justice of the Peace; re-elected to second term 1879. He was married Oct. 11, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Powell; she was born at Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1848; they have four children—Mary J., William R., John L. and an infant not named. Mrs. Girtton is a member of the Latter Day Saints; in politics, Mr. Girtton is a Republican.

FRANK B. GRAY, proprietor of paint and repair shop at North Freedom; does all kinds of work in that line. He was born in Richland Co., Wis., March 24, 1860; came to Sauk Co. with his parents in 1862; he started business at this point last July.

FRANK HACKETT, farmer, Sec. 2; was born in Boone Co., Ill., July 24, 1841; came to Sauk Co., Wis., with his parents, in 1848. Nov. 16, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was married, Feb. 10, 1867, to Miss Ann E. Loomis; they have eight children—George W., James F., Samuel J., Joshua T., John M., Jacob A., Mary A. and Martha E. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett are both members of the Latter Day Saints' Church; in politics, Mr. H. is a Republican. His father, Samuel Hackett, was born in New Jersey April 14, 1805; he married, July 27, 1825, Miss Dency Terry; she was born in Ontario, N. Y.; they came to Sauk Co. in 1848; he followed farming after they came to the State; they had fifteen children, ten are living, five deceased. Samuel Hackett died Feb. 18, 1873; the widow married, June 26, 1879, John Hackett; they are living at North Freedom. When they came to the county it was sparsely settled, and the privations that they had to contend with were many, but they struggled on and raised a large family; he owns 38 acres of land. They were both members of the Latter Day Saints, in which the old gentleman took a very active part during the last years of his life.

JOSEPH LAMPORT, farmer, Sec. 20; was born in West Penard, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 10, 1814; came to America in 1819 with his parents; he came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1843, and followed the carpenter business there up to 1855, when he came to Sauk Co., and, in 1866, he, in company with Mr. Delap, built the saw-mill at this place, and afterward sold his interest to his partner. He was married, Jan. 20, 1840, to Miss Marietta L. Demuth; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have nine children—Priscilla E., George T., Mary J., Hattie A., James A., Clark and Clara (the twins), Ella J. and Grant. Mrs. Lamport died Feb. 10, 1880. Their son George T. enlisted in the 3d W. V. C., and served till the close of the war. In politics, Mr. Lamport is a Republican. He has 80 acres in the home farm.

HENRY MAERTSKE, farmer, Sec. 9; was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 5, 1837, and came to America and to Sauk Co. February, 1869. He was married in January, 1863, to Miss F. Reke; they have six children—Henry, August, Charles, Ferdinand, Minnie and Antonia. Mrs. Maertske died March 12, 1871; Mr. M. was married the second time, July, 1871, to Elizabeth Kreger. He is a member of the Baptist Church; in politics, a Republican. He has 40 acres of land.

E. MAXHAM, farmer, Sec. 21; he was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 6, 1837; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and to Sauk Co. in 1856; located in Baraboo, and moved into Freedom Township in 1868. He was elected that year one of the Board of Supervisors, and served one year; in 1870, was elected Town Clerk, and was elected every year for that office for seven years; then he was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and served one year, and, in 1880, was elected to the same office; he has taken a great interest in the temperance cause, and is the present presiding officer of the Maple Hill Lodge of Good Templars. He was married, July 13, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Seely; she was born in New York; she is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He has 60 acres of land.

JOHN F. NELSON, farmer, Sec. 21; he was born in Illinois April 15, 1846; came to Sauk Co., Wis., 1852, with his parents. Enlisted July 18, 1862, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served till the close of the war. He was married October, 1867, to Miss Ellen A. Delapp; she was born in New York; they have four children—Orinna, Arthur H., John D. and Ethna L. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. N. is a Republican.

W. C. T. NEWELL, druggist, stationery, perfumery, etc., in North Freedom; he was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1833; came to Dubuque, Iowa, 1854, and to Sauk Co., Wis., 1855; has followed farming, and did considerable surveying; was by appointment, County Surveyor for about one year. He was married, May 11, 1856, to Miss Temperance Waddell; she was born in the State of Indiana, and is the daughter of James and Betsey Waddell; her parents came to Sauk Co., Wis., June, 1847; her

father was a very prominent man in the county at that time, as farmer, preacher and doctor; by his life and industry, he gained many friends; he was born in the State of Virginia Feb. 16, 1800, and he died Feb. 9, 1865. He was married in 1821 to Temperance Cunningham, and there are three children living by that wife—William G., James M. and Margaret A. After the death of his first wife, he was married the second time to Miss Betsy A. Coverstone, March 3, 1831; she was born in Ohio; they had five children—Henry, Temperance, James H., Julia A. and Mary. Mr. Newell and wife have six children—Mary E., Clarissa, Alice A., Eliza E., George A. and Herbert L. Mr. and Mrs. Newell are both members of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. N. is Independent.

WILLIAM ODE, farmer, Secs. 9 and 10; has 120 acres; he was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Nov. 5, 1848; he came to America and to Quincy, Ill., 1864. Enlisted in the fall, and the next spring he enlisted in Co. E, 65th Ill. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married, August, 1871, to Miss Albertaner Matecke; she was born in Germany; they have three children—Emma, Albert G. and William. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ode are members of the German M. E. Church. In politics, he is Independent.

JOHN QUANDT, farmer, Sec. 16; he owns 40 acres; he was born at Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 12, 1841; came to America and to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1867. He was married August, 1865, to Miss Louisa Prien; she was born in Germany; they have seven children—Sophia, John, Charles, Henry, Eliza, George and Joseph. They both are members of the Latter Day Saints, and their daughter is a member of the same church. In politics, he is Independent.

ELIJAH RICH, carpenter; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 21, 1830; he came to Rock Co., Wis., 1848, to Adams Co., 1849, to Sauk Co. in the spring of 1873. He enlisted Sept. 21, 1864, in Co. K, 42d W. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant; resigned near the close of the war. He was elected to fill a vacancy for Justice of the Peace, in 1878, and re-elected in 1879. He was married in May, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Freer; she was born in New York; they have seven children—Libbie M., George W., Jennie P., Katie B., Nellie C., Louise B. and Charles S. Mr. Rich is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

GUSTAV SCHARNKE, proprietor of the Neptune Mills, on Sec. 17; he was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 9, 1847; came to America with his parents in 1849, and to Sauk Co., Wis., 1863, and in 1876, took possession of the saw-mill, and in 1878, built the first grist-mill that was built in the township, in addition to his saw-mill; he has served as Chairman of the Town Board for the last year. He was married, Oct. 17, 1866, to Miss Wilhelmine Sahler; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; they have one adopted son—Gustav. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and in politics he is a Republican.

AUGUST F. SCHELLENBERGER, farmer on Sec. 25; he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 16, 1850; came to America and to Sauk Co., Wis., 1856, with his parents. He was married, April 19, 1875, to Miss Eveline Hersinger; she was born in Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—Charles E. and John F. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

ADOLPH SCHELLENBERGER, proprietor of blacksmith-shop, located at Neptune Mills; he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 23, 1856; came to America and to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1857, with his parents; he learned his trade in Baraboo, with Charles Bender; he does horseshoeing and general repairing. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN W. SEILS, farmer, Sec. 24; owns 77½ acres; born in Pommern, Prussia, Germany, May 28, 1819; came to America and settled in Sauk Co., Wis., in 1868. He was married February, 1843, to Miss Minna Milke; she was born in Prussia, Germany; they have seven children—Minna, Augusta, Matilda, Hannah, Lena, Theresa and Theodore. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church; in politics, Mr. Seils is a Republican. He has given his children a good education, and some of his daughters have taught more or less in the public schools.

S. D. SLENTZ, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Baraboo; born May 23, 1826, in Greene Co., Ohio; came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1845. He was married Jan. 18, 1876, to Miss Minnie Ronshousen; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have three children—Marion, Samuel D. and Corwin. He has held the office of Treasurer of the town, and has been its Assessor for a number of years; he owns 230 acres of land. In politics, Mr. Slentz is a Democrat.

A. I. SPAHR, dealer in tin, stoves and hardware, North Freedom, Wis.; born in York Co., Penn., March 12, 1834; moved to Springfield, Ohio, in 1859. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. A,

94th Ohio V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was in the battles at Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; was wounded at Resaca, Ga., and was transferred to the Invalid Corps at Camp Douglas, Chicago; mustered out at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war; came to Sauk Co. in 1877. He was married Feb. 18, 1877, to Mrs. Sarah A. Swetland; they have one child—Eva, born November, 1878. Mrs. Spahr is a member of the M. E. Church; and in politics Mr. S. is a Republican.

WILLIAM SPROUL, farmer, Sec. 11; has 157 acres in northwest quarter, Township 11 Range 5—a splendid farm; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, March 12, 1822; moved to Indiana about 1829, and to Sauk Co. September, 1848; located on what is called Bear Creek, and entered 40 acres; from there he moved on to his present farm in 1849, where he has always lived; like a great many of his neighbors, was poor, and had to make rails, and sell them for \$1 per hundred to pay for his present farm, and his flour he bought by working for 75 cents per day; his meat was procured by the use of his gun. He was married July 1, 1843, to Miss Mary Stotser; she was born in Switzerland; they have had four children—James, John W., Mary J., who is deceased, and Alice M. Mr. Sproul is a Republican in politics. The son James enlisted Oct. 5, 1864, in Co. A, 19th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was at the capture of Richmond; the flag of his regiment was the first that was raised on the rebel capital.

EDWARD N. TRUMBLE, farmer, Sec. 2; has 40 acres of land; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1844; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1852; came to Sauk Co. in 1853. He enlisted April, 1861, in Co. K, 6th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married May 26, 1867, to Miss Mary Waddell; she was born in Sauk Co., and was the first white child born in the town of Freedom. In Politics, Mr. T. is a Republican.

GEORGE V. TURNHAM, farmer, Sec. 27; has 80 acres of land; he was born in Illinois July 20, 1852, and came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1868. He was married July 2, 1879, to Miss Alice E. Welton; she was born in Ohio. Mrs. Turnham is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Mr. T. is a Republican.

JOHN WIGGINS, carpenter, builder and contractor, also dealer in lumber, North Freedom; he was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 4, 1841. He enlisted May 24, 1861, in Co. F, 16th Ill. V. I., and was discharged May 20, 1862, on account of disability; he enlisted second time Sept. 29, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served two years; he came to Baraboo, Wis., Dec. 11, 1851. He was married Feb. 19, 1865, to Miss Polly J. Moore; she was born in Dane Co., Wis.; they have three children—Eva B., Luna M. and Volney H. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB ZIMMERLY, farmer, Secs. 25 and 26; owns 138 acres of land; he was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1841; came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1851 with his parents. He enlisted Oct. 16, 1861, in Co. K, 2d W. V. I.; served about eight months; was discharged on account of disability; he enlisted the second time Feb. 15, 1864, in Co. K, 45th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war; he has taken considerable interest in the public schools, and has served as Director more or less. He was married Feb. 19, 1862, to Miss Caroline Schellenberger, she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; they have six children—Mary A., Charles R., John A., Alfred S. L., Louisa P. and John R.; he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In Politics he is a Republican.

TOWN OF DELLONA.

SAMUEL BROWN, farmer, Secs. 33 and 35 (has 160 acres); he was born in Orange Co., Vt., March 4, 1815; came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1865; he has held the office of Town Assessor. He was married, Jan. 26, 1841, to Miss Sally M. Salisbury; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Addison F., Duane A., Cordelia E. and Orange H. In politics, Mr. Brown is Independent.

STILLMAN BASS (deceased) was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1816; came to Sauk Co. in the fall of 1851, and was engaged in farming till his death, on Sec. 35; owned 100 acres in his home farm. He was married in 1837 to Miss Julia Butterfield; she was born in Vermont; they had twelve children—Chester R. (deceased), Laura J. (deceased), Lucinda L. (deceased), Charles W. (deceased), Stillman O., Charles W., William A., Clarissa L., Mary F. (deceased), Melissa R., Hattie L.

and Julia E. The two sons, Stillman O. and Charles W., enlisted in Co. G, 49th W. V. I., and served about eight months; they were discharged on account of disability. Stillman O. Bass was married Oct. 26, 1868, to Miss Agnes Bass; they have four children—Marian A., Charles S., Oscar L. and Chester A. Mr. Bass owns 160 acres of land on Sec. 27.

ANDREW CAMP, farmer, Sec. 17; born in Canada West Nov. 10, 1827; came to Sauk Co. in December, 1849; he has served two terms on the Town Board and one year as Town Assessor. He was married Jan. 1, 1852, to Jane E. Buck; she was born in Canada; they had four children—John A., James E., Francis H. and Freeman L.; Mrs. Camp died in January, 1877. Mr. Camp was married to his second wife Jan. 20, 1880, Miss Juliette Brown, a niece of John Brown, of Kansas fame. He has 160 acres in the home farm and other tracts of land in the township to the amount of 170 acres more. They both attend the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

C. P. DAVENPORT, farmer, Sec. 2; born in Vermont March 9, 1819; came to Sauk Co. in 1854; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1862 and 1865, and served on the Town Board one term, Treasurer one term and Assessor three terms. He was married, Sept. 19, 1854, to Miss Mary Gillespie; she was born in Scotland; they have had five children—Lawrence C. (deceased), Carrie J., Alice F., Anna M. and John W. Mrs. Davenport is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is an Adventist and in politics a Republican. For a number of years he traveled and practiced surgical dentistry. The son that died had just finished his second term of teaching; he was a promising young man, the pride of his family and respected by all that knew him; he had attended school at Baraboo, under the instruction of Prof. Willis for some time; he died March 24, 1876, aged 20 years 1 month and 6 days. Mr. D. has altogether 300 acres of land.

J. L. DRYER, farmer, Sec. 33; has 200 acres; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., March 3, 1830; came to Sauk Co. in August, 1865, and located on his present farm at that time. He was married Oct. 23, 1856, to Miss Adaline Richardson; she was born in Tioga Co., N. Y.; they have seven children—Helen J., Eta J., Bertha J., John W., Grant, Eva and George. In politics, Mr. Dryer is a Republican.

JOHN FOSS, farmer, Sec. 28; he was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 3, 1839; came to America in October, 1850, with his father, Chris Foss, and located near Milwaukee; came to Sauk Co. in 1863; he has 160 acres of land. He was married in 1858 to Miss Minnie Springer; she was born in Baden, Germany; they have four children—Albert, Jonk, Paulina and Frank. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foss are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Foss is a Democrat; he has his father make his home with him, his mother having died some fifteen years ago.

THOMAS GILLESPIE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Kilbourn City; he was born in Wigtown, Scotland, Jan. 15, 1831; came to America in 1842, with his parents; they located in Vermont, then removed to New York State, and came to Sauk Co., Wis., in October, 1856, where he has lived ever since; in November, 1879, he was elected to the Legislature of his State for the term of 1880, on the Republican ticket, and at the convention of his party in the fall of 1880, he received the nomination for the same office, which is considered, in his county, equal to an election. He was married Oct. 31, 1854, to Miss Martha Simpson; she was born in the State of Vermont; they have ten children—Mary J., William G., Hattie M., John T., Nellie M., Carra E., Thomas W., Bertie A., Earl L. and Ed. S. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are members of the M. E. Church, and four of their daughters are members of the same church. In politics, Mr. Gillespie is a Republican; he has 280 acres of land.

JOHN HEMER, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 15, 1821; came to America in 1852, located in Ohio, removed to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1854, and to Sauk Co. in 1860, and located on his present farm, where he has lived ever since; he has 380 acres in all, only 80 acres in his home farm. He was married Oct. 16, 1854, to Miss Mary Knadler; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; they have two children—Josephine and George. The whole family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Hemer, in politics, is a Democrat.

CHARLES LEIGH, farmer, Sec. 23 (he has 240 acres); P. O. Delton. He was born in Cheshire England, Jan. 3, 1815, and came to America in 1832; he located in Erie, N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1858, then to Iowa, and lived there about four years, when he moved to Sauk Co. in the fall of 1875. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Sarah N. Pease; she was born in the State of New York; they have four children—Frank H., John D., Mary E. and Eugene A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leigh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

L. B. MONTGOMERY, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Reedsburg, Wis. He was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1835, and came to Racine Co., Wis., with his parents, in 1845, and to Sauk Co.

in 1849. He was married, Jan. 27, 1859, to Miss Achsah B. Peck; she was born in Hartford Co., Conn., March 9, 1836. In politics, Mr. M. is a Greenbacker. They have four children—Lyman E., Isabella (deceased), Sarah and Charles L.

HENRY RADWELL, farmer, Sec. 26 (has 80 acres). He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 7, 1819, and came to America in 1843, and to Sauk Co. in 1867. He was married, July, 1855, to Rachel A. Abraham; they have six children—Edward, Joseph, Henry, Sarah J., Martha and Margaret. His wife died in 1875. Mr. Radwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH S. RADWELL, farmer, Sec. 19 and 24 (he has 100 acres); P. O. Delton; was born in Kenosha Co., Wis., Feb. 18, 1852. He was married, Jan. 15, 1879, to Miss Jessie A. Gibson; she was born in Rock Co., Wis. In politics, Mr. Radwell is a Republican.

SILAS J. SEYMOUR, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1824; his father moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1828, and the subject of this sketch remained there till he was 14 years old; then he left home and went to the State of Ohio, where he lived two years; he then returned to Covington, Wyoming Co., N. Y. (his old home), and remained there till his 18th year; he then went to his native place, in Onondaga Co.; after remaining there about one year, he commenced teaching district school; followed teaching in the winter and studying in summer at Manlius Academy for about four years, making his home at Manlius Square; he then returned to Wyoming Co. and remained there until he was 25 years old, teaching in winter and working on a farm in summer; in May, 1849, he came to Wisconsin, and in the month of June of that year entered the quarter-section that he still makes his home. Since the town of Dellona was organized, he has repeatedly held the offices of Town Clerk, Assessor, Town Superintendent of Schools, Chairman of Supervisors and Justice of the Peace; he was for one term County Supervisor, and one year Swamp Land Commissioner of Sauk Co.; he served his District in the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1876-77; in 1879, he was appointed by the Governor Commissioner of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company, which office he now holds; for over twenty years of his residence here, he practiced plain surveying as occasion presented; his eyesight becoming impaired, he relinquished the business. He was married, Sept. 23, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Conine, of Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; she was born in Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1827; they have had five children—Ellen A., Ida J. (deceased), Merton E., Walter F. and Arthur R. In politics, Mr. S. is a Republican.

JOHN SLAVEN, farmer, stock-dealer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32; he has 240 acres in his home and 80 acres in Secs. 14 and 20; he was born in Greenfield, Dane Co., Wis., May 27, 1845, and came to Sauk Co., with his parents in 1846; his father, James Slaven, located at that time in the Town of Dellona, where the subject of this sketch has always lived; he has served as member of the Town Board five terms, and has held some office in the school interests nearly all the time since he was of age. He was married, Feb. 6, 1877, to Miss Sarah Timlin; she was born in the town of Dellona, Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—James and Eva. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Slaven is Independent.

THOMAS TIMLIN, farmer, Sec. 29 (has 200 acres he purchased in 1868); he was born in Ireland Oct. 15, 1833; he came to America in 1842, and located in Oneida Co., N. Y.; he then came to Rock Co. Wis., and to Sauk Co. April 11, 1847, and located in the town of Dellona, with his father, who died Aug. 21, 1874, at the age of 76 years; his mother and the youngest brother occupy the home farm. He was married Jan. 8, 1860, to Mary A. Hayes; she was born in New Jersey; they have ten children—John W., James S., Kate, Winnefred, Mary A., Thomas D., Joseph F., Daniel, Sarah E. and Francis V. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Timlin has handled hops quite extensively, and has taken two trips to England in connection with the hop trade, viz., 1869, and again in 1875; he has arrangements there with commission men whereby he can ship at any time; he was Chairman of the Town Board for three terms—1869, 1870 and 1871, also in 1879; he spent some time in the South before the rebellion.

D. C. WOOSTER, farmer, Sec. 2 (has 80 acres); P. O. Kilbourn City; he was born in Hancock Co., Me. May 22, 1822; at the age of 19, he shipped before the mast on board the Pioneer, and next on a British brig called the Albion, and other ships, till he was 24 years of age; he shipped on the brig Wallace, and while on her he was promoted chief officer, and for a number of years he served as second and first officer on different boats, up to about 1850, when he took command of the brig Charles that sailed out of Boston, and he continued in that business for about eighteen years, up to 1868; most of the

time he was engaged in the European trade. He was married, July 9, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Eakins; she was born in Scotland, and came to America when quite young with her parents, who settled in Vermont; they have two children—Calvin M. and Josephine E. Mr. Wooster, in politics, is Independent.

TOWN OF DELTON.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, miller, Delton; born in Delton Aug. 24, 1853. Married Jan. 1, 1880, to Miss Grace A. Brown; she is also a native of the town of Delton, born July 19, 1860. Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics.

J. H. ADAMS, proprietor of the Delton City and Delton Mills, also proprietor of foundry and machine shops; born in Upper Canada Feb. 21, 1823; in 1839, he went to Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he remained till 1850, when he came to Sauk Co., where he has since resided; he has been actively engaged in business—farming, manufacturing, merchandising, etc.; he has done as much for the prosperity of the town of Delton as any other citizen of the township. He was married Jan. 26, 1840, to Miss Rachael Vanderveer, born in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they have had twelve children—Eliza A. E. (deceased), Charles H., Emma E., George W., Henry (deceased), Mark E., Almira L., David M. (deceased), Frederick, Albert D. (deceased), Mary M. and John A. In politics, Mr. Adams is a Republican.

S. K. AYRES, farmer and manufacturer of sorghum, Sec. 21; P. O. Delton; farm contains 150 acres of land; born in Addison Co., Vt., April 9, 1826; he removed with his parents to the State of New York in 1830, and located at Peru; in 1848, he went to Watertown, and to Sauk Co. in 1857, and to Delton in 1865. He was married Jan. 5, 1853, to Miss Annie Clement; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they have had twelve children—George D. (deceased), Melinda O., Eli A. Julia A., Tilton A., Ida E., Charles R., James M. (deceased), William E. (deceased), Libbe E., Wilbur J. and Martha L. In politics, Mr. Ayres is a Republican. His father had eight sons, the children of these sons have eighty children, an average of ten each. The eight brothers are all members of the Methodist Church; they have made it a point to meet yearly for many years. Mrs. Ayres is the daughter of Stephen and Phebe Clement; her father died at the age of 67; her mother is still living at the age of 86 years; her mother has twelve children, and in 1875, they all met at the public hall in Delton, on the birthday of their mother.

JOHN H. BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Baraboo. This enterprising citizen, an early settler of the town of Fairfield, but now a resident of the town of Delton, was born in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1823. He married in his native county Clarissa M. Olds; they came to Wisconsin in 1847; lived in Walworth Co. the first summer, then came to Sauk Co.; entered Government land in the town of Fairfield, and set about making themselves a home in the wilderness; how well they have succeeded is amply shown by their large and well-cultivated fields, large and substantial buildings, surrounded by every advantage tending to promote comfort; their children are Albert J., now in Arizona; his wife was Fern Ranney; Adelia is the wife of A. G. Cooper; he was a soldier in the 1st W. V. C. during the war of the rebellion; Ella, wife of John Gillman. Mr. Bennett, in the town of Fairfield, filled various offices, including that of Town Treasurer, member of the Town Board of Supervisors, Town Clerk, etc.; he also held various school offices; he has lived in the town of Delton since 1879. Politically, he acts with the Republican party; his father, Lionel Bennett, served in the United States Army during the war of 1812; he died in Ohio; his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Norton, is still living and is in the 85th year of her age.

ORANGE BROWN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Delton; was born in Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 28, 1825; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and located in Rock Co.; he came to Sauk Co. in 1851, and located on his present farm; he has served as a member of the Town Board for several terms, and has held the office of Assessor of his town for the last three years. He was married to Almira Follett Nov. 26, 1846; they have four children—Charles L., Ira F., Emmett and Emery H. Mrs. Brown died April 8, 1856. Mr. Brown was married, Oct. 24, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Lillie; she was born in Lamoille; they have five children—Grace A., Clara J., Minnie E., Myron O. and Myrtle E. Mr. Brown is Independent in politics; has a farm of 240 acres.

SIDNEY COBLEIGH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Delton; he was born in Larderdale, Miss., March 11, 1842; he came to Sauk Co. in April, 1851. He was married in November, 1868, to Miss Jennie Gafna; she was born in Ireland; they have three children—Orril J., Mary B. and Leler B. In politics, he is Republican.

W. P. HARVEY, millwright; P. O. Delton; son of James and Esther (Foster) Harvey; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1836; when 15 years of age, he moved to Sauk Co., Wis. (1852), and located in the town of Bear Creek. He was married in Franklin, Sauk Co., Sept. 30, 1858, to Hannah Slaughter; Mrs. Harvey was born in Kankakee, Ill.; they have five children—Mary (now Mrs. F. Alfred, residence Lavallo). Mr. Harvey enlisted, February, 1862, in the 12th Battery (Wis.), and served till Oct. 8, same year; he re-enlisted, February, 1864, in Co. H, 44th W. V. I.; was Hospital Steward of the regiment; served till the close of the war; came to Lavallo Jan. 1, 1880; leased the Rathbun mill, on Sec. 24; Mr. Harvey has a residence in Delton, to which he intends returning next year. Politics, Republican. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the United Brethren Church.

J. T. HUNTINGTON, proprietor of the Delton Steam Syrup and Sugar Works, Delton; Mr. Huntington has established the first steam tanks for the manufacture of syrup and sugar from sorghum in the county; his building is 30x50 feet, two stories high, with engine-room, 18x22 feet, with twenty-horse-power boiler and ten-horse power engine; he has evaporators and tanks for manufacturing 300 gallons of syrup per day of twenty-four hours; he has one of Plymmer's largest Victor Mills for grinding his cane; taken as a whole, it is one of the most complete institutions of the kind in the country. Mr. Huntington was born in Franklin Co., in the State of New York, Aug. 18, 1843. He was married Jan. 7, 1865, to Miss Lois E. Nicholas; has one child—Percy R. Mr. Huntington is the only child of Leon and Mary Huntington. Father is Postmaster at Delton, has held that office for twenty-four years. In politics, Mr. H. is a Republican.

AMBROSE JONES, physician and dentist, Delton; also owner of the steamer Fleetwood, that plies on Mirror Lake for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers; the Doctor was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 20, 1820; he attended medical lectures at the Albany Medical College, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1847-48; he was located at Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis., for a short time; thence to Sun Prairie, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until the spring of 1850, when he removed to Sauk Co., where he remained till 1862, when he removed to Packwaukee and engaged in the practice of his profession; he enlisted, in August, 1864, in the 5th W. V. I., and was immediately promoted to the position of Assistant Surgeon of that regiment, and served in that capacity till the close of the war; he removed from Packwaukee to Adams Co. in 1869, but returned to Sauk Co. in 1879. The Doctor was married, in 1848, to Miss Sarah Moural, born in the State of New York; he is a Republican politically.

L. L. LEE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Baraboo; he has 240 acres; he was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1823; came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1847. He was married, in the fall of 1848, to Miss Harriet M. Gardiner; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Frank G., Maria C., Mary E., Charles H. and Hattie E. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

DAVID M. LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Delton; born in Yates Co., N. Y., July 1, 1839; he removed to Kansas from the State of New York in 1867; he settled in Sauk Co. in 1873. He was married in December, 1861, to Miss Mary R. Spink; she was born in Yates Co.; they have five children—Lizzie, Carrie, Charles F., Manny and Adda. Politically, he is Independent.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Kilbourn City; has 71 acres, and it is one of the best-improved farms in the township; he has a very fine bearing apple orchard; his residence is commodious, and, being situated between the town of Delton and the Dells, it is a pleasant place for parties to spend a few weeks in the summer-time; Mr. Marshall is a congenial gentleman; his wife, amiable, a good housekeeper, and would make all feel at home that would favor them with a call. He was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., Aug. 12, 1845; he moved to Sauk Co., Wis., with his parents, in 1854. He enlisted, Feb. 13, 1865, in Co. A, 49th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was married Oct. 11, 1867, to Miss Eliza M. Smith; she was born in Milwaukee Co., Wis., July 24, 1848; they have had three children—Alva B. (deceased), Charles La Forest and Leon A. E.; all were born in Nashua, N. H. Mr. Marshall moved back to Nashua in 1869, and was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods; returned to Sauk Co. in 1876, and, in the fall of 1877, bought his present home; both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY D. MONTANYE (deceased); born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 19, 1813; he was a farmer by occupation till 1872, when he came to Delton and purchased the property known as the Delton House, which he kept as a hotel till his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1877. He was married, June 21, 1840, to Cornelia Parslow, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1821; they have eleven

children—Charles C., Mary, Cornelia E., George J., John H., Frank, Dow, Ed. L., William, Minnie A. and Alfred A. Mrs. M. is a member of the Christian Church. She still keeps the hotel.

J. G. PALMER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Windham Co., Vt.; he removed to Sauk Co. in 1856. He was married in Sauk Co., in September, 1846, to Eliza Crandal; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Charles E., Clementina and Effie L. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Palmer, in politics, is a Democrat. He has a farm of 80 acres.

HENRY SARRINGTON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Delton; born in Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 25, 1835; he came to America in 1856 and located in Oneida Co., N. Y.; he came to Sauk Co. in 1867. He was married, July 4, 1865, to Miss Susan Balderson, a native of England; they have two children—Eva and Henry L. Mrs. Sarrington is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. is a Democrat, politically. He has a farm of 75 acres.

JOSEPH P. SHULTS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delton; was born in Columbia Co., Penn.; at the age of 10 went to New Jersey, and in the spring of 1850 came to Walworth Co., and to Sauk Co. in 1854, where he has lived ever since; he came to the county poor, and by industry and good management has accumulated a fine property. He was married, Jan. 19, 1850, to Miss Mary N. Flickner; she was born in Hunterdon, N. J.; they have four children—Jacob F., Asa S., Mary A. and Frank E. Mr. Shults is, in politics, a Republican. He has a farm of 560 acres.

OLIVER W. SPAULDIN, farmer; P. O. Delton; was born in Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt., May 7, 1815; raised in his native town till 1848, when he came to Wisconsin, coming directly to his present home. Here he entered the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 12, Range 5, now town of Delton, and has made it his home ever since. Mr. S. was married Sept. 7, 1841, to Ruth E. Pike. They had eight children—Henry (deceased), Annette (deceased), Charles, Emma, Albert, Harriet, John and Frank (deceased). Mrs. Spauldin died Feb. 20, 1863. Mr. S. married again Nov. 3, 1864, to Mrs. Mary E. Luttle. Mr. Spauldin was Supervisor of the town of New Buffalo (now Delton), in 1849, and has held the same office two terms since. The first brick chimney built in the town was made by Mr. Spauldin, who used clay for mortar, and a paddle for a trowel. The first school held in District No. 6, town of Delton; was kept in Mr. S.'s house the first half of the term; the schoolhouse then being completed, the term was finished there; the school was taught by Miss Lucretia Crawford, of Baraboo. Mr. S. has now 240 acres of land.

A. H. THOMSON, manufacturer of wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc. Repairing also promptly done; Delton; born in Portage Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1816; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and located in Walworth Co. In 1850, he came to Sauk Co., where he has since resided. He has served on Town Board for one term; has been Town Clerk for several years. He was married Nov. 7, 1850, to Miss Maria L. Pitkin, born in Stark Co., Ohio. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics.

JOHN G. TRAVIS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delton; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 6, 1811. He was married in 1836 to Miss Eunice Rafman; they have five children—John D., Curtis, Henry, Eunice and Immogene; his second wife was Rebecca Rapp; they have have one child—Abraham; his third and present wife was Mrs. Mary E. Eggleston; they were married Dec. 14, 1874; she was the widow of R. A. Eggleston, who died Aug. 28, 1868; she had by her first husband six children—William R. (deceased), Ella F. (deceased), Mary E., Florence C., Frederick (deceased) and Cora H. Mr. and Mrs. Travis are members of the M. E. Church. His farm contains 80 acres.

A. F. WASHBURNE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Baraboo; farm contains 120 acres; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1826; he removed to Michigan with his parents about 1836, and to Sauk Co. in 1848. He was married, in October, 1850, to Cordelia McCoy, born in the State of New York; they have had six children—Delos, Charles (deceased), Alveretta, Leroy A., Laraty and Bertram F. Mr. W. is a Democrat in politics.

TOWN OF GREENFIELD.

A. G. ALBERT is a son of Frederick and Caroline Albert; his parents came from Hanover, Germany, when he was but 1 year old, and settled in Waukesha Co. in 1846; after three years, the family removed to Dane Co., where they resided till 1857, when they came to their home on Sec. 12, Greenfield, where they had a farm of 140 acres; Mr. Albert died of slow consumption in 1866, leaving four sons and one daughter—Anna Sophronia, and his widow yet lives with her son, A. G., upon the home farm. Mr. Albert was married, Jan. 6, 1872, to Mary Jane, daughter of William and Mary Ann Taylor, born Sept. 3, 1851, by whom he has four children—Mertie Rosetta, William Henry, John Lewis and Mary Maud; the farm is securely sheltered from the winds, is not troubled by late frosts, and is well adapted to fruit, having already a fine orchard of over one hundred trees; Mr. Albert is not enjoying good health, and, for that reason, could he sell, would remove to a milder climate. He is a helpful member of the Republican party, a member of the Town Board, and in every respect a useful citizen.

REV. JOHN BEAN (deceased), came to Wisconsin in 1845, and commenced the work of an itinerant missionary near Milwaukee; in 1853, he came to Sauk Co. and entered 80 acres in Fairfield; he still held his place in the Methodist Conference, laboring at West Bend, Big Foot Prairie, East Troy, Watertown, Albion, Portage City, Reedsburg, Union, Mauston, Necedah, Black River Falls, Russell's Corners, Beetown, Jamestown, Washburn, Fennimore, Juda, Monticello and Middleton, until he became so crippled with rheumatism that he could not well attend to his pulpit and pastoral duties, when he came to Fairfield to live in 1870; in 1876, he removed to his place in Greenfield, where he died of apoplexy, May 1, 1880. Mr. Bean was a son of David and Sally Bean, of Strafford, Vt., where he was born in 1816; was educated in the academy at Newbury; was licensed as exhorter in the Methodist Church at the age of 18, and was married at 22 to Miss Caroline Hayes, who, with very marked fidelity and rare helpfulness, shared his toils and cares through all his changeful life; Mr. Bean was an excellent revival preacher and a shrewd business man, which made him successful in building up his churches, and helped him in laying by a competency for old age.

WILLIAM BREWSTER came to Racine, Wis., in 1844, and removed to Sauk Co. in 1848; he came to his present home on Sec. 9, Greenfield, in 1855, where, in a beautiful basin, surrounded by the delightful Baraboo hills, he has one of the finest grain and grass farms in the town; he cuts about one hundred tons of hay, besides his ample grain crop, which will be still more abundant when his 280 acres are all improved; Mr. Brewster is brother of the gentleman who is just now erecting the paper-mill at the lower dam in Baraboo; is a son of Samuel and Lucy Brewster, of Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born July 7, 1826. In 1845, he was married to Lavinia Fry, by whom he had four sons—William A., born in August, 1846, married to Elizabeth Nunser, of Cameron, Mo., where he now lives; George E., born Sept. 11, 1848, married to Elizabeth Buck, of Greenfield, now residing at Vanville, Wis.; one who died in infancy, and Charles E., born Aug. 28, 1850, married to Emiline Prothero, who lives with his father and is engaged in looking after the large interests of the home farm; Charles E. has an only child, a boy of 4 years.

ORANGE H. COOK is a fine illustration of Western enterprise, coupled with hard work and close economy. This son of Marvin and Clarissa Cook was born at Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio, December, 1825, and has in the composite of his blood the shrewdness of his Connecticut mother, and the comprehensiveness of York State men; he came to Sauk Co. in 1845, walking from Racine, and living on half-rations until he found employment at Prairie du Sac; in 1846, he claimed his present home in Sec. 32, but, for twelve years, spent much of his time lumbering upon the Wisconsin and its tributaries. Meanwhile, he was married, Sept. 26, 1853, to Lucinda T., daughter of Asa Reed, of New Hampshire, who was born March 4, 1832, by whom he had a son, Edward M., born July 3, 1854, who died Sept. 8, 1867, and a daughter, Clarinda S., born August, 1856, who died Jan. 1, 1861. Mrs. Cook died of consumption Dec. 11, 1856, leaving her children in care of her sister, Clarinda F. Reed, whom Mr. Cook subsequently married, and by whom he has a daughter, Jennie L., born June 24, 1858; Frank S., born Dec. 19, 1859; Howard H., born April 18, 1862; Ada, born Sept. 8, 1864, who died Feb. 11, 1865; and on the 21st of March following, Mr. Cook's home was again overshadowed by the death of his second most excellent wife, who, like her sister, fell a prey to hereditary consumption. The loss of these young children, and the sorrows and cares of their father were lightened by the tender and very efficient services of the present Mrs. Cook, daughter of Frederick and Barbara Felber, born in Fairfield, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1842,

and married to Mr. Cook Nov. 12, 1865, by whom he has four children—George O., Alice A., Effa M. and Archibald. Mr. Cook has in his home farm, 406 acres of choicest land, with good barn, and upon which he is just completing one of the best farm dwellings in the county. He has no mood to go West, but contents himself with buying Greenfield farms from those who do, having just combined the Briar and Warner places, making a farm of 240 acres (probably for Frank, who is one of the most industrious and reliable boys in any town). These farms, with six forties of timber, make up Mr. Cook's land possessions, but his farms are heavily stocked with sheep, and about ninety horned cattle and sixteen horses. Mr. Cook is not one of those men who rusts out, living on money at large interest, which cannot be "resurrected" by the voice of any assessor, and for this reason his townsmen like to borrow his money. There is fresh life in it that is a tonic to the holder, which inspires the ability to repay it with use. Formerly a Democrat, he has for many years faithfully adhered to the Republicans; has held repeatedly the offices of Assessor and Treasurer, and been for several years upon the Town Board.

RALPH G. COWLES, son of Lorrin and Betsey Cowles; when a boy, lost his mother at Kalamazoo, Mich., a windstorm blowing a tree across the wagon in which she was riding; in July, 1843, in company with his father, he crossed the Wisconsin at Sauk City, swimming their cattle, and on the 7th they came over the well-nigh impassable bluffs to Baraboo; the Winnebagoes were assembled upon their council grounds, on the spur of high land south of Mrs. C. C. Remington's, and their corn-fields were green up and down the Baraboo; they settled on Sec. 33, now in Greenfield, the second settlers in the town; here Mr. Cowles' sister, Mrs. Peter Shaffer, gave birth to a daughter in October, 1843, the first white child born in the town, and Mrs. Shaffer's death, in the following March, was the first instance of mortality; the father also having died, the land was entered by Ralph and his brother in 1847. In 1851, he was married to Lucretia A., daughter of James and Lucy Crawford, born in April, 1832, by whom he has had five children—Lorrin H., born Sept. 3, 1852, married Sept. 16, 1874; Orpha, born Jan. 22, 1857, died Oct. 19, 1864; Elmer E., born May 26, 1861, died Oct. 4, 1864; Fred M., born July 20, 1866, and Lulie E., born Oct. 29, 1872. Orpha and Elmer were taken away by dysentery, which was so widely prevalent and fatal in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles are excellent neighbors, having a wide moral influence, and living intensely religious lives. Formerly, he was a member of the Methodist Church, of which his father was the first Class-leader, but now he is Elder in the Seventh Day Advent Church. He was an ardent Abolitionist of the olden time; has been and is a radical temperance man, and a Republican from before the organization of the party.

WILLIAM H. EIKEY, deceased, came from Brunswick, Germany, to Wisconsin, in 1840, and stopped first at Madison, but about 1845 came to Baraboo, and settled on Sec. 26, in Greenfield, in 1847, where his widow now resides; he built the first limekiln in 1848, and in the fall of 1849 he built the first frame schoolhouse in Greenfield, yet known as the Eikey Schoolhouse; in 1852, he put up, where the Prentice Mill now stands, the first saw-mill into which he also put machinery for sawing wagon stuff. Mr. Eikey was married, Feb. 18, 1849, to Miss Anna Umberger, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Umberger, of Wythe Co., Va., born in March, 1830, by whom he had one daughter, Mary C., born 11th of January, 1851, who was married to Mr. C. F. Moher, of Caledonia, June 30, 1872. Mr. Eikey was a good mechanic, and was much employed in early years as a stone and brick mason at Baraboo; he had a fine mind, and is said to have received in early life a liberal education; he was an active Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Eikey died Dec. 24, 1870, aged 60 years 8 months and 13 days, leaving his farm of 230 acres to his wife and daughter.

J. D. GANO came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Rio, from which place he removed to his present home in Sec. 5, in 1867; this son of James and Mary Gano was born in Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 24, 1822, where he was educated. In 1840, he was married to Emily L. Tidd, of Homer, N. Y., by whom he had four sons and two daughters—Marion E., James A., Irvine D., Theron A., Almira E. and Sarah A., now deceased. Mrs. Gano died of dropsical affection in 1860, and in 1862 Mr. G. was married to Mrs. M. S. (Hughes) Sharp, of Wales, by whom he has three children—William D., Sarah, Etta and Otto J., all now living. Mrs. Gano died of consumption in February, 1870, and Mr. Gano has since married Mrs. Margaret A. Willey, of New York City, daughter of Mr. Bradbury, a soldier in the regular army; a son, Claud Bradbury, is the only fruit of this marriage. Mr. G. is a man who delights in his family, and has special gifts for training children under the power of fatherly affection. He has served the district seven years and been twice elected Justice of the Peace.

JOHN GLEN is the Greenfield philanthropist; he was thoroughly educated for this calling in Scotland, but came to Wisconsin to carry out his mission of doing the greatest good to the greatest number; when he came to Greenfield, he turned Mr. Prentice's mill into a sanitarium, thus founding the only

benevolent institution in Greenfield ; he has prevented sourness from entering many homes, giving light for darkness, so that far and near families eat their bread with gladness ; he understands all the mysteries of ancient and modern milling, having run the second purifier ever operated in Milwaukee, in the mill of J. B. Martin, but he believes the old process to be far better for the consumer than the new, and is doubtless making the best family flour in Sauk Co. Mr. Glen came to this planet in January, 1836, making his entrance at Glasgow, Scotland, stopping at the home of John and Elizabeth Glen, who kindly cared for and educated him after the strictest of the Scotch Presbyterians. At the age of 20 he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Susan Whitelaw, born at Glasgow, in 1837, by whom he has five children—James A., born in 1864 ; Charles J., in 1868 ; William M., in 1871 ; Forrest, in 1874, and Robert in 1877. Mr. Glen is making up his mind on the political issues of this country.

GILBERT HARMAN, son of John and Ann Harman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1831 ; his father came from Wurtemberg in 1818 ; married a lady upon Long Island, but soon moved to Lycoming Co., Penn., from which place his son Gilbert came West, as far as Milwaukee, in 1852 ; was married to Amanda, daughter of David and Maria Sutton, Dec. 23, 1855, who was born in Michigan June 1, 1835. In 1855, Mr. Harman came to his present residence in Greenfield on Sec. 2, where he has 170 acres of good clay soil, well adapted to wheat and fruit. Mr. Harman has probably done more hard work than any man in the county, and as a result he has above 100 acres nicely cleared and the abundant crop of stone made into fence which will be sound when the last history of Sauk Co. has been written. He also has excellent buildings, especially a barn, built at a large outlay of time and money, and good for one hundred years ; a fine orchard of 170 trees gives him more apples than he knows what to do with. Mr. Harman has lost three children—Sarah Ann, William and Rosa E. C. ; and has two daughters, Laura Ann and Mary Melissa, living and at home. He drew a prize in the first draft, which he paid \$300 to transfer to another man. His family worship at the Methodist Church ; he is himself a Democrat.

ABRAM HOEGE, came to Sauk Co., May, 1847, and bought the 80 where his house now stands, in Sec. 28, March, 1848, to which he has since added until he now has 240 acres, much of it highly improved, with valuable buildings. He is one of the most thrifty farmers in the town ; is a very quiet man, of sterling integrity, of strong convictions, a thorough Republican, and recently united with the Baptist Church, of which his wife has long been a member. Mr. Hoege, son of John and Elizabeth Hoege, was born in 1819, on the Western Reserve at Mayfield, Ohio ; his mother's father lived 104 years, and his mother 90. He was married Feb. 20, 1842, to Miss Abigail E., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Covert, of New Jersey, by whom he has three daughters—Elizabeth A., married to John Plummer ; Ellen Jane, married to W. P. Thompson ; and Rovelia C., married to Allan Stewart. Mrs. Hoege died in 1862, having faithfully filled the office of wife and mother for twenty years. In the following year, Mr. Hoege was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Amyntas and Mary J. Briggs, of Rome, N. Y., who came West in 1854, and settled at Newport. From this marriage there are two sons—Oron B., born July 24, 1864, Alba Jay, born Aug. 23, 1866 ; a daughter, Cora Elmina, born July 12, 1868. Mr. Hoege was the first Justice of the Peace in Greenfield ; has been several years upon the board ; and has in all positions proved himself entirely trustworthy.

AMOS JOHNSON, son of Lewis and Nancy Johnson, was born in Plymouth, Conn., in 1822. In 1845, he married Betsey, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Baldwin, of Litchfield, who was born in 1826. He came to Sauk Co. in 1852, and settled on Sec. 32, Greenfield, where he now has 263 acres of Prairie and 85 acres on the great marsh. Mr. Johnson is of genial, free, hearty temperament ; having not a trace of Plymouth Rock in his face, or of Blue Laws in his constitution, or of the rebuking character of his namesake, the Prophet ; in his manner, nature, anticipating his westward movement, made him in an elastic mold to expand with the empire. Mr. Johnson's eldest daughter died in infancy, and Ellen, born 1850, died of consumption in 1870 ; Lewis, born 1854, married Lucy Scott, and lives upon a part of the home farm ; Luther, born 1858, died in 1862 ; Wesley, born April, 1865 ; and Ellsworth, August, 1867, are promising boys, doing good work whether on the farm or in the school. Mr. Johnson is a respected citizen ; a member of the Republican party ; an efficient school officer, and has been Chairman of the Town Board for eight years. His wife is a quiet woman of deep religious convictions, who is thoughtfully and prayerfully training her boys.

THOMAS JONES, son of Griffith and Ann (Morgan) Jones, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Aug. 10, 1827 ; his father was a mechanic, but Thomas had a taste for farming, and left home for America in 1847 ; he came directly to Sauk Co. and settled on Sec. 28, a part of his present farm, since which he has bought the 40 acres on which his residence now stands ; instead of the two shillings which he had when he came to Baraboo, he now owns 200 acres of beautiful land, well-located and productive,

160 acres under cultivation, with buildings that cost \$2,500; where the herd of deer then pastured and the wolves prowled about for their prey, and the rattlesnake coiled ready for its deadly spring, he now counts his varied stock. Mr. Jones was married, Sept. 4, 1848, to Anna Morgan, from his former home in Wales, by whom he had two sons, David and John M., and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died of accidental burning in 1854; Mrs. Jones died in confinement March 7, 1859. Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Robert and Jane Owens, in Caledonia, in November, 1860, by whom he has had eleven children, eight of whom are still living—Robert, Evan, William, Jane, Nellie, Elizabeth, Margaret, Luella and Thomas; three daughters—Jane, Elizabeth and Kate, died in infancy. Mr. Jones' people attend the Calvinistic Methodist Church and Sabbath school. He is an advocate of free-trade, but left the Democratic party on account of slavery, and cast his first Republican vote for Lincoln.

CHAUNCEY W. KELLOGG was born Dec. 15, 1821, at Plymouth, Conn.; his father, Frederick Kellogg, was descended from the youngest son of the martyr, John Rogers, who was burned by Queen Mary in 1555; he was a wholesale and retail merchant in New York City for about fourteen years; he subsequently came to Baraboo and died at his son's, in May, 1860. C. W. Kellogg was married, Oct. 4, 1846, to Mary Eliza, daughter of George and Eliza Bassett, who was born in Derby, Conn., March 3, 1826; one of Mrs. Kellogg's paternal ancestors held a Colonel's commission in the army of George III, and was sent to America to help subdue the colonies. Chauncey Kellogg came to Greenfield while it was yet a part of Baraboo; helped organize the town, and was its first School Superintendent, which office he held many years, greatly advancing the interest of public instruction; he served his own district as Clerk and Director, helping to make it the best school of the town. Mr. Kellogg was educated at the Cheshire Academy, and adheres to the Episcopal Church, where his family worships; he is a member of the Republican party. His present residence on Sec. 32, where he has 135 acres of choice land, is one of the nicest sites on Peck's Prairie, and marks a home of intelligence and refinement, so pleasant that all his children—two sons, George T. and Archibald, and two daughters, Mary A. and Kate, seem to prefer abiding there.

PATRICK G. KELLEY, born in Kerry Co., Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1834; is the son of John Kelley, a tradesman, interested with his brother in coasting vessels, doing business along the shore of Ireland; his mother was a Mary Goulding, descended from the Blennerhassett family. Mr. Kelley came to America Nov. 30, 1852, and, in 1857, married Miss Joanna Finnegan, daughter of Thomas and Mary Finnegan, of Kerry Co., Ireland, born March 21, 1835; Mr. Finnegan was a farmer and fruit-raiser before he came to America, and settled in Essex Co., N. Y.; two of Mrs. Kelley's brothers were soldiers in the Union army, and Patrick Finnegan lost a leg at Antietam. Mr. Kelley came to Baraboo April 15, 1858, and worked for Claude & Gowan four years, and, in 1862, he settled on his place in Sec. 30, Greenfield, where he now owns 55 acres of good land and buildings; he has taken unusual pains to inform himself, and is an intelligent and public-spirited gentleman; he has been trusted with responsible offices of his town, being twice Treasurer and serving several years as Supervisor; he has a bias toward the Greenback party, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; nine children have been added to the family, all born in Baraboo—Mary E., John Thomas, Francis M., Ambrose Jerome, Daniel M., Jeremiah J., Margaret Jane, Patrick Paul and Hiram Henry.

HENRY W. KONKEL was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., April 13, 1828, where he lived until he was 22 years old; he came to Sauk Co. in 1850, and, in the following year, bought his farm of 160 acres in Sec. 36, Greenfield; after five years of hard labor and privation, he returned to his native county and married, Nov. 8, 1855, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, a lady of English descent, who was born June 9, 1834; they have seven children; the eldest, De Witt Clinton, was born Dec. 16, 1856, and has recently taken a homestead in Custer Co., Neb.; Clara Ella, born April 7, 1858; Walter Howard, May 12, 1859; Emily Alice, March 20, 1862; Henry W., Jr., April 13, 1867; Reuben W., Oct. 28, 1868; Lila Bell, Jan. 8, 1874. Mr. Konkell has been a very industrious farmer, is much esteemed by the neighbors, belongs to the Republican party and is a public-spirited citizen.

JACOB KRAMER was born in Bavaria Oct. 13, 1830; son of Peter and Catharine Kramer; his father was a soldier under Napoleon I for six years; was three years in the Peninsular war; spoke very fluently the Spanish, French and German languages; he died at the age of 89, in Waukesha Co. Jacob Kramer came to Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1846, where he remained ten years; in 1856, he removed to Waukesha Co., Wis., and farmed in New Berlin two years, at Vernon Center seven, and at Mukwonago ten; then removed, in November, 1874, to Sauk Co., and settled on Sec. 3, in Greenfield, where he has an excellent stock and fruit farm of 110 acres, with a good orchard. Mr. Kramer was married, in the fall of 1845, to Christine, daughter of Mathias and Maggie Boss, by whom he has nine children—Konrad,

born Sept. 12, 1846; Eliphalet, Jan. 23, 1849; Jacob, Dec. 26, 1850; John, Aug. 25, 1853; Susan, April 26, 1856; Kate, Oct. 26, 1859; Peter, Dec. 28, 1863; Christina, Dec. 8, 1865; and Caroline, June 25, 1870.

SETH T. MCGILVRA, Sec. 30; P. O. Baraboo; was born Jan. 8, 1824, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1856, arriving in Sauk Co. Sept. 16; purchased the place where he now resides, and has made it his home since that time; owns 450 acres of land. He was married, Jan. 24, 1849, to Miss Seviah C., daughter of Amos and Aurilla Ferrington; Mrs. M. died Jan. 1, 1860, leaving three children—Mary F., George B. and Albert D.; he married again, April 11, 1860, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Samuel P. and Sarah Huntington; she also died, leaving four children—Seviah S., Louisa H., Emma J. and an infant, deceased; was married Aug. 1, 1872, to Mrs. Mary (Stuart) Cranson, daughter of Isaac and Huldah Stuart; have two children, Avis A. and Sarah L. Mr. M., since living in Greenfield, has been a member of the Town Board two terms.

PETER NETCHER, deceased, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Netcher, was born in Hessen, Germany, Feb. 22, 1822; he first immigrated to Wheeling, Va., in 1846, but removed to Sauk Co. in 1850, and in 1851 he settled on Sec. 11, where he had a farm of 160 acres of good land; he assisted the surveyors in locating most of the public roads in the south part of the town, and had been prominent in all the improvements made upon the bluffs; especially was he interested in the public school work of his own district, discharging the duties of some of its offices most of the time, being Treasurer when he died. Mr. Netcher was Democratic in politics and belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. He was always respected in his neighborhood, greatly beloved by his family, and is truly mourned by a large circle of friends; his last sickness was brief, but very severe; he died May 18, 1880, in his 61st year, after an illness of nine days, with inflammation of the bowels; his greatly bereaved widow, to whom he had been married about twenty-six years, survives him; but she lives in the past, upon the tender memories of one so faithful and kind. Her sorrows are shared and lightened by her six children—Henry, who has charge of the farm; Augustus, Barbara, Elizabeth, Charles and Rosa, who are living at home.

BENJAMIN SIMONDS came to his present home on Sec. 4, in company with his father, in October, 1849; he is the son of Joseph and Susanna Simonds, and was born at Fredonia, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1835; both his grandsires were in service with the New York militia in the war of 1812, and four of his brothers were in the civil war; but Benjamin, the youngest, was needed at home and has tastes for other pursuits. He was educated at the academy at Baraboo, was Superintendent of Schools the last year of the town system, has been Assessor for two and Clerk for six years; this year (1880) he took the United States census; he has a good reputation as a teacher in the county, and has been efficient in maintaining the debating club in District No. 8. Mr. Simonds was married Nov. 26, 1868, to Helen E., daughter of Sheldon and Philena Thompkins, of the family of Daniel D. Thompkins, Vice President; Mrs. Simonds was born at Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 8, 1841; she has two daughters—Minnie Bell and Mabel Clair, aged 7 and 2 years. The farm of 120 acres is very pleasantly located at the foot of the bluff, giving it great value as a fruit farm; there are about 200 trees, most of them loaded with apples. Mr. Simonds was once nearly drowned in the Baraboo River, but was rescued and resuscitated by his brother; it was not his time to die; he belongs to a long lived family; his father, now healthy and active, is 83, and his grandmother died at 92. He has proved himself a very useful citizen; is an earnest Republican, of feeble Greenback proclivities.

ORSON SIMONDS was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in the 10th Battery of W. V. A. Sept. 6, 1864; he joined the army at Atlanta; the battery was under Gen. Kilpatrick's command, with Gen. Sherman, on his campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas; Mr. S. followed the fortunes of the war till it closed with the grand review at Washington May 25, 1865. This son of Joseph and Susannah Simonds was born at Hanover, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1826; came to Two Rivers, Wis., in 1847, and worked three years in steam saw-mill; came to Sec. 4 in Greenfield in 1854, where he now resides on a good fruit farm of 78 acres, having about 200 trees. Mr. S. married July 18, 1852, to Miss Evaline, daughter of Elisha and Polly Dolley, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1825, by whom he has seven children—Martin O., born June 5, 1843; Helen M., Aug. 14, 1854; Mary M., Sept. 1, 1855; Freeman W., Nov. 7, 1856; Martha J., July 1, 1858; Cyrus H., Feb. 6, 1860, and Edwin Ray, Oct. 11, 1872. Mr. Simonds is a Republican; has served upon the Town Board; worships with the Congregational Church, and believes in soft money.

JOSEPH STOTLER, son of Roman and Lucinda Stotler, was born in Prussia Dec. 18, 1822; was a soldier in the Prussian Cavalry service for six years; came to America in 1854, and was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Lucinda Peter, by whom he has five sons—John, Charles, Sophia, Louis

and Joseph; and two daughters—Alme and Lucinda. Mr. Stotler spent one year in Madison, and in 1855 he removed to Greenfield, Sec. 14, where he now owns 256 acres of meadow and upland, with an orchard of 150 bearing trees, and buildings that cost about \$1,500. When he first came to the Bluffs, there were many deer; sometimes they came in herds of twelve or twenty; one winter, when there was a deep snow and a thin crust, they slaughtered great numbers of them. Mr. Stotler has been very fortunate in business and has a nice income aside from the proceeds of his farm. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

TOWN OF WESTFIELD.

HENRY BRANDT, dealer in stock and sewing machines, Sec. 19; P. O. Loganville; son of C. H. and Louisa H. (Wochmann) Brandt; was born in Prussia March 8, 1849; came to America in 1846, settled in Madison, Wis.; resided there till the fall of 1867, then came to the town of Washington, Sauk Co. Was married March 26, 1873, at Reedsburg, to Amelia Werth, daughter of Gottlieb and Charlotta (Schilling) Werth; they have three children—Augusta, William and Charles. In 1876, went to Milwaukee to live; only remained there one summer and then came to Westfield, Sauk Co., settled on Sec. 19; has 77 acres of land.

JOHN BURKE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Loganville; son of Thomas and Sophia (Rustine) Burke; was born in Maine June 4, 1829; moved to Nova Scotia while a child, and lived there till 14 years of age, then went to sea; followed the sea about six years, sailing in the ships of the Black Star Line, between New York and Liverpool; then located at Quebec, Canada; lived there three years then moved to New York, and from there to Ft. Ann, Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1856, he came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled where he now resides; has 120 acres of land. Was married Dec. 25, 1851, at Ft. Ann, N. Y., to Dorothy Green, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Connor) Green; they have one child, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burke are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Burke's father, Mr. Peter Green, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., 1797; was married in 1821 to Elizabeth Connor; they had five children, of whom two only are living. Mr. Green came to Wisconsin in 1856, and now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Burke.

DR. E. G. CRISTMAN, physician and surgeon, Loganville; son of John and Catharine (Shell) Cristman; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1839; resided in his native county till 22 years of age; is a graduate of Columbia University, New York; in 1867, went to Minnesota and located in Winona Co.; then removed to Wisconsin and settled in Loganville, town of Westfield, Sauk Co., where he has continued to practice his profession till the present time, 1880. He was married, Oct. 20, 1869, in Westfield, to Martha A., daughter of William H. and Amelia (Brooks) Lewis; Mrs. C. was born in Illinois; they have five children—Frank P., Frances L., Ezra R., Edgar S. and a girl unnamed. Dr. C. enlisted, in September, 1862, in Co. C, 152d N. Y. V. I., was appointed Assistant Regimental Surgeon, and was soon after placed on the medical staff of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, where he served till the close of the war. He has 148 acres of land, beside his two acres at his residence in the village. He was elected Chairman of Westfield four successive years, 1876–79, and has held the office of Town Clerk two years.

FREDERIC DARGER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Loganville; son of Peter and Mary (Becker) Darger; was born in Berum, Hanover, Nov. 11, 1821. Was married in the city of Hamburg, in October, 1851, to Dora Behn, daughter of Henry and Charlotta (Wermann) Behn; they have one child, Louisa, now Mrs. Herman Riggert; Mr. Darger and family came to America in June, 1855, and settled in the town of Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.; they remained in this town till 1879, then came to Westfield, Sauk Co., and located on Sec. 19, where he now resides. Mr. Darger was Supervisor of Reedsburg one year, and was President five years of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Reedsburg. Mr. D. and family are members of the St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Loganville.

HENRY B. DORNECK, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of John and Mary Palmer Dorneck; was born in Penn., Sept. 12, 1836; when 11 years old, moved to Belmont Ohio; lived in the vicinity of Pittsburgh for several years. Enlisted in the 156th Ohio V. I. in 1863; was in the service six months; afterward went to Wheeling, W. Va., to live; and in 1865, came to Wisconsin; settled in Sauk Co., town of Westfield, Sec. 9; after a residence of six years in this place, he bought the farm of 80 acres where he now resides. Mr. D. was married in Reedsburg, in 1866, to Temperance Dearholt,

daughter of John and Lucinda (Aldrich) Dearholt. Mrs. Dorneek was born in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have three children—Eva, Myrtie and Maud.

FREDERIC GILES, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of William and Mary Ennis Giles; was born in Kent, England, village of Hothfield, July 19, 1835; came to the United States in 1851; settled in Oneida Co., N. Y.; remained there about six years, and then removed to Sauk Co., Wis., town of Franklin, where he entered some land; in 1865, sold out and came to Westfield; lived in the village of Loganville about a year, and then moved on to the farm of 60 acres which he now owns. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; was appointed Corporal; served till the close of the war. Was married in Westfield, Jan. 1, 1868, to Mary E. Mead, daughter of John and Mary Mead; they have two children—John and William.

DANIEL GULLIFORD, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Loganville; son of Samuel Gulliford, who was the son of William G., who was the son of William Gulliford, a minister of the Church of England, who preached in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., before the Revolutionary War; Daniel Gulliford was born in Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1811; his mother was Catharine Ball, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Ball; Mr. G. lived in his native county thirty-five years; was engaged in farming. Was married Dec. 25, 1831, at Springfield, Penn., to Melissa Johnson, daughter of Friend and Polly (Perry) Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. G. have had nine children, of whom six are living—Catharine (now Mrs. George Gattwinkel), Harriet M. (now Mrs. Simon P. Sutton), Rosanna (now Mrs. John H. Gray), Charles W. (married to Olive Tinker), Horace W. (married to Mary E. Sweesey), and Violletta, Loran, Anna and Ursula, deceased. Mr. G. and family came to Wisconsin in 1846; located in what is now Sumter, Sauk Co.; resided there till 1854; then came to Westfield; settled on Section 29; has 100 acres. Was Town Treasurer one year in Sumter, and Assessor two years in Westfield.

NICHOLAS HASZ, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of Peter and Rebecca (Karstens) Hasz; was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 12, 1836; lived in his native place till 1856, when the family moved to America. The first home was made at Madison, Wis., where they remained about six months, and then moved to Sauk Co., town of Westfield. Mr. Hasz was married at Loganville, Nov. 28, 1862, to Mary Luhrsén, daughter of Henry and Annie (Liendhoff) Luhrsén; they have seven children, three boys and four girls—Henry, Amie, Annie, Mary, Martin, Theodore and Henrietta. Mr. Hasz has been Supervisor of his town one year, and Treasurer eight years; is the present Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Westfield. Mr. Hasz and family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Westfield.

ROBERT HAWKINGS, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of Richard and Mary Powell Hawkings; was born in East Kent, England, February 1827; resided in his native place till 18 years of age; came to the United States in 1845; lived in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., about ten years; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled in Washington, Sauk Co.; was engaged in farming seven years, and then came to Westfield; located on Secs. 20 and 21; has 160 acres of land, where he now resides. Was married July 17, 1850, at Utica, N. Y., to Ann Port, daughter of William and Harriet (Buss) Port. Mrs. H. was born in England. They have had seven children—Harriet R., Rhoda A., Charles R. and Willie L.; those deceased are Mary E., George W. and John W. George W. was a native of Loganville, and was 24 years old at the time of his death; Rhoda A. is now Mrs. Charles E. Brooks, of Reedsburg; Harriet R. is now Mrs. Daniel Canfield, also of Reedsburg. Mr. Hawkings has been Justice of the Peace four years.

HENRY HEITKAMP, blacksmith; P. O. Loganville; son of William and Elizabeth Heitkamp, was born in Prussia Feb. 9, 1853; in 1854, came with his parents to the United States; settled at Blooming Grove, Dane Co., Wis.; lived there about three years, then moved to Madison; in 1878, came to Loganville and opened a blacksmith-shop, where he is now in business. Was married March 20, 1879, to Mary Wise, daughter of Henry and Mary Wise.

DAVID B. HULBERT, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of James H. and Lydia (Peters) Hulbert; was born in Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1829; passed his boyhood in his native place; spent three years in Buffalo, N. Y.; was connected with the *Republic* printing office; was also engaged in teaching in Chautauqua Co. Was married at Portland, in February, 1855, to Josephine M. Van Seoter, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Jones) Van Seoter; they have eight children—Alice M., Frank D., Hattie, Arthur D., Josephine M., Lena Belle, Harvey L. and Jessie M. Mr. H. and family came to Wisconsin in July, 1857; settled in Loganville; has 170 acres of land; was town Superintendent of Schools six years; was Town Clerk one year; Justice of the Peace eight years; County Surveyor

six years; Postmaster of Loganville four years; was Chairman one term, and elected to the second, which he resigned on being elected to the Legislature; was elected member of the State Legislature in 1875; re-elected in 1876 and in 1877; was enrolling officer during the war, and is at present enumerator of census for 1880; the first years of his residence in Westfield were engaged in farming and teaching; in 1870, he opened a general store in Loganville in company with E. H. Newell; sold out in 1874, and is now engaged in farming. Politics, Republican.

REV. CHRISTOPHER KESSLER, minister of the Zion German Lutheran Church, Westfield, residence Sec. 13; P. O. Ableman; son of Christopher and Catharine (Keisler) Kessler; was born in Prussia June 2, 1829; came to America in 1859; settled at Platteville, Wis.; remained there about a year, and then went to Guttenberg, Iowa; was a graduate of the seminary of Henendetselsan, Germany; was ordained a minister and served as a missionary four years in Wyoming Territory. Was married at Galena, Ill., Jan. 27, 1863, to Susannah Oberhein; they have eight children—Carl, Maria, Heinrich (deceased), Theodore, Christopher, August, Eugenie and Frederic; in 1864, came to Westfield, and located where he now resides; has 20 acres of land.

STEPHEN N. KINSLEY, son of Cephas and Lucinda (Newell) Kinsley, was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., July 16, 1828; soon after reaching his majority, came to Wisconsin; remained about two years, then returned to Clinton Co., and, in company with two other young men, built and run a potato-starch mill, using about 2,000 bushels of potatoes a year; carried on this business about three years; then came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1854, settled in Loganville, where he now resides; was a partner of Mr. Logan in the saw-mill and plat of the village. Was married, July 29, 1856, in the town Westfield, to Lucy A. Seamans, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Brown) Seamans; they have had four children—Frank D., Fred B., Charles H. and Burt (deceased). Mrs. Kinsley died April, 1868. Mr. K. was married again October, 1869, to Elizabeth E. Seamans, daughter of Geo. B. and Matilda (Howard) Seamans; have had three children—Hoyt S. (deceased), Martha M., Aimee. Mr. Kinsley was the first Postmaster in the village, and is the present incumbent, has held the office six years; was also the first teacher in the village; was Supervisor three years; Town Clerk two years, and Justice of the Peace fifteen years; has 100 acres of land.

GEORGE KONECKE, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 3; P. O. Loganville; son of Joseph and Dorothy (Hovermann) Konecke; was born in Hanover March 11, 1827; came to America in 1868, arriving in Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis., May 22, and located on Sec. 3, where he has 84 acres of land. He was married in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 25, 1852, to Dora, daughter of John and Catharine (Meyer) Bless; Mrs. K. was born in Hanover; they have one child, Hermann. Mr. K. has been Supervisor of Westfield three years, and Assessor two years. Mr. and Mrs. Konecke are members of the German Lutheran Church of Reedsburg.

HENRY W. KOPF, carpenter and mason, Sec. 26; Loganville; son of H. N. and Annie (Stone) Kopf; was born Oct. 28, 1829, in Hanover; came to the United States in April, 1852, and settled in Saginaw Co., Mich.; in 1854, he came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sec. 26, Westfield, Sauk Co., where he has 134 acres of land. He was married June 20, 1856, at Cottage Grove, Wis., to Eliza Dora, daughter of Nicholas Lerenthal; she was born in Hanover; they have four children living—Henry N., Mary (now Mrs. Henry Licht, Jr.), Louis and Hermann. While in Michigan, he was engaged in steam-boating. He has held the office of Supervisor in Westfield three years, 1877–79. Mr. K. and family are members of the Zion Lutheran Church.

HENRY A. LUCKENSMEIER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ableman; son of Caspar and Maria (Eveler) Luckensmeier; was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Nov. 27, 1846; came to the United States when 7 years of age, with his parents; lived at Madison, Wis., a few months, then moved to Roxbury, Dane Co.; resided there about three years, then moved to Sauk Co. and located on Sec. 24, Westfield, where he now resides; he has 136 acres of land. He was married in Westfield, June 10, 1866, to Johanna, daughter of August and Johanna Fingerhood; they have four children—Mary, Annie, Mena and Amelia. He was Supervisor of Westfield in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN C. LUHRSEN, merchant and farmer, Loganville; son of Nicholas and Catharine (Rusch) Luhrsen; was born in Hanover, Sept. 22, 1822; came to New York City in 1851; remained there three and a half years, then came to Dane Co., Wis., where he was engaged in farming; came to Sauk Co. in the spring of 1857, and located on Sec. 35, Westfield, where he had 200 acres of land; sold out in 1876 and came to Loganville, where he now resides; here he commenced business as a dealer in general

merchandise. Mr. L. was married in 1846, in Hanover, to Christiana Luback; she died in New York, of cholera, Sept. 12, 1855; he was married again, Aug. 6, 1856, in New York, to Christiana Ost; she was born in Hanover; they have eight children, five boys and three girls—Louisa, Nicholas H., Frederic W., Annie C., Emma M., August H., Henry W. and Edward C. Mr. Luhrsén has been Assessor four years, Supervisor six years, and Justice of the Peace one year. He has 92 acres of land.

GEORGE MOOG, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Ableman; son of Christian and Elizabeth Moog; born in Hessen, Germany, Sept. 18, 1834; came to the United States in 1853 and settled in Ohio; about ten months afterward, he moved to Sauk Co., Wis., and located where he now resides; has 79 acres. He was married Nov. 7, 1858, in Westfield, to Mary E. Schmidt, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kaps) Schmidt; Mrs. Moog was born in Prussia; they have seven children living—Annie M., Mary E., Henrietta W., Bena B., Peter A., George F. and Emil; Louis H., deceased. Mr. Moog enlisted, in August, 1862, in Co. F, 23d W. V. I., served eleven months and was discharged for disability; the daughter, Annie M., is now Mrs. Charles Hammermeister. Mr. Moog and family are members of the German M. E. Church, Westfield.

HENRY F. NIEMANN, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of William and Margaret (Bredfeld) Niemann; born in Holstein, Prussia, March 31, 1839; came to New York in 1856, and from there to Iowa; stopped in the vicinity of Davenport till the commencement of the war. Enlisted, in April, 1861, on the call for three-months men, and re-enlisted in the twelve-months volunteers for three years; was wounded at Vicksburg in the leg, by a gunshot; was in the hospital till the three years expired, and then discharged; remained about St. Louis till 1867; in 1868, came to Sauk Co. and located near the village of Loganville; has 23 acres of land; was Assessor three years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, and is now serving in that capacity. He was married at Loganville Nov. 25, 1871, to Annie Hasz, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Hasz; they have three children—Laura, Bertha and Henry.

WILLIAM PALMER, deceased; son of Richard and Casandra Palmer; born in Maryland in 1806; Mr. Palmer was a carpenter by occupation. In 1833, he was married, at Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Myers, daughter of John and Elisabeth Brunner Myers; Mrs. Palmer was born in Pennsylvania; they had nine children, of whom five only are living—Mary M., now Mrs. Francis Conroe, living in Ohio; Jesse B., married to Adelia Westenbaver and now in the Black Hills; Joseph S., married to Elizabeth Dougal, also in the Black Hills; Charles W., married to Sarah J. Bunker, residing in Walworth Co., Wis.; Florence, now Mrs. E. W. Bunker, living in Westfield; the deceased are John R., Sarah E., William A. and William H. Mr. Palmer came to Wisconsin in 1854 and located in Loganville, town of Westfield, Sauk Co.; he built the first frame house in the village—the house now occupied by F. Dorn; Mr. Palmer was interested with Mr. C. P. Logan in the building of the first saw-mill in the town; finally sold out to Mr. Davis, and, in the fall of 1854, moved his family to the farm on Sec. 6, where they now reside; was also interested in the building of the grist-mill, with Mr. Mackey, in 1861, at Loganville, and afterward sold out his interest to Mr. Mackey. Mr. Palmer was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature two terms; was Chairman of the town of Westfield three terms, and Justice of the Peace one term; his death occurred Sept. 21, 1873; the heirs have 320 acres of land. Joseph S. Palmer enlisted, in 1861, in Co. D, 8th W. V. I.; re-enlisted as a veteran and served till the close of the war; Charles W. enlisted in 1863; was wounded in the shoulder by the same ball that killed Mr. Richards, of this town; the ball passed through Richards' body before striking Mr. Palmer; he served two years. Mrs. Palmer's post office is Loganville.

JACOB H. REIGHARD, farmer and dealer in farm machinery; P. O. Loganville; son of Jacob and Lucy (Simon) Reighard; born in Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn., April 24, 1824; resided in his native place till 22 years of age, then removed to Wheeling, W. Va.; in 1853, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and engaged in the manufacture of glass. In November, 1861, he enlisted; helped to recruit a company of cavalry—Co. G, 14th P. V. C.—of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant; after serving two years, he received an injury from a fall of his horse while on duty; resigned in 1863. He was married Oct. 4, 1844, at Lock Haven, Penn., to Caroline Dorneck, daughter of John Dorneck; she was born in Lancaster, Penn.; they had three children, of whom only one is living, named Ellis W., and married to Addie Holmes, residing in Westfield. In 1855, Mr. Reighard purchased a tract of 240 acres of land in Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis., and in 1863, with his family, came to Wisconsin and took possession of it (Sec. 18), where he now resides; has held the office of Chairman of Westfield by appointment once, and was elected, in the spring of 1880, to the same position.

JOHN RICHARDS, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of Joseph and Al. (Carpenter) Richards; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, June 27, 1838; when about 2 years of age, the family moved to

Belmont Co., Ohio; remained there till about 15 years of age, and in 1854 came to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 5, Westfield, Sauk Co.; has 80 acres of land, and is a farmer by occupation. Was married Jan. 6, 1861, in the town of Washington, to Minerva I. Deerholt, daughter of John and Lucinda (Aldrich) Deerholt; they had four children by this marriage—Mary Ella, Flora E., Cora E., and Walter I. (deceased). Mrs. Richards died in May, 1867. Mr. R. was married again Dec. 12, 1869, in Westfield, to Sarah J. Westenhaber, daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Weary) Westenhaber; they have four children—Gertrude, Georgie, Verna and Ruby Madge. Mr. R. was chairman of Westfield in 1875.

HERMANN RIGGERT, farmer; P. O. Loganville; son of Henry and Catharine Marquart Riggert; was born in Hanover, March 29, 1854; came to America in 1873, and settled in the town of Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis. Was married, Nov. 9, 1875, to Louisa, daughter of Frederic Darger; they have three children—Elsie, Emil and Feide.

JOHN G. SCHAUm, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Loganville; son of Louis and Mary Wolford Schaum; was born in the Province of Rhine, Germany, April 23, 1822; came with his parents to the United States in 1837; located at Pittsburgh, Penn. Was married in Pennsylvania, June 11, 1849, to Margaret Holdenhausen, daughter of Henry Holdenhausen; they have ten children living—Amelia (now Mrs. Fred Oetzman), Louis, Caroline, Lucelia, John G., Henry J., Frederic William, Alfílena, Charles B. and Gertrude. Mr. Schaum, in 1851, came to Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; took up 160 acres of land, where he now resides; Mr. S. was obliged to cut out a road to his farm, the country being almost an unbroken wilderness; he was three years without a team, and for a long time had to pack his flour and provisions on his back from Baraboo.

HEINRICH SCHEWE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ableman; son of William and Catharine (Saunders) Schewe; was born in Hanover, April 16, 1828. He was married in 1853, in Hanover, to Catharine Licht, daughter of Frederic and Catharine (Werner) Licht; they have one child, Henry, now married to Dora Schultz, and residing in Westfield. Mr. Schewe came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1862; settled where he now resides; has 120 acres. Mr. S. and family are members of the Zion German Lutheran Church of Westfield.

JOHN W. SCHUETTE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Loganville; son of John and Catharine Schuette; was born in Hanover March 31, 1849; came to America in September, 1863, and settled in the town of Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis., on Sec. 26; has 143 acres of land. Was married Oct. 24, 1870, in Westfield, to Dora Reinecke, daughter of William and Mary (Neimann) Reinecke; they have five children—Amelia, Henry, Elizabeth, William and Annie. Mr. Schuette has been Supervisor of Westfield two years—1877 and 1878; has been Treasurer of his school district five years. Mr. Schuette and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN WERRON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Ableman; son of John and Catharine (Eberle) Werron; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 1, 1819; left Germany in 1846, coming to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained about six years; then came to Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1852, and located on Sec. 12; has 79 acres. He was married May 1, 1849, at Pittsburgh, Penn., to Phillipena Grasser, daughter of Sebastian Grasser; she was born in Bavaria; they have four children—Phillipena, Catharina, John W. and Anna M.; Phillipena is now Mrs. William Stackhouse, living in Westfield; Catharina is now Mrs. C. Black. Mr. Werron enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 19th W. V. I.; served three years and nine months. Mr. W. and family are members of the German M. E. Church.

E. A. WINTER, P. O. Loganville; minister of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States; son of William and Henrietta (Meisner) Winter; was born in Waldeck, Prussia, Dec. 27, 1838; came with his parents to the United States in 1844; the family located in Fairfield Co., Ohio; in 1849, they moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where Mr. Winter was educated in the seminary of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States; from Fort Wayne he went to Minnesota, living there four and a half years, and in 1865 came to Wisconsin; located in Westfield, Sauk Co.; was ordained a minister of the above-mentioned church in July, 1861, and on coming to Westfield, became Pastor of the Lutheran Church, on Sec. 23. He was married July 3, 1862, at Mequon River, to Christiana Posner, daughter of Augustus and Therese (Leyer) Posner; Mrs. Winter was born in Silesia, Prussia; they have six children living—August E. W., Daniel, Magdalena, Martin, Theodore and Martha. Mr. W. has a farm of 80 acres.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

PHILIP APPLE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Tuckerville; was born in Bavaria, Jan. 22, 1832; came to the United States in 1845; made his home in Lycoming Co., Penn.; in April, 1855, he came to Sauk Co., Wis.; made a short stay at Reedsburg, then went to Loganville and assisted Mr. Kinsley in building the saw-mill; a year afterward he passed on to the Wisconsin pineries, spending a year and a half in the lumber camps, he concluded to settle down; having previously purchased a piece of land in the town of Washington, Sec. 11, he built a cabin and commenced the foundation of his now pleasant home. Dec. 31, 1857, he was married at Loganville to Sarah Kyle, daughter of Andrew Kyle; one child was born of this marriage—Frank W., Feb. 9, 1865, Mr. Apple enlisted in Co. E, 49th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war; Mrs. Apple died April 13, 1866; Mr. Apple has been Treasurer of his school district three years, and Director five years. Was married Oct. 5, 1867, in Ironton, to Mrs. Almira Mead, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Harriman; Mrs. Apple was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; two children were born of this marriage—Minnie May and Rena A.; Miss Almira Harriman, now Mrs. Apple, was married Nov. 11, 1860, at Bear Creek, to Ezekiel Mead; they had one child—Floyd E. Mead, now living with his mother; Mr. Mead served in Co. A, 36th W. V. I.; was wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and died in the hospital at Washington, July 5, following. Mr. Mead was from Pennsylvania, and settled at Lone Rock Prairie, Wis., in 1850. Mr. Philip Apple died July, 1880.

LINUS F. BENNETT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Sandusky; son of John and Jane (Scott) Bennett, was born in Pennsylvania, near Montrose, Feb. 6, 1818; when 6 years of age the family moved to Ontario Co., N. Y.; remained there about eleven years, and then went to Medina Co., Ohio; was there about four years; then went to Michigan; spent seven years in Michigan and Indiana working at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner. Was married in St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1845, to Marcia H., daughter of William and Lucy Estas; Mrs. Bennett was born in New York; they have had three children, of whom two are living—Hattie A. and Frederic J. (Edward L., deceased); in 1845, Mr. Bennett and family came to Janesville, Wis.; here he worked at his trade till 1850; getting the gold fever, he went across the plains to California; after a year spent in that State he returned to Janesville; again, in 1855, making a change of base, he became one of the pioneers of Sauk Co., settling on Sec. 17, town of Washington, where he still resides. Mr. B. is now serving his third term as Supervisor of his town; has been Clerk of his school district five years. Present occupation, farmer.

EDWIN BOOKER, farmer and cheese-manufacturer; P. O. Tuckerville; son of James and Mary (Makeson) Booker; was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 1, 1832; came to the United States in 1849; located near East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis., and engaged in farming; in 1854, moved to Milton, Rock Co. Was married there June 12, 1855, to Rebecca F. Bacon, daughter of Freeman and Rebecca (Larkins) Bacon; Mrs. Booker was born in Genessee Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Robert H. Perry, residing at Otter Creek, Eau Clair Co.; Alice Isabel, now Mrs. Carlton Page, living at Wilson Creek, Sauk Co., and Rebecca Annie, living at home. In 1859, the family removed to Janesville; after a residence of six years in that city, they moved to Sauk Co. in 1865, and settled in the town of Bear Creek, on Sec. 30; here Mr. B. engaged in farming and the manufacture of cheese; the factory was built in 1877; though small, containing only two rooms 12x26, and a curing-room 18x26, 6,400 pounds of milk were handled daily during the summer of 1878; a new factory was built in the fall of 1878, size 40x34 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, called the Bear Valley Cheese Factory; 75,000 pounds of cheese are made annually; the factory has a capacity of 100,000 pounds a year. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Booker leased the factory at Tuckerville, and leaving his farm and the Bear Valley factory in the care of a competent man, he moved to Tuckerville and conducts this factory himself; the capacity of this concern is 400 pounds of cheese daily. Mr. Booker enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, in Co. F, 16th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. The farm of 82 acres and the factory at Bear Creek are still owned and run by Mr. B. Mrs. Booker's parents were pioneers in Wisconsin; they were natives of Massachusetts, but came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Rock Co.

FREDERIC BRANDT, wagon-maker and farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandusky; son of Charles D. and Elizabeth (Brant) Brandt; was born in Prussia Oct. 10, 1833; came to the United States in 1854; spent the first year in Cincinnati; then went to Madison, Wis.; remained there about two years, and in the fall of 1857 came to Sauk Co.; settled on Sec. 26, town of Washington; has 56 acres. He was married in Westfield, Nov. 14, 1862, to Lorretta Wise, daughter of John and Margaret Wise; Mrs. Brandt was

born in Hanover ; they have had eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Mary E., Frederic William, Charles T., Albert O. and Kate Elsa ; the deceased are Charles Chris, John William and Louisa S. Oct. 19, 1864. Mr. Brandt joined the army, as a member of Co. A, 6th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. The family are members of the Evangelical Church of Washington. Mr. Brandt and his father were among the German pioneers of Washington.

JOHN BROWN, farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Lime Ridge ; son of Luke and Mary (Butler) Brown ; was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 20, 1813 ; resided in his native town till 24 years of age, then moved to Licking Co., Ohio. He was married in 1833, at Stamford, Vt., to Lucy Phillips, daughter of Otis and Mary (Jinks) Phillips ; Mrs. Brown was born in Stamford, Vt. ; they have four children—Mary P., Wright H., Helen R. (now Mrs. L. H. Thomas, residing in Kansas), Amos J. (married to Ellen E. Thomas, living in the town of Washington). From Licking Co., Ohio, the family moved to Stamford, Vt. ; here Mr. Brown worked at his trade (the wheelwright business), until 1864, when they moved to Sauk Co., Wis., settling on Sec. 9, town of Washington, where they now reside ; in company with Mr. Phillips, he has 160 acres of land. Mr. Brown was Chairman of Washington one year ; his two sons were in the late war ; Amos J. was a member of Co. A, 2d Vt. V. I. ; he enlisted in June, 1861 ; served two years, and was discharged for disability ; Wright H. enlisted in Co. K, 14th Vt. V. I., in 1862, and served about a year.

CLARK R. BUELL, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Sandusky ; son of Jeremiah and Bethiah (Robinson) Buell ; was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1834 ; traveled with his parents to various places ; finally settled in the town of Washington, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1855. Was married May 12, 1861, in Washington, to Emily M. Grover, daughter of Orin B. and Sophia Marsh Grover ; Mrs. Buell was born in Greenville, Ill. ; they have one child—Ida M. Mr. Buell enlisted Jan. 6, 1862, Co. M, 2d W. V. C. ; was promoted to the position of Commissary Sergeant, and served in that capacity till the close of the war ; was mustered out Nov. 25, 1865. He located the land on which he now resides, the north half of the southwest quarter Sec. 16, in 1855. Was once Town Treasurer, and has been Clerk of his school district for six years.

JEREMIAH BUELL, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 16 ; Lime Ridge ; son of Reuben and Mary Cisco Buell ; was born in Claremont, N. H., Sept. 7, 1802 ; remained only a few years in his native town, when the family moved to Leicester, Addison Co., Vt., from there moved to Brandon, Vt., and at the age of 14, moved to Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., where he resided till 25 years of age ; served his time at the blacksmith and shoemaker's trades. Was married in 1831, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to Bethiah Robinson, daughter of Isaac C. and Martha (Howe) Robinson ; they have four children—Mary E., now Mrs. D. T. Kenyon, of Janesville, Wis. ; Clark R., married to Emily M. Grover, and living in Washington ; Jane A., now Mrs. A. R. Kingsley, of Milton, Rock Co., Wis., and James A. Buell, married to Miss Malina E. Marsh (now deceased). In 1849, Mr. Buell came to Wisconsin ; settled in Rock Co., working at blacksmithing ; in 1855, came to Sauk Co. ; settled on Sec. 16, town of Washington, where he now resides ; has 80 acres of land.

FELIX D. COSTERISAN, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Loganville ; son of Claudius and Margaret (Dubose) Costerisan ; was born in Lyons, France, Oct. 10, 1814 ; came to the United States in 1826 ; when 14 years of age, went to sea ; sailed in the merchant service five years, and three years in the United States Navy, in the frigate Delaware ; was discharged in 1836. Was married in the fall of 1837, in Tioga Co., Penn., to Rachel M. Sebring, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Sebring ; Mrs. C. and parents were all natives of Pennsylvania ; Mr. C. was engaged in mercantile business about three years, and afterward in farming ; in the spring of 1859, came to Wisconsin, settled on Sec. 3, town of Washington, Sauk Co., where he now resides ; has 160 acres of land ; Mr. and Mrs. C. were blessed with thirteen children, eleven of whom are living ; those deceased were named Margaret and Claudius ; the living are Sarah C., now Mrs. Alexander Miller, living in Richland Co. ; Mr. Miller was three years in the late war ; Robert G. served two years in Co. F, 3rd W. V. C., was married to Jane A. Traverse (deceased) ; Clara R., now Mrs. George Hornbeck, living in Iowa ; Harriet C., now Mrs. James Richards, living in the town of Washington ; George F., an architect by profession, was a member of Co. F, 3d W. V. C., married to Rosa Powell, living at Eureka, Nevada ; John J., married to Phebe Carson, living in the town of Washington ; Henry W., married to Ida E. Peters, living with Mr. Costerisan ; Hannah C., now Mrs. Benjamin Tyler, of Ironton ; Michael Charles, married to Minerva Mayfield, and living in Iowa ; Rachel M., now Mrs. Joseph Hough, of Richland Co., and Francis M., at home.

TIMOTHY CHAPMAN, carpenter and joiner and farmer, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Lime Ridge ; son of Caleb and Deborah (Knowlton) Chapman ; was born in the town of Morgan, Ashtabula Co., Ohio,

April 17, 1824. Was married, April, 1843, in the State Line House, between Pennsylvania and Ohio, to Mary Gardner, daughter of John and Edith (Sisson) Gardner. Mrs. Chapman was born in Unadilla, N. Y.; they have three children—Nancy, now Mrs. Jacob Runyon, of Belleville, Green Co., Wis.; Caleb, now a resident of Coffeerville, Kan.; and Guy, married to Ann Powers, and living in Richland Co. In 1854, Mr. Chapman and family came to Wisconsin and located at Lone Rock; two years after came to Sauk Co., and located on Government land in the town of Washington, where they now reside; he has 80 acres of land. The country was so sparsely settled that he was only able to muster six hands to help raise his log house. Mr. C. was Constable one year, Assessor one year, and was defeated the second time by only one vote.

DANIEL L. CONSTANTINE, farmer and shoemaker, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandusky; son of Daniel and Caroline (Stewart) Constantine; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., near Utica, Jan. 15, 1839; resided in his native county till 1857, when he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. March 16, 1865, he was married to Mary E. Platt, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Lord) Platt; Mrs. Constantine was born in Rochester, N. Y.; they have two children—Chester W. and Cora L. Mr. C. enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. E, 116th N. Y. V. I.; served two years and seven months; was in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Gettysburg, Baton Rouge and Ft. Hudson; was wounded at Ft. Hudson, June 14, 1863, and sent home to St. Mary's Hospital, N. Y.; when well enough for duty, was made Wardmaster and Clerk of the hospital, and was afterward detailed on the secret service; was discharged March 9, 1865, for disability. From Oneida Co., he moved to Madison Co., and in 1870, came to Wisconsin, located on Sec. 32, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; has 80 acres of land. Mr. C. has been Justice of the Peace five years, and is the present Director of School District No. 8.

OWEN COONEY, deceased; was born in Ireland in 1820; came to the United States with his parents while a boy; lived in Michigan and Ohio till 1855, when he came to Sauk Co., Wis., settled in the town of Bear Creek. Was married about 1850, to Ann Graham; they had six children, of whom four are living—Eliza, John E., Anna and Mary; those lost bore the same names as the two last written, Anna and Mary. Mr. Cooney died at his farm on Bear Creek, in March, 1865. Mrs. Cooney was married to James Quinn in 1867; they resided on Sec. 35, Washington. Mr. Quinn died in 1875; Mrs. Quinn and her son John live on the farm still; they have 120 acres.

JOHN E. COONEY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky; son of Owen and Ann (Graham) Cooney; was born in the town of Bear Creek, Jan. 14, 1856; after the death of his father and his mother's marriage with Mr. Quinn, he made his home with them in the town of Washington. Since Mr. Quinn's death he has taken charge of the farm, making his home with his mother.

JOHN COPLEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Tuckerville; son of Harvey and Ruth (Emerson,) Copley, was born in Vermont, April 10, 1825, lived in his native county (Addison) till 17 years of age then went to Windsor Co., where he remained about five years and then returned to Addison Co. Was married in Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 1, 1852, to Lura Carlisle, daughter of William Carlisle; there were three children by this marriage—William, Royal and Sophronia, all deceased. Mrs. Copley died in July, 1858. In 1872, Mr. C. was married to Sarah Parker, daughter of Stephen and Betsey Parker, in Windsor Co., Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Copley have two children—George and Jane L. In 1872, Mr. Copley and family moved to the town of Washington, Sauk Co., Wis., settled on Sec. 15, where they now reside. Mr. C. has a well-improved farm of 120 acres; he is just building a pleasant and roomy dwelling-house; he was Supervisor and Assessor of the town of Goshen, Vt.; has been Supervisor of Washington two terms; has served as Clerk and Treasurer of his school district, and is the present Director.

DANIEL CORSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Loganville; son of Cornelius and Phebe (Tallman) Corson; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Nov. 2, 1809. Was married in Tioga Co., Penn., May 30, 1837, to Hannah Sebring, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Corson Sebring; Mrs. Corson was born in Lycoming Co., Penn.; they have two children—Sarah E., now Mrs. John S. Miller, living in the town of Washington; Robert P., living at home. In 1837, Mr. C. and family moved to Illinois, and spent three and a half years near Ottawa, and then returned to Tioga Co. In 1856, came to Wisconsin, settled on Sec. 12, town of Washington, Sauk Co. Mr. C. has 120 acres of land; has been Supervisor one year, and Director of School District No. 5 for eleven years. Mrs. Corson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1839, and Mr. Corson has been since 1843; they belong now to the Ironton Church.

HENRY DEARHOLT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Loganville; son of Henry and Ann Boler Dearholt; was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16, 1816; when quite young went with his parents to Ohio;

after a residence there of a year and a half, they returned to Maryland. Mr. Dearholt was married in Baltimore Co., January, 1839, to Ann Criswell, daughter of Richard and Jemima Criswell; Mrs. Dearholt was born in Baltimore Co., Md.; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., John W., married to Mary Lockwood, and living in the town of Lavallo, Sauk Co.; Richard H., married to Miss Atwood; Mary A., now Mrs. H. Baublits, living in the town of Washington; George; Rachel, now Mrs. Alonzo Thurber, living in Lavallo; William and Samuel. The deceased are Elizabeth A., Eliza and Peter. In 1865, Mr. D. and family moved to Wisconsin, and located on Sec. 24, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; has 79 acres of land.

CHARLES J. H. ERFFMEYER, farmer; P. O. Sandusky; son of C. E. and Elsabein Ernsting Erffmeyer; was born near Minden, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1831; came to the United States Nov. 11, 1851; made his home near Schenectady, N. Y. He was married there, Feb. 27, 1855, to Caroline M. Schluter, daughter of Charles and Mary Schluter; Mrs. Erffmeyer was born in Hille, Prussia; they had nine children—Charles F., married to Lisa Hoffsomer; he is a minister of the Evangelical Association of North America, residing at Newton, Kan.; Caroline A., Sophia A., Henry E., Samuel J., William E. (deceased), Amelia M., Benjamin E. (deceased), Silas J. In 1855, Mr. E. and family moved to the vicinity of Rockford, Ill.; after a residence there of two years, came to Sauk Co., Wis., in March, 1857, and settled on Sec. 27, town of Washington. He served in the late war, in Co. A, 6th W. V. I., from Oct. 3, 1864, till the close of the war; has 80 acres of land. Mr. E. has been Supervisor of Washington six terms, and is serving his second term as Chairman; has served as Director of his school district nine years, and Clerk six years. Is Republican in politics, and a member of the church of the Evangelical Association of North America. Mrs. Erffmeyer died Dec. 29, 1879.

ADDISON HALE, farmer, Sec. 10: P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Levi and Eunice (Downing) Hale; was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1815; remained in his native county till 24 years of age; in 1839, came to Wisconsin and located in Walworth Co. He was married there in 1843, March 20, to Olive Lavisa Bacon, daughter of Joseph S. and Rebecca (Sweeney) Bacon; Mrs. Hale was born in Erie Co., Penn.; they have had seven children—Alvina, now Mrs. Samuel Miller, living in the town of Washington; Eunice L., now Mrs. R. O. Myers, of the same town; Alonzo A., married to Lizzie Brown, also of Washington; La Fayette W., married to Nettie Halleck, they are about making their home in Dakota; Melissa, deceased; Elmer E. and Viola M., living at home. May 10, 1854, Mr. Hale moved his family into the town of Washington, Sauk Co., and made his home on Sec. 10; has 183½ acres; at this time the whole town was a wilderness, there being but a few families in advance of Mr. Hale in the settlement; he has been Treasurer of his school district (No. 4) one term.

EDWARD HANKO, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Sandusky; son of Mathias and Frances (Zimmerman) Hanko, was born in Austria, March 18, 1844; came to the United States with his parents in August, 1855; they settled in the town of Blue Mound, Dane Co., Wis.; in 1859, came to Sauk Co., town of Washington; settled on Sec. 19; has 200 acres of land. Was married in Ithaca, Richland Co., Feb. 7, 1871, to Christina Weitzel, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Weitzel; Mrs. Hanko was born in Waukesha Co., Wis.; they have four children living; the names of the living are Joseph M., Albert, Fronica A. and Mary Elizabeth; one died in infancy. Mr. Hanko has been Supervisor one term. The family belong to the Catholic Church; Mr. Hanko's father and brother live near him.

A. C. HARRIS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Francis and Angeline (May) Harris; was born in Stamford, Bennington Co., Vt., Nov. 27, 1827. Was married Nov. 28, 1846, at Stamford, Vt., to Mary E. Potter; has one son by this marriage—Arthur E., now married to Elizabeth Walton, and living in the town of Washington; went from Bennington Co., Vt., to New Lyme, Ohio; residing in this place about three years; in 1854, came to Wisconsin; settled on Sec. 9, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; has 160 acres of land. Mrs. Harris died Dec. 4, 1863. Mr. Harris has been Chairman of Washington two years and Supervisor two years; was married Dec. 17, 1865, to Mrs. Jane A. Jayne, daughter of Lyndon and Lucy B. Potter; they have one child—Angie May. Mr. H. enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. B, 36th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war.

NATHANIEL HART, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Sandusky; son of John and Elizabeth (Eaton) Hart; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 19, 1817; was married in his native county, Jan. 7, 1843, to Lydia A. Newland, daughter of Joseph Newland; they have had five children—Orcelia (now Mrs. Henry Grover), residing in Minnesota; Mary E., married to Charles Ward; Mrs. Ward died in December, 1874; Charles married to Carrie Earle, they reside in Richland Co.; Ada, married to Lee Coan; Mrs. Coan died in July, 1877; Marcia, now Mrs. William Webster, living at Sandusky. Mr. Hart came to Washington, Sauk Co., Wis., November, 1856; settled on Sec. 20; has 80 acres of land.

W. C. HOPPER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of John and Jane E. (Kirkpatrick) Hopper; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1845; when about 10 years of age came to Wisconsin with his parents; located on Sec. 5, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; has 80 acres of land; was married Jan. 1, 1871, in the town of Ironton, to Betsey E. Hineman, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Hineman; Mrs. Hopper was born in Rock Co., Wis.; they have three children—Burkie Alvira, Della Maud and Cora S.

REV. ORIN B. KILBOURN, Sec. 9; P. O. Lime Ridge; has been a member of the West Wisconsin Conference for nearly seventeen years; is the son of Erastus and Lydia (Whetmore) Kilbourn; born in Litchfield, Conn., March 12, 1820; when 17 years of age, he left his native State, and located in Luzerne Co., Penn. He was married in January, 1841, at Carbondale, Penn., to Lavina M. Palmer, daughter of Gideon Palmer. Mrs. K. was born in Rhode Island; they had one child by this marriage—Ann E., now Mrs. Julien Whitman, residing in Hudson, Wis. In 1856, Mr. Kilbourn and family moved to Effingham Co., Ill.; Mrs. Kilbourn died in 1857. Mr. K. married again in June, 1858, in Westerly, R. I., to Clara E. Palmer, half-sister of the former Mrs. Palmer; her father was the father of twenty children; there were five children born of this marriage—Lillian M., Otto B. (deceased), Theral B., Linas B. and Kingston P. Previous to this marriage, Mr. K. had located in Wisconsin, at Janesville. In 1858, he came to the town of Washington, Sauk Co., Sec. 8; shortly afterward he moved to Sec. 9, where he now resides; has 150 acres of land. He has served one term each as Town Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor.

JOHN LUEMLER (deceased); born in Germany in 1830; came to the United States in 1845; settled in Morrow Co., Ohio. He was married here to Margaret Wachtmann Dec. 27, 1850; they have three children—William and Henry, who live at home and manage the farm, and Catharine, now Mrs. Z. Stambaugh, living in Iowa. Mr. Luemler and family settled in the town of Washington, Sauk Co., Wis., in an early day; locating on Sec. 14, where the family still reside; they have 46 acres of land. Mr. L. was drafted and died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. Mr. Luemler and family are members of the church of the United Brethren.

JOSEPH LUNN, farmer and machinist; P. O. Sandusky; son of John and Easter Ebbittson Lunn; born in Yorkshire, England, near Huddersfield, Dec. 27, 1816; served a regular apprenticeship as a machinist at Ashton-Under-Lyne, near Manchester. He was married in May, 1839, at the Parish Church at Ashton-Under-Lyne, to Ann Taylor, daughter of James and Mary Scofield Taylor. Her father was a radical reformer, and was imprisoned for his political acts. Two days after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn sailed for the United States. On their arrival, they made their home in Paterson, N. J. After three years' residence there, they moved to Wisconsin, and, in the summer of 1842, settled in Germantown, Washington Co., on Government land; remained here about four years, and then removed to Milwaukee. Mr. Lunn spent eleven years in Milwaukee, working at his trade; then moved to Sauk Co., settling on Sec. 29, town of Washington; they have seven children—John, James, Taylor, Lunn, born in New Jersey; James T. was married to Mary J. Blakeslee, daughter of the late Squire Blakeslee, of Ironton. James T. enlisted in the 36th W. V. I., and was promoted to a lieutenancy; was elected Superintendent of Schools for Sauk Co., in 1874, and has been re-elected twice since—is the present incumbent. The next son, Joseph, is living in Dakota; Easter Ann, now Mrs. Conley, resides in Mason City, Iowa; Sarah Ann and Samuel are living at home. Mr. Lunn has 280 acres of land. He was Town Superintendent of Schools for one year; Chairman of Washington two years and Postmaster of Sandusky about six months.

THOMAS LYNDON, cooper, Sandusky; residence and shop at Sandusky; son of James H. and Elizabeth (Roland) Lyndon, was born in the city of Utica, N. Y., March 9, 1819; when 5 years of age, moved with his family to Rochester, N. Y. After a twelve-years residence in Rochester, they returned to Utica. Mr. Lyndon was married in Onieda Co., N. Y., July 1, 1841, to Louisa M. Webb, daughter of Gould and Fanny (Parker) Webb; Mrs. Lyndon was born in Connecticut. Mr. L. and family came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Hustisford, Dodge Co.; was there about two years, and then moved to Marquette Co.; was engaged in coopering in this county about two years, and then returned to Dodge Co. In August, 1855, moved to Sauk Co., town of Washington; remained here only a short time, and then went to Reedsburg, and from there to Excelsior; resided in Excelsior about six years, and then came to Sandusky, town of Washington, where he now resides. The Lyndons have an adopted son, Frankie. Mr. L. was Supervisor of Washington one term, and Treasurer of his school district three years. Mrs. Lyndon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS MAXHAM, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Loganville; son of Asa and Cynthia (Sprague) Maxham; was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 24, 1827; lived in his native county till 18 years of age, and then moved to Wisconsin; located at Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Resided there about two years, then moved to Sugar Creek, same county. Was married in this town, Oct. 28, 1849, to Harriet J. Fliteroft, daughter of William and Polly (Parks) Fliteroft. Mrs. Maxham was born in Steuben Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Alice E., now Mrs. Henry Stewart, of Loganville, Sauk Co. Mr. Stewart is engaged in the insurance business, and is Town Clerk of Westfield; Frances E., now Mrs. Vance Richards, residing in Westfield; Charles W.; Lewis L.; Henry L., living at home. In 1851, Mr. Maxham and family came to Baraboo, Sauk Co.; resided there five years, and then moved to the town of Washington, Sauk Co.; settled on Sec. 13, where they now reside; they have 160 acres of land in Washington and 80 acres in Westfield. Mr. M. was Supervisor of his town one term, and Clerk of the School District three years, and Treasurer two full terms and part of a term.

CAMPBELL MILLER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Tuckerville; son of Clark and Matilda (Wood) Miller; born in Fleming Co., Ky., July 30, 1830; when about 2 years of age, the family moved to Marion Co., Ind.; in the spring of 1852, moved to Sauk Co., Wis., locating on Sec. 27, town of Marston, now Washington. Mr. Miller was married, May 12, 1860, in this town, to Lois A. Copley, daughter of Harvey and Ruth Copley; Mrs. Miller was born in Vermont; they have two adopted children—Addie and Richard. In 1875, moved on to the farm where he now resides, Sec. 22; has 120 acres. Mr. M. has been Supervisor two years and is the present Town Treasurer. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 32d W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. Mr. Miller's family was one of the first to settle in this town; his father purchased his land, 240 acres, from the Government.

RUSSELL O. MYERS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Oliver and Amy (Hall) Myers; born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1819; lived in his native town till 1850, then came to Wisconsin, settling in the township now called Washington, Sauk Co., on Sec. 3; entered 160 acres at Government price, and afterward took up 80 acres more. Was married in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1843, to Jane McIntyre, daughter of Price B. McIntyre; had two children by this marriage—Byron L. and Daniel H.; Byron L. was married, March 1, 1868, to Margaret J. Johnson, daughter of George Johnson; they are residents of Washington. Mrs. Myers died July 23, 1870, in the town of Washington. Mr. M. has been Assessor of the town fourteen years, and Clerk of his School District eight years. He was married Dec. 8, 1870, in the town of Washington, to Eunice L. Hale, daughter of Addison and Olive L. Hale; they have two children, twins—Russell O. and Eunice L. Mr. Myers was the first white man who made a settlement in this town, that is, in the territory now included within the boundaries of Washington; Washington Gray preceded him a few months in the territory comprising the original town of Washington.

WILLIAM F. PALMER, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Tuckerville; residence, west of the church, Tuckerville; is the son of Benoni and Eliza J. (Denslo) Parmer; was born in Orwell, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1850; when 3 years of age, the family moved to Wisconsin, settled in the town of Freedom, Sauk Co., in 1853; resided in Freedom nineteen years, and in 1872, went to Neilsville, Wis., where he worked at his trade; went from there to Anamosa, Iowa. Was married in that city, March 17, 1873, to Rosetta Blood, daughter of Nelson and Malinda Blood; Mrs. Palmer was born in Waukesha Co., Wis.; they have four children, of whom three are living—Bertie E., Claudia A. and Percy F.; one died in infancy. Mr. Palmer is a stalwart Republican.

LUCIEN S. PHILLIPS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Otis and Mary Jenks Phillips; was born in Bennington Co., Vt., July 27, 1831; lived in Bennington Co. till 1867, then moved to Wisconsin; settled on Sec. 4, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; has 80 acres of land. Was married June 26, 1853, at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., to Frances A. Winch, daughter of Luther and Eliza Winch; they have four children living—Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Hoppel, residing in Nebraska; Arthur C., Francis A. and Walter C.

JOHN T. POLLOCK, Postmaster, Tuckerville; son of John W. and Rachel (Chapman) Pollock; was born in the town of Brutus, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; when a boy, went to Oswego Co. Was married there Dec. 23, 1838, to Harriet Armstrong, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Armstrong; Mrs. Pollock was born in the town of Mexico, N. Y.; in 1847, Mr. P. and family came to Wisconsin; settled in Jefferson Co.; remained there till 1854, when they moved to Sauk Co., locating at Reedsburg, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner; from Reedsburg he went to Humboldt; was Postmaster there one year; he then went to Loganville, and engaged in trade in company with Gifford; afterward bought Mr. Gifford out; was also Postmaster; resided there five years; from Loganville went to Lime

Ridge, where he carried on a store for four years, and served as Justice of the Peace; then went to Cazenovia; was in trade there two years, and then came to Tuckerville; was appointed Postmaster Feb. 22, 1880; is the present Justice of the Peace; Mrs. Pollock died April 14, 1862. Mr. P. was married, at Reedsburg, to Mary E. Cohoon, daughter of James and Palmyra Baird Cohoon; Mrs. P. was born in Ohio; the marriage occurred July 13, 1862; had eight children by his first marriage, and four by the last; those living are George E., Clinton A., Mary L., now Mrs. H. J. Kirkpatrick, living in Ohio; William R. and Andrew W.; the deceased were named Rachel M., John W., Stephen A., Charles T. (was a member of the 12th W. V. I., and died at Bolivar, Tenn.), William A. (was a member of Co. F, 23d W. V. I., and died in Mississippi), J. Riley, Violetta P. and Milo.

JOSEPH POWELL, shoemaker and farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Sandusky; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Ringwood) Powell; was born in the County of Tipperary, Province of Munster, Ireland, April 9, 1814; came to the United States in 1832 and made his home in New York City, working at his trade. Feb. 5, 1835, he was married to Esther, daughter of William and Esther Belcher; she was born in Ireland; they have had twelve children, of whom four died in infancy; those living are William J. (married to Lucy Powers and residing in O'Brien Co., Iowa), Robert L. (was a member of Co. E, 32d W. V. I., and is supposed to have died a prisoner in South Carolina), Frank H. (was a member of Co. H, 36th W. V. I., is married to Emogene Smith and living in Sandusky), George A. (married to Augusta Smith and living in O'Brien Co., Iowa), Edward L. (married to Annie Maxwell and living in North Freedom), Mary E. (now Mrs. Joseph Gurton, also living in North Freedom), Rachel A. (widow of Joseph Kennedy, living at Sandusky), Joseph B. (married to Ida Saulsbury and living in the town of Washington). After ten years' residence in New York City, Mr. Powell and family moved to Lockport, N. Y., and lived there about ten years; moved from there to Beloit, Wis., where they spent one summer, and in 1854 came to Sauk Co., town of Washington, and settled on Sec. 32, where they now reside and have 120 acres of land. Mr. Powell is an Episcopalian.

LEVI PURDY, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Tuckerville; son of Henry and Kaziah Purdy; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1832. Was married at Galion, Ohio, January, 1861, to Sarah J., daughter of Thomas and Fanny Miner; she was born in Ohio. Mr. Purdy enlisted in 1862, in Co. B, 43d Ohio V. I., and served one year and ten months; was with the regiment in the battle of Nashville. Came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled in Sauk Co., town of Washington, locating on Sec. 14, where he now resides. Has two children living—Frank and Captain; four deceased—Charles, Parley, Fanny and Lucy. Mr. Purdy and wife are members of the church of the United Brethren.

HARVEY W. REEVE, Postmaster, loan agent and conveyancer, Sandusky; son of Benjamin and Martha (Sill) Reeve; was born at New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 3, 1823; resided in his native county till 31 years of age. Was married July 4, 1848, at Rome, Ohio, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward C. and Ursula (Willey) Dodge; they have eight children—Dora A. (now Mrs. I. W. Francis, residing in Dakota), Ida F., Rosa A. (now Mrs. Charles W. Towsley, of Lone Rock), Emma C., Wesley E., Nettie N., Hubert L. and Georgie C. Mr. R. was engaged in farming; held the office of Town Clerk in his native town; received an academic education in Grand River Institute, Ohio; studied law with Mr. E. Lee, of New Lyme. Oct. 20, 1854, he moved with his family to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk Co., town of Marston, since called Washington; the family took shelter in an old log cabin on Sec. 31, called the "Mansion House;" it had walls and a roof, and an opening for a door, but no floor; in this one room the party, consisting of Mr. Reeve's family and three gentlemen friends, spent the night; the following day they moved into a similar house on Mr. Reeve's land; here they lived ten days, till a commodious log house was built on Sec. 17; after a year's residence on this place, Mr. R. moved to Sandusky, a locality that was supposed to be destined at no distant day to develop into a thrifty village; the place has hardly realized the ambitious hopes of its founders; here Mr. Reeve, in company with Mr. William Cobb, built a steam saw-mill; after about a year's experience in the milling business, Mr. Reeve sold out and went into the mercantile business, opening a general store at Sandusky, where he now resides. Mr. R. was appointed Postmaster in 1861; he has held the office over eighteen years, and is the present incumbent; he was elected the first Superintendent of Schools, and has been re-elected three times; has been Town Clerk about ten years and Notary Public twenty-four years; he has 80 acres of land, and his wife 80 acres. Mr. Reeve's grandfather on his father's side was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and his father was a soldier of the war of 1812; his death occurred in 1879, at the age of 92.

DAVID ROWE, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Asa and Hannah (Remar) Rowe; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1831; when 6 years of age, he moved with his family to Chemung Co. He was married, Feb. 3, 1857, to Mary B. Aber, daughter of Phillip Aber; they have three children

living—Willis M., Ellen A. and Arthur G. In 1854, he came to Wisconsin; settled in the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co.; came to the town of Washington in the fall of 1857; located on Sec. 6; has 80 acres of land in Sauk Co. and 80 acres in Richland; was Chairman two years, Supervisor five years and Justice of the Peace two years. In 1864, he was a member of Co. A, 6th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war; witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have lost three children—Corel E., Milton M. and one unnamed. Mr. Rowe is developing quite a bee business; he has more than a hundred swarms humming their sweet songs around him. He is just completing a fine barn, supported by a stone basement the full size. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in the town.

FREDERIC ROWE, farmer and mechanic, Sec. 6; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Asa and Hannah Remar Rowe; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1828; lived in his native county till 1850. He was married in Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1849; in 1850, he moved to Tioga Co., Penn. Mrs. Rowe died in 1851; they had one child—Emma, now Mrs. Edward Lyons, residing in Pennsylvania. In 1852, Mr. Rowe moved to Wisconsin; located in the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co. He was married in Spring Green, July 4, 1852, to Louisa Gwin, daughter of David and Mary James Gwin. Mrs. Rowe was born in Ohio; their children are named respectively—Philura, Silvia (deceased), Alvah F., Clarinda V., Kate Bell, Herbert M., William T. S., Frederic C. and Mabel. Mr. Rowe moved to the town of Washington in 1857; settled on Sec. 6; has 147 acres of land. He enlisted in 1862, in the 12th Battery Light Artillery; served three years. Mr. Rowe has a lime-kiln on his farm in successful operation, and has also utilized one of the magnificent springs that abound in his valley. By conducting the water through his fine stone milkhouse a constant stream of cold spring water is carried through wide troughs, in which the milk is set. A couple of beautiful speckled trout sport in the water, and are so tame that they jump their full length into the air to take food that is offered them; another, fully a foot in length, holds his court in the spring.

CHARLES D. SCHLUTER, born in Prussia; came to America in August, 1854, and made his home near Rockford, Ill.; remained there till the spring of 1856, when he came to Sauk Co., Wis., and located on Sec. 26, town of Washington. He was married in Prussia to Mary Maerhof; they had a family of seven children—Caroline M., wife of C. J. H. Erffmeyer, deceased; Christian, living in Dane Co.; Louisa, living in Buffalo Co.; Charles F., living in the town of Washington, Sauk Co.; Henry also living in Washington; Mary, now Mrs. William Schoephoister, and Minde, now Mrs. Fred. Kollmeyer; all of Washington. Mr. Schluter was the first German settler in the town of Washington, was an active leader in his church, and much respected by his fellow townsmen; he died in 1870.

CHARLES F. SCHLUTER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandusky; son of Charles D. and Mary (Maerhof) Schluter; born in Prussia, Feb. 2, 1845; came to the United States in August, 1854; stopped near Rockford, Ill., about two years; then came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 26, town of Washington; has 200 acres of land. Was married in this town Oct. 10, 1869, to Catharine Schermann, daughter of Henry and Suebilla Schermann; Mrs. Schluter was born in Richland Co., Wis.; they have five children—Annie, Lydia, Henry, Clara and Martha. Mr. Schluter was a member of Co. K, 17th W. V. I., and served during the last two years of the war. His father was the first German settler in the town of Washington. Mr. Schluter and family are members of the Church of Evangelical Association of North America.

WILLIAM SCHOPHOISTER, proprietor of steam saw-mill, Sec. 22; P. O. Sandusky; son of Frederic and Louisa Schophoister; born in Prussia Sept. 27, 1847; the family came to the United States in 1851, settled near Sauk City, Sauk Co., Wis., lived there about four years, and then moved to Washington, Sauk Co. Mr. William Schophoister's steam saw-mill is situated on Sec. 22; the timber used is principally hard wood; capacity of the mill 6,000 feet per day; the manufacturing of wagon material forms the principal part of the work; shipping point, Reedsburg. Mr. S. was married, Oct. 10, 1868, in the town of Washington, to Mary Schluter, daughter of Charles D. Schluter; Mr. and Mrs. S. have three children—Charles E., William and Frederic. Mr. Schophoister has been Treasurer of his school district three years.

GEORGE L. SEBRING, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Tuckerville; son of Jonathan and Sarah (Corson) Sebring; born in Tioga Co., Penn., Aug. 9, 1827; remained in his native county till 22 years of age; then went to McEwingsville, Penn., and made a stay there of one year. He was married in Lycoming Co., Penn., Sept. 10, 1850, to Rebecca M. Thomas, daughter of William and Anna (McElrath) Thomas; Mrs. Sebring was born in Clinton Co., Penn.; they have had four children, of whom three are living—William T., married, Oct. 22, 1876, to Isabelle Rockwell, they reside in the town of Washington; Emma F., died May 15, 1876, was the wife of Irwin Baird; Robert H. and Cora Bell, living at

home. From McEwingsville Mr. Sebring moved to Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn.; then, in 1853, went to California, spent a year and three months in the gold region, and returned to Jersey Shore; leaving this place, he spent two years at his old home in Tioga Co., and returned to Jersey Shore; once more he is on the move, arriving in Wisconsin in April, 1867; he located on Sec. 1, town of Washington, Sauk Co., where he now resides; has 120 acres. Mr. Sebring and family are members of the M. E. Church; he has been Clerk of his school district six years. Mr. Sebring's parents came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1855, living on the farm now occupied by their son; Mr. Sebring, Sr., died at the advanced age of 96 years 6 months and 6 days.

JAMES C. SEDGWICK, cooper, Sandusky; son of Calvin C. and Harriet N. (Webb) Sedgwick; born in Neosho, Dodge Co., Wis., Sept. 30, 1851; in 1856, the family moved to Reedsburg, Sauk Co.; in a few years, changed to Excelsior; and, in 1861, came to the town of Washington, settled on Sec. 8, and, one year later, on Sec. 10. Mr. Sedgwick was married in Sandusky, June 26, 1868, to Nancy Waters, daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Walker) Waters; Mrs. Sedgwick was born in Springfield, Ohio; they have an adopted daughter—Nettie L. Mr. Sedgwick made his home in Sandusky in 1866, where he now resides; has 40 acres of land in Sec. 9; he has served as Clerk of his school district one year, and Director three years.

I. W. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Loganville; son of James and Margaret A. Thompson; was born in Lycoming Co., near Williamsport, Penn., Sept. 9, 1830; resided in his native county till 1860, when he came to Wisconsin; settled on Sec. 12; has 160 acres of land. Was married in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1871, to Amy L. Hagerman, daughter of Anson Hagerman. Mrs. Thompson was born in the State of New York; they have three children—William J., Alice and Clyde.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Reedsburg; son of James and Margaret (Carothers) Thompson; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., June 15, 1826; remained in Pennsylvania till 21 years of age; then spent two years in traveling in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; was married in Tioga Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1850, to Harriet Sebring, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Sebring; Mrs. Thompson was born in Tioga Co.; was the thirteenth child in her family; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have seven children living (all boys)—Reese W., married to Ida King, they reside in the town of Washington; Royal P., Marion V., George S., Ernest W. and Otto G.; they have lost three—Orlan O., James L. and Phebe E. In 1854, Mr. T. and family came to Sauk Co.; settled on Sec. 2, where they still reside; have 80 acres of land; Mr. T. was Town Treasurer three years and a member of the board one year (1879). Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ironton.

MRS. HARRIET THORNBURGH, Sec. 6; P. O. Washington; widow of William B. Thornburgh and daughter of Chauncy and Rhoda Hammond; was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; was married in Morrow Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1852 to William B. Thornburgh; the family moved to Wisconsin in June, 1856; settled on Sec. 6, town of Washington, Sauk Co.; there are four children—Wellington B., married to Mary Sheble, and living in the town of Ironton; Corington C., Effie A. and Mettie B. at home. Mr. Thornburgh was a tailor by trade, and was engaged in that business previous to his settlement in Wisconsin; after coming to this State he made farming his business till the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1869. Previous to his marriage to the present Mrs. Thornburgh, Mr. Thornburgh was married to Ursula Hammond, Jan. 18, 1844; three children were born of this marriage—Addison D., who was a member of Co. K, 28th W. V. I., and died in hospital near Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863; Adelia R., now Mrs. Isaac N. Settle, of the town of Ironton, and Ursula A., now Mrs. O. W. Schoenfeldt, of Reedsburg.

WALTER WALLING (deceased); was the son of Charles and Clara Walling; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1821; while quite young went with his parents to the town of Orwell, Ohio. Was married at Hartford, Ohio, in 1843, to Phebe Huntley, daughter of Selden and Lavisa (Peck) Huntley; Mrs. Walling was born in the town of New Lyme, Ohio; they have six children—S. Maria (now Mrs. George Jaquish, living at Ithaca, Wis.), Riley (living in O'Brien Co., Iowa), Gaus (deceased), Selden (married to Mary Donahoe, living in the town of Washington), Sarah L. (deceased), Bion H. (living at home). Mr. Walling and family came West in 1862, settled on Sec. 30, town of Washington, Sauk Co., Wis., where Mrs. W. and her sons still reside. Mr. Walling enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, in Co. A, 36th W. V. I., and died in hospital at Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1864. Mrs. Walling's P. O. is Sandusky.

C. B. WEBB, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Sandusky; son of Hiram and Eliza (Beach) Webb; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., March 5, 1837; resided in his native town till about 12 years of age, then moved to the adjoining town, where he made his home till 1870, when he moved to Sauk Co., Wis.,

settling in the town of Washington. Was married in Spring Green, April 8, 1873, to Hannah Griffith, daughter of William and Anna (Morzan) Griffith; they have three children—Myrtie E., Charles Stanley and Alma E. Mr. Webb has been Treasurer of his school district six years. Has 79 acres of land.

GILBERT WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Tuckerville; son of William and Miranda Payne Wheeler; was born in Brown Co., N. Y., June 19, 1823; resided in his native county twenty years, and then went to Bradford, Penn. He was married in Lyeonning Co., Penn., June 9, 1846, to Eliza I. Hulburt; they have one daughter, Hattie, now Mrs. F. J. Recken, of Delton, Wis. Mr. Wheeler came to Wisconsin in June, 1847; stopped in Walworth Co. seven years; came to Sauk Co. in 1854 and located on Sec. 14, town of Washington; has a well-improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Wheeler enlisted in Co. M, 1st W. V. C., in October, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He has served one term as Supervisor of Washington, and seven years as Clerk of his school district.

JOHN H. WISE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sandusky; son of Henry and Dora Wise; was born in Hanover March 27, 1830. He was married in Hanover, in the fall of 1858, to Dora Meyer, daughter of John Meyer; Mrs. Wise was born in Hanover; they have three children—John H., William H. and John Henry. Mr. Wise came to the United States in August, 1867, and settled on Sec. 25, town of Washington, Sauk Co., Wis.; has 80 acres of land. Mr. Wise and family are members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Washington.

DR. WILLIAM A. WOOD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sandusky; son of Abiel and Sarah Moulton Wood; was born in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., April 19, 1811; resided in his native town till 19 years of age; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Burge, of Ellisburg, and concluded with Dr. J. B. Crowe, of Watertown, N. Y.; commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Chaumont, N. Y. Was married in Jefferson County in December, 1836, to Betsey Ann Ball, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Farlin Ball; they had seven children—Samuel (married to Frances Gray, residing at Princeton, Ill.), Naomi (deceased, was married to C. D. Spoon), William (deceased, was a member of the 23d W. V. I.; died in hospital at St. Louis), Albert (married to Ida Organ, residing on Sec. 25, Washington), Mary, Francis F. and Jessie, living at home. Dr. Wood and family moved to Rock Co., Wis., in the fall of 1852; after a residence there of a year and a half, came to Sauk Co.; settled on Sec. 25, town of Washington; has 80 acres. Has served as Chairman and Town Clerk, one year each, and is now Justice of the Peace.

TOWN OF IRONTON.

WILLIAM W. ALL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ironton; son of Peter and Mary All; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 25, 1818; while quite young, moved with his parents to Herkimer Co., and, when about 15 years of age, moved to Washington Co., N. Y.; here he was married, in 1843, to Phebe, daughter of Zenus Hurd; Mrs. All was born in Orville, Vt. Mr. All and family moved to Dane Co., Wis., in 1844; settled in the town of Albion; in 1853, moved to Sauk Co., town of Ironton; settled on Sec. 4; has a well-improved farm of 200 acres; they have eight children—Peter R. (was a member of Co. E, 50th W. V. I.; was married to Lydia A. Davis, and now living in Ironton), Julia M. (now Mrs. William A. Wright, living in the town of Ironton), Elizabeth (now Mrs. John Markham, of Dakota), Sylvester C., Lucretia D. (now Mrs. P. Burgess, of Ironton), Chloe A., Olive A. and Josephine E. Mr. All was Chairman of Ironton six years, and Treasurer of his school district two years.

N. H. AUSTIN, Ironton; money-lender and retired farmer; son of Peter and Rachel (Rogers) Austin; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1812; commenced teaching school when 17 years of age; taught thirteen winters in succession in his native county; met La Fayette on his second visit to the United States, and was present at the celebration of the completion of the Erie Canal; came to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1843; lived there eleven years; was engaged in farming, teaching and mercantile business. Was married, in 1843, to Lucretia Mitchell, daughter of Samuel and Lucretia (Cook) Mitchell; Mrs. Austin was born in Granby, Hartford Co., Conn. Mr. Austin and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1851; settled on Sec. 4, Town 12, Range 3 (now Ironton); has 300 acres of land. Mr. Austin was appointed Postmaster of Marston by Franklin Pierce; was the first Postmaster; the name of the office was afterward changed to Ironton; he held the office till 1861; has been Justice of the Peace four years, and is now serving in that capacity; was Chairman of Ironton in 1879; has served twelve years as Assessor. Politics, Democrat.

JAMES L. BENSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Almeron and Lucinda (Stanton) Benson; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 4, 1833; while quite young, went with his parents to Morrow Co., Ohio. Was married in that county, Sept. 21, 1854, to Louisa A. Martin, daughter of Heman and Sarah Martin. Mrs. Benson was born in Crawford Co., Ohio; have had ten children, of whom eight are living—Ellen, now Mrs. Martin Towner, living in Minnesota; Heman; Emma, now Mrs. Albert Fox, living at Rochester, Minn.; Elizabeth V., now Mrs. William Helm, residing in Sauk Co.; Joseph and Jennie deceased; James R.; Levi and Hattie. Mr. Benson came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1855; made his home in Ironton Village for two years, then came to his present farm, Sec. 34; has 120 acres; has served as constable of Ironton, and two terms as Director of his school district. Mr. Benson was one of the pioneers of Ironton, and has not forgotten the advantages of digging ginseng root and cutting hoop-poles, diversions which aided greatly in keeping the wolf from the door in the early days in the woods.

E. BLAKESLEE, merchant, Ironton Village, of the firm of E. & N. G. Blakeslee, dealers in general merchandise and farm produce; son of J. G. and Ruby Bliss Blakeslee; born in the town of Fenner, Madison Co., N. Y., May 12, 1838; when 6 years of age, he went with his family to Salem, Kenosha Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1851, moved to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled on Sec. 32, Town 13 north, Range 3 east, now Lavallo. He was married, March 4, 1861, in the town of Lavallo, to Mary Ballard, daughter of Hiram Ballard; they have three children—Eulella J., Charles G. and Alfred J. Mr. Blakeslee enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; went into the service as a private, was promoted to a Lieutenant's commission in Co. H, and afterward to the Captaincy of the same company; was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, and served till the close of the war. On his return from the army, he followed farming for a few years; in the spring of 1868, commenced in the mercantile business at Ironton. Mrs. Blakeslee died Aug. 27, 1872. Mr. B. was married, Sept. 14, 1873, to Mrs. Caroline A. Swift, daughter of Lodwick and Charlotte (Smith) Huntley; Mrs. Blakeslee was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; was married, Oct. 14, 1854, to Charles Swift, and resided at Cazenovia; they had two children—Mary L. and Lee C. Mr. Swift's death occurred Feb. 6, 1866. Mr. Swift was a member of Co. F, 3d W. V. C.; his death resulted from disease contracted while in the army; he was Quartermaster Sergeant when discharged. In 1879, Mr. Blakeslee was elected on the Republican ticket to the Wisconsin Legislature, and served during the session of 1880; is the party nominee for the same office.

NOAH G. BLAKESLEE, of the firm of E. & N. G. Blakeslee, Ironton, dealers in general merchandise; this firm are large dealers in butter, eggs, fruit, fresh meat and farm produce; they have lately completed a commodious refrigerator, which enables them to handle perishable produce to great advantage; Mr. Blakeslee is the son of Joseph G. and Ruby Bliss Blakeslee; born in Kenosha Co., Wis., Jan. 2, 1848, and came to Sauk Co., in 1851, with his parents; they located on Sec. 32, Town 13, Range 3, now Lavallo. He was married, Aug. 25, 1872, at Ironton, to Mary E. Blanchard, daughter of O. C. and Hannah Kezar; Blanchard; Mrs. Blakeslee was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Nellie E. and Orin G. In April, 1873, commenced his present business; has been Clerk of School District No. 2 for three years; is the present Town Treasurer of Ironton. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Congregational Church. Politics, Republican.

O. C. BLANCHARD, cabinet-maker, undertaker and bee culturist, Ironton; son of Henry and Mary Crosby Blanchard; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 19, 1820. He was married, January, 1859, in his native county, to Hannah Kezar, daughter of Luther Kezar; Mrs. Blanchard was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Mr. B. and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., in 1854, and settled in the town of Kingston, now called Sunter; was engaged in farming; in 1856, moved to Reedsburg, remaining there till Sept. 30, 1858, when he removed to Ironton, and engaged in his present business. There are five children in the family—Mary E., now Mrs. N. G. Blakeslee. Mr. Blakeslee is the junior partner of the firm of E. & N. G. Blakeslee; Agnes A., Carrie M., William H. and Bertha L. Mr. Blanchard has entered into the culture of bees quite extensively, having at this time 178 swarms. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. B. is Republican in politics.

HUGH H. BRENZER, farmer, dealer in fanning mills, Sec. 33; P. O. Lime Ridge; sells the Pacific Mill of Kenosha, Wis.; son of Adam and Jane R. Elliott Brenzer; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1836. He was married, Jan. 1, 1860, in Morrow Co., to Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Upton and Eliza Wheeler; she was born in Baltimore Co., Md.; they have three children—Orson W., Clarence W. and Rolvin C. In 1871, he moved to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 33; has 90 acres; he is operating in the Western States and Territories. Mr. B. and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM H. BRENZER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Adam and Jane R. (Elliott) Brenzer; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, March 29, 1845. Enlisted in July, 1864, in Co. A, 174th Ohio V. L., and served till the close of the war. He was married in Morrow Co., January, 1868, to Martha, daughter of Upton and Eliza Wheeler; she was born in Maryland. Mr. B. and family came to Wisconsin in 1870, and located on Sec. 28, town of Ironton, Sauk Co.; have 80 acres of land; they have two children—Ada and Owen; he has been Clerk of his school district one year, and Director three years.

JOHN C. BRICE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Robert and Mary (Crode) Brice; was born in Dorsetshire, England, Dec. 29, 1828; came to the United States in 1848, and made his home in Waukesha Co., Wis.; lived there and in Walworth Co. till 1861; then came to Sauk Co., town of Ironton, Sec. 35; previous to this, in 1855, he had been here and entered the north half of south-east quarter of Sec. 35, where he now resides. He was married Nov. 22, 1862, in Ironton, to Permillia Cohoon, daughter of James and Palmyra Cohoon; there were six children born of this marriage—Henry L., Joseph T., Melvin U., James W. and Mary (twins), and Simeon B. Mr. B. enlisted, in January, 1864, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served till the close of the war; was discharged in October, 1865. His wife died Feb. 7, 1876. He was married, May 3, 1878, to Emma Osburn, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Nickerson) Osburn; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y.; they have one child, Anna M.; he has been Treasurer of his school district for fifteen years. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Republican.

DAVID BRYDEN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Ironton; son of David and Jenet (Lees) Bryden; was born in Scotland, Oct. 16, 1831; came to the United States in 1854, made a short stay in Waukesha Co., Wis., and then came to Sauk Co., 1855, and settled on Sec. 28, Ironton. Was married April 26, 1859, to Julia A., daughter of Lucien Swallow. Mrs. Bryden was born in the State of New York; they have three children—David, Annie and Jessie; three died in infancy. Mr. Bryden was Justice of the Peace one term, and is the present Director of his school district. Mr. Bryden has several hundred acres of land.

VOLNEY A. BUTMAN, foreman of John Smith's iron works Ironton; was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 18, 1827; son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Cook) Butman; when 4 years of age went with his family to Milan, Hudson Co., Ohio, now Erie Co. Was married, Oct. 25, 1847, at Milan, to Lucretia, daughter of Archibald and Agnes (Root) Benjamin. Mrs. Butman was born in Lewis Co., N. Y.; they have had five boys and two girls—Francis M., Mary (deceased), John S., Jennie (now Mrs. F. M. Groat, living at Lavalley), Lewis, Jonas, William (deceased), Minnie and Thomas. About 1850, Mr. B. went to Michigan, established a foundry at Lowell; after a few months moved to Waukegan, Ill., stayed there one year, then returned to Ohio, remained five years, and in 1853 came to Wisconsin; settled in Aiken, Richland Co.; from there he went to Ironton and engaged in his present business. Politics, Republican.

PELEG CARR, carpenter and farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Thurston and Bethana (Bailey) Carr; was born Sept. 26, 1812, in Susquehanna Co., Penn., and at 5 years of age, went with his parents to Ashtabula Co., Ohio; remained in that county till 22 years of age, then went to Lake Co. Was married there in 1836, Sept. 3, to Mary Trumbull, daughter of Luther Trumbull. Mrs. Carr died in 1841. Mr. Carr was married in Lake Co., Sept. 6, 1842, to Jane E. Genung, daughter of Amos and Mary (Belknap) Genung. Mrs. C. was born in Yates Co., N. Y.; they have ten children; the eldest, Rev. Lucius G., is married to Mattie Brewster, and is the Pastor of the regular Baptist Church, at Stillman Valley, Ill.; Grocius L., living at home; Arthur E., living in Black Hills; Mary O., now Mrs. Jefferson Reynolds, living near Lone Rock, Wis.; Ozro F., living in the Black Hills; Olivia A., now Mrs. John H. Clement, living in the town of Ironton; Cary, Luther A., Gilbert B. and Ada L., all living at home. In 1846, Mr. Carr and family came to Wisconsin; settled at Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis.; remained there till May, 1857, when he moved to Sauk Co.; located at Ironton Village, where Mr. Carr worked at his trade; in the spring of 1862, moved to his present farm, Sec. 33, Town 12, Range 3, now Ironton; has 40 acres of land. Lucius G. was a member of Co. B, 12th W. V. L.; enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran and served till the close of the war. Grocius L. enlisted in the fall of 1864, in Co. F, 35th W. V. L., and served one year. Mr. Carr was Chairman of the town of Washington one year, and Justice of the Peace of Ironton; has also served as District Clerk and Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

DENNIS CLOSEY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Thomas and Susan (Kelley) Closey; was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1813; came to the United States the year of the great

fire in New York City; remained there about eleven years. He was married at Hudson, July 22, 1842, to Mary, daughter of Felix and Catharine (McGregor) Donley; she was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland; Mr. C. and family came to Wisconsin in 1845, settled in the town of Lima, Rock Co., and in October, 1850, came to Sauk Co., stopping a short time in the village of Reedsburg; he bought 160 acres in Sec. 23, Town 12, Range 3, now Ironton; here the walls of a log house were erected, and Dec. 15 the family moved, without roads or bridges, to their new habitation; as they depended on the lumber which formed the shanty at Reedsburg to complete the house, they found themselves in a cold rain-storm in a house without roof or floor; one corner was covered with loose boards; here the family took shelter till the lumber could be brought to finish the house; their nearest neighbor was G. W. Gray, living three and a half miles to the south, and the next one was Mr. S. Baker, living four miles east; the first white person whom they saw was Mr. Gray, in the April of the next year. Mr. and Mrs. C. have seven children—Edward, married to Isabella Pine living in Minnesota; John, married to Margaret Sammon, living on the same section as his father; Thomas, married to Margaret Welch, also living on the same section; William J., living at home; Felix D., living in Allegany Co., N. Y.; Catharine and Joseph, living in Chicago. Mr. Closey has been Clerk of his school district ten years. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Catholic Church.

CORNELIUS COHOON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; son of James and Palmyra (Baird) Cohoon; was born in Illinois Oct. 14, 1853; lived there till 3 years of age, then came to Sauk Co., Wis., town of Ironton; is located on Sec. 26, and has 20 acres of land. He was married Nov. 15, 1875, at Ironton, to Alice, daughter of Harvey and Susan Lyons; she was born in Wisconsin; they have three children—Daisy, Gertrude and Ralph.

JAMES COHOON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Stephen and Margaret (Cole) Cohoon; was born in the State of New York Sept. 2, 1814; while quite young went to Erie Co., Penn., with his parents, and from there to Delaware Co., Ohio. He was married March 2, 1835, to Palmyra, daughter of Victor and Mary E. (Potter) Baird; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y.; they have had twelve children—William M., deceased; Polly A., now Mrs. William O. Horton, residing in the town of Washington; Henry L., married to Sarah Wheeler, and living in Nebraska; Permilla, deceased, was the wife of John C. Brice; Mary E., now Mrs. J. T. Pollock, of Tuckerville; Rebecca, deceased; Amanda J., deceased, was the wife of Andrew Simmons; Cornelius, married to Alice Lyons, living in the town of Ironton; Simeon B., married to Martha Mallet, and living in Nebraska; Elijah, deceased; Ethel Euphrasia, now Mrs. Fred Mois, residing at Lloyd, Wis., and Hezekiah. In 1847, Mr. C. and family came to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled at Rubicon; remained in this town about four years, then went to Illinois; stayed there about ten years, and returned to Rubicon; after a farther residence in that place of two years, the family moved to Sauk Co. and settled on Sec. 25, where they now reside; they have 60 acres of land; on coming to Sauk Co., they brought enough clothing and provisions to last them three years; not having lumber to roof their log house with, they covered it with hay; one day in the following March the hay roof took fire, and the house, with almost its entire contents, was burned; Mr. C. was sick with a fever at the time; as he did not recover early enough to make any clearing or put in any crop that year, the family had a hard struggle for existence; shortly after this, Mrs. Cohoon began to lose her eyesight, and in a few years had become perfectly blind; after several years of darkness, she recovered her eyesight; this hopeful deliverance was almost immediately followed by a misfortune no less terrible; a cancer appeared on her face, which, though partially cured, will in any event leave her fearfully disfigured; under all these afflictions Mrs. C. is cheerful and happy, in fact she is jolly; Dickens' Mark Tapley is entirely eclipsed by her; if it is her religion that sustains her, it is a pity there are not more of the same sort in the land. Mr. and Mrs. Cohoon are members of the Christian Church.

E. T. CORBIN, was born Jan. 6, 1805, in Vermont. He was married in 1828, to Philletta Williams; had four children, by this marriage, none of whom are living; Mrs. C. died in 1838. May 1, 1832, Mr. C. moved to Toledo, Ohio. He was married, Aug. 3, 1845, in New York, to Mrs. France, sister of his first wife; they had two children, one of whom, Seneca, is living. In 1859, Mr. C. and family came to Wisconsin; settled in Fairfield, Sauk Co., and, in the spring of 1864, came to Ironton, Sec. 27, where he now resides. He has 10 acres of land, is a member of the Christian Church, and Republican in politics. When Mr. C. came to Toledo, there were only eleven white people there.

SENECA CORBIN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of E. T. and Esther (Williams) Corbin; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1846; while quite young he moved with his parents to Lewawee Co., Mich.; resided there till 12 years of age, then went to Iowa, and two years after came to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., 1859; lived there about two years, and then went to Dellona. Feb. 29, 1861, he

colisted in Co. B, 36th W. V. I. and served till the close of the war; was taken prisoner, June 1, 1864; was eight days at Libby Prison; three and a half months at Andersonville; then moved to Savannah, Ga., and held there about three weeks; from there to Mellen, Ga.; from there to Blackshear Station, and from there to Charleston, S. C., where, with a number of other prisoners, he was exposed to the fire of the Federal vessels. From Charleston, he was removed to Florence, S. C., and, on the 13th of December, 1864, was paroled, and rejoined the army about the time of Lee's surrender. He was married in the town of Washington, Dec. 13, 1866, to Adelia M. Emery, daughter of Harrison Emery. Mrs. Corbin was born in New York; they have five girls and one boy—Mary E., David F., Cora B., Ada E., Maud M., one unnamed and Elias E. (deceased). Mr. C. came to Ironton, and settled on his present farm, July 16, 1865; has 80 acres of land, situated on Secs. 27 and 34. He has served as Supervisor four years, and is now on the fifth; has been District Clerk one term, and is now serving the second; was the United States Census Enumerator for Ironton for 1880. Politics, Republican.

M. RANSOM DOYON, Superintendent of the John F. Smith Iron-Works, Ironton; son of John and Arvilla (Darling) Doyon; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 18, 1845; when 20 years of age, he moved to Chittenden Co., Vt. He was married, Oct. 19, 1869, to Amelia Herrick, daughter of Moses D. and Jennette S. Herrick. Mrs. Doyon was born at Milton, Vt.; they have three children—Charles H., Jennette H. and Bertrand H. Mr. Doyon was engaged in the mercantile business in Vermont till 1878, when he came to Wisconsin; located at Ironton, and, after the death of Mr. John F. Smith, was made Superintendent of the Iron-Works. A sketch of the Iron-Works and mine is given in the history of the town.

V. FISCHER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ironton; son of Joseph and Elizabeth Fischer; born in Paris, France, June 12, 1820; when 16 years of age, he engaged in the stock business, and, in pursuit of his calling, traveled through the principal countries of Europe. He was a soldier of the French army; served eight years in Africa. On his return to France, he was married, in May, 1854, near Paris, to Malinda Loudez, daughter of John Baptiste Loudez; they have seven children—August, married to Bertha Dardle, and residing in Appleton; Alexander, married to Mary Hunt, and residing in the town of Ironton; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Humphrey, living in Dakota; Mary, now Mrs. Euos Baldridge, living in Ironton; Herman, Melina and Alfred are at home. Mr. Fischer and family came to the United States in 1857; made their home at Pittsfield, Mass.; remained there till 1863, then came to Wisconsin; spent a year in Bear Valley, Sauk Co., and then came to Ironton, Sec. 22, where he now resides; has 200 acres of land. The first three years of his residence here was engaged in burning coal for the Ironton Furnace since when he has applied himself to his farm; has 100 acres under cultivation. He has served as Director and Clerk of his school district, No. 7, one term each.

LLEWELLYN G. GRAY, wagon-maker and carpenter, Ironton; son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Pulver) Gray; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., June 13, 1853; moved to Juneau Co. while quite young, with his parents; lived there till 1870, then came to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled in the town of Ironton. He was married, April 9, 1876, in the town of Ironton, to Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Meek) Mason. Mrs. G. was born in Richland Co., Wis.; they have one child—Martin. Mr. Gray came to Ironton Village in 1877; is now in the employ of the John Smith Iron-Works. He has been Town Clerk one year, and is now serving the second term. Politics, Republican.

ABRAHAM GRIFFIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ironton; son of John and Mary Chapman Griffin; born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 7, 1833; came to the United States in 1847; made his home in Lake Co., Ill. He was married there March 2, 1854, to Henrietta La Grange, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Cross) La Grange. Mrs. Griffin was born in Cleveland, Ohio; they have seven children living—George H., Rachel H., now Mrs. Arthur Hind, living in Kansas; Ida M., Henry C., Willie W., Frederic L. and Clifford E.; John F. (deceased). In November, 1861, came to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled on Sec. 16; has 120 acres of land. Mr. Griffin enlisted, Feb. 23, 1864, in Co. K, 35th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He has been Assessor of Ironton two years, and Clerk of School District No. 4, seven years.

REV. FREDERIC J. Groat, Sec. 4; P. O. Ironton; has been a minister of the Christian Church about twelve years; son of Frederic and Cornelius (Spurr) Groat; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 13, 1822; while quite young, he moved with his mother to Columbia Co., N. Y.; when about 10 years of age, he moved to Berkshire Co., Mass.; remained there about eleven years, then went to Brown Co., N. Y., and lived there six years. He was married Oct. 22, 1846, to Mrs. Clarissa Groat, widow of his brother, Jacob Groat; Mrs. Groat is the daughter of Cornelius and Rachel (Newman) Spurr;

Mrs. Groat was born in Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.; she had one son by her first marriage—William H.; he was a member of Co. A, 6th W. V. I.; re-enlisted as a veteran in the 35th W. V. I., and died near Vicksburg. Mr. and Mrs. Groat remained in Brown Co. about three years, and then came to Dodge Co., Wis., town of Lowell; spent one year in this town, then came to Reedsburg, Sauk Co., in the spring of 1849, and to Ironton, Sec. 4, the following fall; have 115 acres of land; they have six children—Francis M., married to Jenny Butman, residing in Ironton; teacher by occupation; Camelia (now Mrs. Walter Roys, living in Lavalley), Esther (now Mrs. William Burchell, of Lavalley), Mary, Ella and Ina. Mr. Groat has been Justice of the Peace two terms; he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; re-enlisted as a veteran, and served in all four years, lacking a month; he was a Sergeant. Politics, Republican.

RICHARD HAINSTOCK, machinist, Sec. 16; P. O. Ironton; son of John and Elizabeth (Hunt) Hainstock; born in Canada West Nov. 1, 1833. He was married in Canada, April 30, 1859, to Catharine Dennon; Mrs. Hainstock was born in Dublin, Ireland; they have had eleven children—John, Mary J. (deceased), Charles (deceased), William, Elizabeth, Sarah (deceased), Rosa, Richard (deceased), Thomas, Cora and Lenora. Mr. Hainstock and family came to the United States in 1859; stopped at Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis., one year, then came to the village of Ironton in 1860; was employed by Jonas Tower in the Iron-Works as machinist; after Mr. Tower's death, he was employed by Mr. John F. Smith in the same capacity; since Mr. Smith's death, he is still employed by Mr. Doyon, the present Superintendent of the John F. Smith Iron Works. In 1878, he moved his family to his farm of 160 acres, Sec. 16, near the village; while acting as machinist of the Iron-Works, he still finds time to superintend his farm. Politics, Republican.

JAMES HARRISON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ironton; son of George and Martha (Bottomley) Harrison; born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, May 10, 1828. He was married in England, in the fall of 1847, to Mary Chester; one child was born of this marriage, who died in infancy; Mrs. Harrison died in 1848; the same year, Mr. Harrison moved to the United States; lived in Massachusetts one year, and then came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 34, Township 13, Range 3, now Lavalley; was married, in 1856, to Martha Pearson, daughter of Manelious Pearson; Mrs. Harrison was born in England; twelve children were born of this marriage, of whom eleven are living—Johanna (deceased), Amanda (now Mrs. Bert Lawrence, living in Wauwau), Ambrozie, Isaac, Charles G., Sarah, Manelious, Edward, Bertha, Johanna, Minnie and George. In 1868, he settled on his present farm, Sec. 3, Ironton; has 77 acres; served in the war in Co. K, 18th W. V. I., from the fall of 1864 till the close of the war; has been a member of the Town Board four years, and is now acting in that capacity.

MOSES D. HERRICK, Ironton village; son of Elijah and Polly (Davis) Herrick; was born in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., July 17, 1820; engaged in mercantile business in early manhood. Was married in November, 1846, to Janette Smith, daughter of Frederic and Janette (Strowbridge) Smith; she was born in Ivesburg, Vt.; they have two children—Amelia, now Mrs. M. R. Doyon, residing in Ironton; Geneva S., residing at home. Mrs. Herrick's brother, Mr. John F. Smith, made his sister and her daughters his principal heirs. Mrs. Herrick is sole proprietor of the John Smith Iron Works, of Ironton, and of about 5,000 acres of land in the town of Ironton. In 1879, Mr. Herrick and family moved to Wisconsin, village of Ironton, Sauk Co. Mr. H. was Postmaster of Milton, Vt., fourteen years, and resigned at the time of departure for Wisconsin. Politics, Republican. For description of the Iron Works, see county and town history.

MRS. NANCY HUMPHRY, widow of George Humphry, Sec. 23; P. O. Reedsburg; daughter of Felix and Catharine (McGregor) Donley; was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland; came to the United States in 1835. Was married May 10, 1845, in Hudson, N. Y., to George Humphry; they moved at once to Whitewater, Wis.; after a residence there of five years, came to Sauk Co. in 1850, settled on Sec. 23, and bought 160 acres of land. Mr. Humphry was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822, and came to the United States when about 18 years of age; they had seven children—William, married to Eliza Fischer, and living in Minnesota; Isabella, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Oscar Dixon, living in Minnesota; George, married Miss D. Evans, living in the village of Ironton; Nelson, deceased; Esmeralda, now Mrs. L. N. Larue, living in the town of Ironton; and Catharine, deceased. Mr. Humphry died, and was buried Feb. 20, 1864, together with his youngest child, Isabella; another child had been buried only four days previous—such was the havoc typhoid fever had wrought in this family.

JOHN JESSOP, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ironton; son of John and Mary (Saville) Jessop; was born in Brailley, Yorkshire, England, the last Tuesday in July, 1820; came to America, arriving in New

York May 2, 1849, and in Sauk Co. May 17, same year; settled on Sec. 3, Town 12 north, Range 3 east, now Ironton; helped to organize the town of Marston, of which the present town of Ironton then formed a part. Mr. Jessop was married Oct. 22, 1862, in Ironton, to Mrs. Betsey Markham, daughter of Amos and Mary (Greenwood) Grunshaw; Mrs. Jessop was born in Lancashire, England; came to the United States in 1827. Was married February, 1838, at Fall River, Mass., to James Markham; they had six children—Mary, deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. R. R. Gatley; John, married to Elizabeth All, and living in Dakota; in 1855, Mr. Markham went to Chicago on business, and has never been heard from since by his family; Mrs. Markham took care of her children, and saved a few hundred dollars, with which she came to Wisconsin in 1862. Mr. John Jessop was one of the very earliest settlers in Ironton; a couple of hunters were his only neighbors within the limits of the present town of Ironton the first year of his residence here; he has 140 acres of land; they have two adopted children—John J. Cladeary and Ella Atkinson.

KENARD KENWORTHY, deceased; was the son of George and Ann (Jones) Kenworthy; was born in Yorkshire, England, April 13, 1814. Was married in England on Easter Monday April, 1834, to Catharine Brade, daughter of John and Alice (Wogding) Brade; Mrs. K. was born in Lancashire, England; Mr. K. and family came to the United States in 1849, settled in Philadelphia; Mr. K. was a cotton warper by trade; remained in Philadelphia about eight years; in March, 1856, came to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled on Sec. 32, Ironton; bought 80 acres of land; there are six children living—George K., married to Martha (a ward of her aunt's); Emily, now Mrs. George Law, living in Iowa; Alfred, married to Celia E. Crouch, and living on the homestead; Mary E., now Mrs. Peter Inman, living in Iowa, and Thomas J., living in Iowa; Mr. Kenworthy died April 12, 1878; one son (John) was a member of Co. H, 22d W. V. I., and died in hospital near Vicksburg.

ALFRED KENWORTHY, farmer, Section 32; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Kenard and Catharine (Brade) Kenworthy. Was married in Reedsburg, Oct. 12, 1873, to Celia E. Crouch, daughter of Horace and Mary (Ware) Crouch; Mrs. K. was born in Westfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—Ralph W. and Florence A.

CHARLES M. KESTER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Reedsburg; is the son of William W. and Susan R. (Washburn) Kester; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, July 22, 1842; when 13 years of age came to Sauk Co., Wis., with his parents, who settled on Sec. 36, Ironton. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., Capt. Vittum, and served a little less than three years; was injured at Camp Barstow, Janesville, Wis., which eventually caused his discharge. He was married at Reedsburg, Oct. 4, 1866, to Mrs. Julia A. Ford, daughter of L. D. King; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; was married Feb. 28, 1855, to Amos Ford, in Dodge Co., Wis.; two children were born of this marriage—Mary E., now Mrs. Fred Banks, residing in Nebraska, and S. Lorenzo, located in Nebraska; Mr. Ford was killed July 2, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta; Mrs. Kester's people came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Trenton, Dodge Co. Mr. and Mrs. Kester have two children—one girl called X, and a son, Charles Earle. Mr. K. has a well-improved farm of 80 acres on Sec. 25, with good buildings; has 60 acres under cultivation. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES J. LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ironton; son of Robert and Sarah Lawrence; was born in England; came to the United States in 1853; located in Lake Co., Ill. Was married in November, 1859, to Eliza Newton, daughter of John and Eliza Newton. Mrs. L. was born in England; they have six children—Ezra, Julia A., Lucius, Matilda, Albert and Luther. Mr. Lawrence and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., Sept. 1, 1863; settled on Sec. 27, Ironton; they have 80 acres of land. Mr. L. enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. K, 35th W. V. I. Is Republican in politics.

THOMAS F. LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Ironton; son of Robert and Sarah (Jackson) Lawrence; was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., July 6, 1836; came to the United States in July, 1856; made his home in the town of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha Co., Wis.; the next five years were spent in the several States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota; in November, 1861, came to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled on Sec. 21; has 80 acres. Was married, Oct. 8, 1863, in Ironton, to Sarah M. Widner, daughter of Samuel and Mary Widner. Mrs. Lawrence was born near Rochester, Genesee Co., N. Y.; they have four children—George A., Robert H., Thomas F. and Irwin A. Mr. L. enlisted Feb. 14, 1865, in Co. F, 49th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Has been Clerk of School District No. 3 for three years; is the present Clerk. Politics, Republican. Mrs. Lawrence and eldest son are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

ROGER LAUGHNEY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Patrick and Ann (Darcy) Laughney; was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in February, 1802. Was married, in 1837, to

Mary Moore; Mrs. Laughney died one and a half years after her marriage; in 1840. Mr. L. was married to Bridget McDonald; there were seven children born of this marriage—John (a farmer, living at home), Mary (now Mrs. O'Mally—widow: her husband was killed in the iron-ore bed at Ironton, by the fall of a body of ore, Oct. 4, 1872), Patrick J. (married Mary Davlin; residing at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he is engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business), Sarah (now Mrs. Thomas Moran—widow; Mrs. Moran keeps the Grand Central Hotel at Emlenton, Venango Co., Penn.), Ann (now Mrs. John Timlin, widow, living in Kilbourn), Bridget (deceased), Jennie (now Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn, living in Pennsylvania; Mr. F. is engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Laughney and family came to the United States in 1864; settled in the town of Ironton, Sauk Co., Wis.; has 160 acres of land situated on Sec. 26.

PATRICK NEWMAN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Reedsburg; son of William and Ellen (Keenan) Newman; was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1828; came to the United States in 1850; made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., for fifteen years. He was married, June 23, 1861, to Catharine, daughter of Felix and Catharine (McGregor) Donley; she was born in Ireland; they have three children—Ellen, Edward and Katie. In 1865, he moved to Allegany Co., N. Y.; after a residence there of four years, he came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 23; they have 80 acres of land. Mr. Newman has been Treasurer of his School District nine years.

CHARLES PERRET, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ironton; son of Joseph and Mary Perret; was born in Haute Saone, France, Aug. 13, 1827; came to the United States in June, 1852; lived in New York eight years. He was married there Dec. 13, 1857, to Margaret, daughter of Frederic and Catharina Becker; she was born in France; they have four children—Charles, Lina, Adaline and Jennie. Mr. Perret and family came to Sauk Co., Wis., in June, 1869, and settled on Sec. 27; they have 80 acres of land. They are members of the Christian Church.

FREDERIC RENAUD, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Ironton; son of George and Elizabeth Renaud; was born in Eastern France Aug. 2, 1835; came to the United States in October, 1853, and settled in Connecticut; lived there one year, then went to Massachusetts, and in 1858 came to Sauk Co., Wis., and bought his farm on Sec. 21; has 120 acres. Returned to Massachusetts, and was married there, Nov. 19, 1861, to Judy, daughter of Henry Beuchat; she was born in Switzerland; right after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Renaud came to Sauk Co., Wis., to their present home; they have eight children—Rosa L., Alina E., Mary E., Flora V., Alice L., Frederic A., Frank O. and Maud. Mr. R. has 90 acres under cultivation.

EZRA B. REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Richard and Cynthia (Kimball) Reynolds; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1817. He was married Oct. 30, 1851, in Oswego Co., to Elizabeth Cryslor Riddle; she was born in Canada. In 1857, Mr. R. and family moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Dane Co.; lived there about five and a half years, and, March 1, 1862, came to Sauk Co. and settled on Sec. 33, Ironton; have 40 acres of land. Aug. 13, 1862, Mr. R. enlisted in Co. H, 23d W. V. I., served about eleven months, and was discharged for disability. Mr. and Mrs. R. have five children—Aretus E., living in Dakota; Cynthia M., now Mrs. John Delmore, living in North Freedom; Emogene, now Mrs. E. Tupper, living in Honey Creek; Alice E. and Jesse; the three elder were born in the State of New York, the younger in Wisconsin. In politics Mr. R. is a Republican. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES H. SANDS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Ironton; son of Nathaniel and Jane (Weyart) Sands; was born in the town of Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1830; while quite young, went with his family to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained till 16 years of age; Aug. 29, 1846, he came to Wisconsin; the family located in Walworth Co.; after a residence there of three years, they removed to Dane Co., and, in the spring of 1853, Mr. Sands came to Sauk Co. He was married, Jan. 5, 1854, in Ironton, to Elizabeth A. Atkinson, daughter of John Atkinson; there were seven children born of this marriage—Jane (now Mrs. A. Hughes, residing in the village of Ironton), George G., Orin L., Annie, Charles H., Willie and Arvin C. Mr. Sands located on Sec. 5, Town 12, Range 3, now Ironton; resided there till 1864; in the spring of that year, moved to his present farm on Sec. 9, same town; has 155 acres. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Co. E, 50th W. V. I., and served till April, 1866; was Town Treasurer of Ironton several years, and Supervisor three or four years; was Chairman in 1863 and 1864, and is the present Chairman (1880); has served as School District Clerk four years, and is the present Director of Joint School District No. 2. His wife died Feb. 15, 1872. He was married, Sept. 25, 1873, in Ironton, to Mrs. Susan Bostwick, widow of Charles Bostwick, and daughter of Anthony Emily; she had three children by the first marriage—Isa, now Mrs. Howard Wickersham, living in Dakota; Willie, living in Minnesota, and Nelson, at home.

REV. JOHN SEAMANS, minister of the Regular Baptist Church and farmer; P. O. Lime Ridge; was born in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., May 12, 1819; remained in his native county till 19 years of age; in November, 1838, went to Chicago by the way of Buffalo and the lakes; took passage on the steamer Illinois, in company with about 500 others; they were thirteen days making the voyage; while on Lake Michigan they experienced one of the most terrible storms ever seen on those waters; the snow flew with such cutting force that it was almost impossible to stand up against it; the vessel proved seaworthy, and, though looking more like a huge iceberg than a steamer, she rode out of the storm in safety. Stopping only a short time in Chicago, he proceeded to Du Page Co., where he and a brother who had preceded him, prepared to make a home; the country not having been surveyed, they marked out a tract of about 320 acres by plowing a furrow around it; the flourishing village of Wheaton now occupies the site of their claim; after a residence of three years in Du Page Co., he went to Genesee Co., N. Y. There he was married, Feb. 16, 1846, to Lucinda Dexter, daughter of Reuben and Sally (Groff) Dexter; they had seven children—Charles L. (deceased), Frederic B. (married to Alina Emery and living in Westfield), John A. (married to Alice Kenworthy and living in Monona Co., Iowa), Clara M. (deceased), Sarah E., Edwin D. and Ida M. In October, 1846, came to Sauk Co., Wis.; stopped at Loganville during the winter, and in the spring moved to his farm of 80 acres on Sec. 34, Ironton, where he still resides; has been an officer of the school district several years. He was ordained, at Loganville, a minister of the Regular Baptist Church, in July, 1858; during his twenty-two years' labors as a minister of the Gospel in Sauk Co., he has married seventy couples and preached 160 funerals services.

ISAAC N. SETTLE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of William E. and Lucy (Payne) Settle; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1835; while quite young, went with his parents to Belmont Co., Ohio; in 1857, came to Wisconsin, settled in Westfield, Sauk Co. Was married in Washington, Dec. 31, 1863, to Adelia R. Thornburgh, daughter of William B. and Ursula A. Thornburgh. Mrs. Settle was born in Morrow Co., Ohio. Mr. S. enlisted Feb. 27, 1864, in Co. B, 35th W. V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Coal Harbor, June 1, 1864; spent one week in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, four months in Andersonville; from there was taken to Savannah, Ga.; from there to Mellen, where he spent a month, and was then removed to Blackshear, and from there to Florence, where he was paroled and sent North. In 1866, moved to his present farm, Sec. 32, Ironton; he has 40 acres. Served one term as Supervisor of Ironton, and is the present Clerk of School District No. 2. Mr. and Mrs. Settle have five children living—Rhoda R., Bertha B., Cora M., Charles N., and one girl unnamed. Mr. Settle is a Republican.

EPHRAIM T. SMITH, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Oliver and Deborah (Thomas) Smith; was born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 19, 1826; remained in his native country till 10 years of age, then came to Ohio with his parents, who made their home in Delaware Co.; lived there about eight years, and spent two in traveling in Indiana. Was married in Delaware Co., Dec. 2, 1845, to Betsey Wheeler, daughter of Lyman and Mahala Wheeler. Mrs. Smith was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have nine children—Albert U. (married to Mary Johnson, living in the town of Washington), John L. (married to Ellen Selden, residing in Ironton), Melissa A. (now Mrs. H. St. John, living in Woodland), Jeremiah, Mahala R. (now Mrs. S. Z. Hudson, living in Baraboo), Joseph E., Clarinda L., Emmet D. F. (living in Woodland), and Malinda V. Mr. Smith came to Sauk Co., Aug. 1, 1855, and settled on Sec. 34; has 80 acres of land. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. A, 49th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Has been Supervisor of his town one year; was the first Clerk of his school district, and is the present Treasurer. In politics, Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian Church.

ABRAM STANSFIELD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ironton; son of John and Susan (Dobson) Stansfield; born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 1, 1813. He was married in Yorkshire, in 1838, to Grace Marshall, daughter of William and Anna Marshall; Mrs. Stansfield was born in Yorkshire, England; they had two children, of whom only one is living—William; Susannah, deceased. Mr. Stansfield and family came to the United States in 1849; made his home in New York City for about three years, then went to Massachusetts and remained one year, then came to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled in Sec. 3, Ironton; has 40 acres of land. Mr. Stansfield was Clerk of his school district three years. William enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C.; went into the service as a private, and was promoted to the position of Quartermaster Sergeant; served three years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

GEORGE STOWE, farmer and proprietor cheese factory, Sec. 6; P. O. Ironton; is the son of William E. and Sarah B. (Dunn) Stowe; born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 3, 1830. He was married

Jan. 23, 1857, to Sarah Batty, daughter of William and Rebecca (Kirk) Batty; Mrs. Stowe was born in Lincolnshire, England; they have four girls—Lizzie A., Sarah L., now Mrs. George Wickesham, of Iron-ton; Mary A. and Minnie R. Mr. Stowe and family came to the United States in May, 1857, and made their home in Madison Co., N. Y.; he was engaged in cheese-making at Bouckville; manufactured 335,000 pounds of cheese annually; after a residence of five years in this place, the family moved to the town of Eaton, same county; lived there about eleven years, and then came to Wisconsin in April, 1873; settled on Sec. 6, town of Iron-ton; has 341 acres of land; in 1874, he started a small cheese-factory on Sec. 6; makes about three tons of cheese a year.

N. STOWE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Iron-ton; son of William E. and Sarah B. (Dunn) Stowe; born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 11, 1822. He was married in May, 1847, to Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Maw; they have two boys and two girls—Sarah B., now Mrs. E. Stanley, living in Iowa; Mary J., now Mrs. Charles Noble, of Iron-ton; William E. and George W., at home. Mr. Stowe came to the United States in June, 1847; made his home in Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in distilling; in the fall of 1859, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk Co., town of Woodland, Sec. 28; was Chairman of that town from 1862 to 1865. Mr. Stowe offered himself three times as a volunteer soldier, and was rejected; finally he was drafted and taken, in February, 1865, and served till the close of the war. In 1867, he came to Iron-ton and settled on Sec. 5, where he now resides; he has a well-improved farm of 235 acres; within a week after coming to Iron-ton, he was elected Supervisor, and the next year was elected Chairman; has served in that capacity since that time, with the exception of three years; has served as Justice of the Peace several years, and Town Treasurer two years; was elected Superintendent of the Poor for the north district of Sauk Co., in 1879, and is now serving in that capacity.

V. L. VAN LOON, blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, Iron-ton; son of Abram and Sarah Collier Van Loon; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., May 1, 1832; when 14 years of age, he went to Penn Yan, Yates Co., and served three years learning the blacksmith trade; traveled in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania and other States as a journeyman blacksmith; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1871; engaged with John F. Smith as blacksmith. He was married, June 16, 1873, in the town of Iron-ton, to Mary J. Wells, daughter of Thomas and Susan M. (Bond) Wells. Mrs. Van Loon was born in Iron-ton; they have two children—Frank and Susan M. Mrs. V. is a member of the Methodist Church. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Van Loon opened his present shop; has nine lots and two houses. Politics, Democrat.

AARON WESTON, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; son of John and Ann (Payne) Weston; born in Sussex, England, Dec. 3, 1825; came to the United States in 1849, and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y. He was married in that county, May 25, 1850, to Charlotte Beal, daughter of John and Ann (Hanes) Beal; Mrs. Weston was born in Sussex, England. In 1851, they moved to Wisconsin, settled in Neosho, Dodge Co., and two years after came to Sauk Co.; located at Reedsburg till 1866, and then came to Iron-ton, Sec. 26; they have 120 acres of land. In 1864, Mr. Weston enlisted in Co. B, 3d W. V. I.; was injured by a fall, and was discharged at McClellan Hospital, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1865, for disability; there are five children in the family—John; Anna, now Mrs. Benjamin Doty, living in Baraboo; Albert, married to Jane Oler, living in the town of Iron-ton; Charles and Frank. Mr. Weston has been Clerk of his school district in Reedsburg one term. Politics, Republican.

MRS. ELIZA WHEELER, Sec. 31; P. O. Lime Ridge; widow of Upton G. Wheeler, daughter of Henry and Nancy Deartholt; born in Baltimore Co., Md. He was married, June 30, 1839, to Upton G. Wheeler; has had five children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. H. H. Brenizer, of the town of Iron-ton; William H. was a member of Co. C, 96th O. V. I.; was killed in Louisiana, Nov. 3, 1863, at the battle of Cuche Bayou; Martha A., now Mrs. W. H. Brenizer, of the town of Iron-ton; Emily J. died in infancy; Upton G. was married to Leonora Shourds, and living in the town of Iron-ton. In 1850, the family moved to Monroe Co., Ohio. Mr. Wheeler was a blacksmith by trade; his death occurred in 1851. Mrs. Wheeler and family moved to Wisconsin in 1870; settled on Sec. 31, Iron-ton, where they now reside; they have 80 acres of land. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HENRY WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Nelson and Emeline Warner Wheeler; born in the State of New York May 3, 1836; when about 2 years of age his parents moved to Morrow Co., Ohio; resided there about nineteen years, and then moved to Wisconsin in July, 1854; settled on Sec. 35, Township 12, Range 3, now Iron-ton. His father, Mr. Nelson Wheeler, entered 360 acres of land, of which Henry has 82 acres, where he now resides. Mr. Henry Wheeler was married Oct. 13, 1861, in the town of Iron-ton, to Electa Benson, daughter of Almeron and Lucinda (Stanton)

Benson: they have four children—William, Orton, Elias and Emeline. Mr. Wheeler is proprietor of a J. I. Case Eclipse Threshing Machine; he has been engaged in threshing about twenty-eight years.

LEANDER WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lime Ridge; son of Nelson and Emeline Wheeler; born in Morrow Co., Ohio, July 10, 1839; came to Wisconsin with his parents, July 13, 1854; settled on Sec. 35, Town 12, Range 3; has 190 acres. He was married, Nov. 8, 1863, to Phebe Blakeslee, daughter of J. G. Blakeslee; they have six children living, have lost one; those living are Nelson, Walter, Arthur, Hattie and Mattie; the two last are twins, 5 years old, and so nearly alike that their teacher cannot tell one from the other; Herbert and Ruby E. (deceased). Mr. Wheeler has been Clerk of the School District six years; Director one term, and now serving the second. In politics, Republican.

NELSON WHEELER, deceased; son of F. E. Wheeler, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1811. He was married to Emeline Warner, of New York, and moved to Ohio in 1838; lived there till 1854, then came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sec. 35, Town 12, Range 3, now Ironton. Had seven children—Jane was married to La Fayette Ackerman, now deceased; Henry, married to Electa Benson, living on Sec. 35, Ironton; Leander, married to Phoebe Blakeslee, living on Sec. 35, Ironton; Robert A., married to Mary Shafer; Emily E., now Mrs. James Priest; Mary J., now Mrs. Ed Blank, and Nelson D. Mr. Wheeler was Justice of the Peace and Chairman of Washington several years, and also of Ironton: he was the first Chairman of Washington, was present at the organization, and suggested naming the town Washington in honor of G. Washington Gray, the first white settler, and it was carried; was Assessor and Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1859. Politics, Republican. His death occurred in October, 1869.

TOWN OF EXCELSIOR.

MILTON ARMSTRONG, shoemaker, Ableman; son of Daniel and Laura (Weeks) Armstrong; was born in Granby, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1833; when 9 years of age, moved with his family to Kane Co., Ill.; remained there three years, and then moved to Jefferson, Wis. He was married Nov. 12, 1856, to Sarah Ann Snoad, in Adams Co., Wis., daughter of William and Frances M. (Smith) Snoad; Mrs. A. was born in Rochester, N. Y.; they have two children—Savillie and Myron. Mr. Armstrong came to Ableman, Sauk Co., in 1868, where he is now engaged in the boot and shoe business.

FREDERIC BARINGER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. North Freedom; son of John F. and Margaret (Brich) Baringer; his father died July 5, 1868. Frederic Baringer was born in the city of Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., Nov. 4, 1827. He was married March 6, 1851, to Caroline Born, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Sheid) Born, at Lock Haven Penn.; they have three children—Anna, Lotta and William E. Mr. Baringer came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located at Baraboo; after a residence of one year at that place, he moved to his farm in Excelsior, Sec. 36, where he now resides: has 320 acres of land. Mr. B. was Treasurer of the town of Excelsior in 1862, and Chairman during the years 1876–77–78. Mr. and Mrs. Baringer are members of the M. E. Church.

EHRENREICH BENDER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ableman; son of Christopher and Barbara (Schmidt) Bender; was born in Wittenburg, Germany, April 6, 1837; came to the United States June 4, 1857; located in the town of Freedom, Sauk Co. Was married March 19, 1867, to Louisa Remmele, daughter of Frederic and Catharine (Minsing) Remmele; Mrs. B. was born in Wittenburg; they have four children—Ida Carrie, William, Frederic and Gustave. Mr. B. came to Excelsior in the spring of 1868, and settled on Sec. 33; has 108 acres of land; was a member of Co. C, 35th Iowa V. I.; enlisted Aug., 1862, served three years, and was with his regiment in all engagements participated in by them; was Supervisor of Excelsior in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Bender is proprietor of the plat of Rock Springs, Excelsior.

N. M. BURT, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Samuel and Pamela (Searl) Burt; was born April 21, 1809; lived in his native town (South Wilbraham, Mass.) during his childhood; went with his parents to Connecticut when 8 years old; lived there till 1832, when the family moved to Medina, Ohio, and from there to Wisconsin in 1850, spending one year in Dane Co., and then moved to Sauk Co. in 1851, settling in Excelsior, on Sec. 30, where he now resides. He was married Dec. 21, 1834, to Eliza Hull, daughter of Austin Hull; they have three children living, and one deceased—Newton M. and Milton A. (twins), Gertrude, now Mrs. E. F. Barker, and Samuel (deceased), died Oct. 12, 1867; Milton A. was a member of Co. A, 49th W. V. I. Newton M. Burt was born at Medina, Medina Co., Ohio, June 6, 1838,

was married Oct. 23, 1862, to Miss Mary L. Fisk, daughter of Royal and Harriet (Mead) Fisk; they have three children—Lester M., Ralph M. and Royal S.

NEWELL CARPENTER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ableman's; was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 24, 1823; occupation millwright, worked at his trade throughout the New England States till 1854, when he moved to Wisconsin, locating at White Creek, Adams Co. Mr. C. is the owner of 160 acres in Adams Co., where he has a large combined saw, shingle and planing mill; without disposing of this property. Mr. C. moved to Sauk Co. in 1877, settling in the town of Excelsior, on Sec. 31; here he erected a fine grist-mill on what is known as Narrows Creek, and with the help of his son, carries on the milling business. Was married, Feb. 21, 1847, in Connecticut, to Mary E. Maxfield, daughter of James and Betsey (Butler) Maxfield. Mr. Carpenter is the son of John and Abigail (Heally) Carpenter. There are six children in the family of Newell Carpenter—Charlotte T., Franklin, Abner, Alice, Newell and Leonard.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. North Freedom; son of William Chambers, was born in Lancashire, England, March 12, 1838; came to Sauk Co. in 1856; has a farm of 80 acres situated on Sec. 27, Excelsior. Was married in January, 1862, to Miss Ann Etchels, at Beaver Dam, Wis., daughter of Thomas and Johanna (Udell) Etchels. Mrs. Chambers was born in Lancashire, England. They have one child—Robert. Mr. C. was a member of Co. F, 3d W. V. I.; served three years and three months; was in all the engagements in which his company participated.

CHARLES E. Du BOIS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Reedsburg; son of William and Cynthia (Eighmie) Du Bois; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1851; settled on Sec. 10, town of Dellona, now Excelsior; after residing there twelve years, moved to Sec. 5, same town, where he now lives; occupation farmer, and agent for Waupun wind-mills and farm machinery; has 190 acres of land; was born in 1847, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Was married in Excelsior, Nov. 27, 1874, to Miss Emma A. Young, daughter of John C. and Mary Young; have one child—Floyd M. John Henry Du Bois, brother of C. E., was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor in 1864. C. E. Du Bois and wife are members of the Congregational Church, Reedsburg.

ADAM FEY, merchant, Ableman; son of Adam and Anna (Thomas) Fey; born in Holtzhousen, Prussia, Feb. 10, 1827; lived in Prussia till 1854, when he moved to Iowa, where he remained till he came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., where he was engaged in farming for four years; in 1869, he moved to Spring Green, and opened a general store, and in 1871, removed to Ableman, where he now resides; he is dealing in general merchandise, and has a large, well-stocked store in company with L. Goedecke. He was married at Madison, Wis., May 5, 1872, to Hannah Rueder, daughter of Adolph Rueder; have had two boys—Adolph, and one unnamed.

ALANSON FOSTER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ableman; son of Parley and Esther (Williams) Foster; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 5, 1807; when 1 year old, his parents moved to Madison Co., N. Y., where they lived till he was 24 years old, when the family moved to Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y. Mr. F. was married in Elba, February, 1832, to Eliza, daughter of John Robinson; they have seven children, of whom four are living—Maria, now Mrs. J. W. Harris; Parley J., John M., George W.; Cornelia, who died when 5 years old; two others who died in infancy; in 1835, Mr. F. and family moved to Peoria, Ill., where they resided about ten years, and then came to Wisconsin; located on Sec. 22, Excelsior, 1859; has 80 acres of land; Mr. F. has been Chairman and Supervisor of Excelsior; was Assessor one year. Mrs. Foster died about the 1st of March, 1880. John M. enlisted in Co. A, 6th W. V. I., in April, 1861; served one year; re-enlisted in 1864, his brother enlisting at the same time; they served till the close of the war. John M. was married to Ella Ryder. George W. was married to Eva J. Peers Jan. 1, 1873; has 80 acres of land. Parley has 160 acres.

EDWIN GARDNER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Isaac and Perrino Gardner; was born in Winslow, Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1845; lived in Illinois till 1866, when he came to Reedsburg, Wis.; served two years in the late war; was a member of Co. M, 17th Ill. V. C. Was married, Feb. 7, 1871, at Kilbourn City, to Miss Jennette Winnie, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Winnie; they have one child, Mary Edith. Mr. G. has 160 acres of land.

WILLIAM J. GEMMILL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of William and Frances (Blaine) Gemmill; was born in Hopewell, York Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1828; went with his parents to Indiana when 7 years of age, where he lived till 1853, when he went to California; after spending three years in the gold regions of that State, he returned to Indiana. He was married, Feb. 17, 1856, to Miss C. E. Cass, daughter of J. B. and Augusta (Chaffee) Cass; the same year, they moved to Baraboo, Wis.;

in the following year he purchased and took possession of his present farm of 240 acres, situated on Sec. 16, Excelsior. Mr. Gemmill has been Supervisor of his town two years; Treasurer four years, and Justice of the Peace; he has just received the appointment of enumerator of the census of 1880, for his town; has four children—Ambrose J., Emmett J., William and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. G. is a Republican.

E. W. GILMORE, station agent C. & N. W. R. R. Ableman; son of Adam and Mary A. Watson Gilmore; was born in Bedford, N. H., July 8, 1849; resided in his native town till coming to Wisconsin in 1850; stopped first at Baraboo, Sauk Co., a few months, and then located in the town of Honey Creek; occupation, farmer and real estate dealer; is now agent of C. & N. W. R. R. Company, at Ableman. Was married, Jan. 15, 1879, at Milwaukee, to Miss Clara M. Saxton, daughter of H. and Sarah Gilmore Saxton; they have one child, Mary C. Mr. Gilmore is half-owner of a tract of 520 acres, situated in Excelsior; apportion of Ableman is located on this tract.

LOUIS GOEDECKE, merchant, Ableman; son of Henry and Henrietta (Hilgendorf) Goedecke; born in Brunswick, Germany, Dec. 5, 1834; came to the United States in 1853, landing in New York Dec. 5. After one year's residence in New York, Mr. G. came to Milwaukee, where he was employed as clerk with H. E. Einbock, remaining in Milwaukee about two years; then went to Waupun, Wis., where he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in general merchandise. He was married at Waupun, Oct. 26, 1856, to Julia Morsbach, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Lange) Morsbach; they have four children—Henry, Louis A., Hugo and Ella. Mr. Goedecke and family moved to Sauk Co. in 1857, and located near Sauk City; was engaged in farming about six years, then went to Sauk City, and engaged as clerk with Charles Nebel; remained here about three years, and then went to Spring Green and opened a general store; continued in business here till 1871, when he removed to Ableman, where he now resides. On coming to Ableman, Mr. G. went in business in company with Mr. Weitzel, under the firm name of Weitzel & Co. After three years, Mr. W. sold out to Mr. A. Fey, and the firm name was changed to A. Fey & Co. These gentlemen have a well-stocked store of general merchandise.

ISRAEL GREENY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Ableman; son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Smith) Greeny; born in the town of Orwell, Addison Co., Vt., May 16, 1832; lived in his native town till the time of coming to Wisconsin in 1853; located at Waupun, and was appointed an officer of the State Prison under Gen. A. W. Starks, Commissioner; served in that position during his residence at Waupun, six years. He was married at Waupun to Miss Mary Jane Starks May 14, 1854. Mrs. Greeny is the daughter of Gen. A. W. Starks; her mother's maiden name being Mary Ann Filkins. Mr. Greeny and family came to Sauk Co. in 1859, locating on Sec. 29, Excelsior, where they resided till 1871, when they removed to the old homestead of Gen. Starks on Sec. 31, same town; they have 235 acres of land; their family consists of six children, two boys and four girls—named Charles, John Starks, Maggie, Annie, Sarah and Ann. Mr. G. is Republican in politics. He enlisted in Co. F, 23d W. V. I., and was rejected at Madison. Mrs. Greeny's father, Gen. A. W. Starks, was one of the pioneers of Sauk Co., having settled here in 1852.

T. W. HARRISON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Delton; son of Higgins and Margaret (Williamson) Harrison; born in the town of Alexander, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1836; resided in his native town till 1854, when he moved to Wisconsin, settling on Sec. 1, town of Excelsior. He was married, March 6, 1861, to Miss Mary Minott, daughter of James and Nancy (Sheaf) Minott; they have four children—Nellie, Josephine, Edith and Minott. Mr. Harrison has a well-improved farm of 320 acres. Politics, Democrat.

CHARLES HENGSTLER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. North Freedom; son of Charles and Margaret (Waltz) Hengstler; born Sept. 12, 1851, in Lycoming Co., Penn.; in 1855, with his parents, he came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Greenfield, Sauk Co.; after two years, the family moved to Excelsior, making their home on Sec. 35. He was married, June 18, 1879, to Emma Shale, daughter of Christian and Margaret Baringer Shale, at Reedsburg, Wis.; they have one child—Alice. Mr. H. has 80 acres of land.

ELIAS H. HUBBARD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ableman; son of Hiram and Hannah (Archer) Hubbard; born in the town of Burke, Caledonia Co., Vt., Aug. 30, 1824; came to Wisconsin in May, 1845, making his home on Sauk Prairie, town of Prairie du Sac, where he resided till 1853, when he moved to his present home on Sec. 28, Excelsior; he held the office of Town Treasurer during the years 1849 and 1850, town of Prairie du Sac; has been Director of his school district several years; Mr. Hubbard is the owner of a farm of 120 acres; he spent the first nine years of his life in his native place;

at the expiration of that time, he went with his parents to Canada; after living there eight years, he returned to Vermont, making his home in Addison Co.; afterward returned to Canada, and after a year's stay moved to Michigan, stopping in Wayne Co.; shortly afterward, returned to Vermont, and moved with his parents to Wisconsin, arriving here in 1845. Mr. Hubbard was married at Reedsburg, April 28, 1850, to Catherine Barringer, daughter of Henry and Abigail Barringer; Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have six children living, one deceased—Elias Henry, Calista Eveline, Mary Ellen, Stephen Julius, Theresa Belle, Irene; and Alice, deceased. Mr. Hubbard is a stalwart Republican; he enlisted, in 1864, in the 49th W. V. L., and was rejected at Madison.

STEPHEN D. HAMBLETON, Ableman; son of Aaron and Sophia (Briggs) Hambleton; born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1820; lived in New York till 1845, when he came to Wisconsin, making his home at Yorkville, Racine Co. He was married April 23, 1848, at Yorkville, to Mary A. Taylor, daughter of James and Nancy Taylor; Mrs. Hambleton was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; James Taylor was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1848, Mr. Hambleton and family came to Randolph Wis., to live; Mr. Hambleton voted at the adoption of the State Constitution of Wisconsin; was the first Town Clerk of Randolph; was the second Town Superintendent of Schools of Randolph, and the third of the town of Scott. Mr. Hambleton came to Sauk Co. in 1869 and settled in Dellona, where he resided till 1875, when he moved to Excelsior; he is now a resident of Ableman Village; was Supervisor of Excelsior in 1877 and 1878; has three children living—Rachel (wife of George Acers, of La Crosse), Addie and Myra; Mrs. Hambleton and four children—Charles, Nancy, Hattie and Frederic—have passed away; Mrs. Hambleton died March 20, 1870. Mr. Hambleton has followed a variety of callings, having been by turns farmer, merchant, hotel keeper, and is now engaged in the butchering business. June 15, 1875, Mr. Hambleton was married to Miss Augusta Wilson, daughter of Warren Wilson.

SENECA J. LAMBERTON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; born at Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1823, where he resided till about 18 years of age; was engaged in the tailoring business in various places till he came to Wisconsin, in 1854. He was married Aug. 31, 1844, at Kenosha, to Miss Eliza Huntington, daughter of William J. and Laura (Kuler) Huntington; has five boys—Adelbert M., William A., Frank W., Percy C. and Charles H. Mr. Lamberton came to Wisconsin in 1844, located at Kenosha and engaged in the clothing business; after about a year, he moved to Delavan, continuing at his trade till 1849; he moved to Baraboo, where he opened a clothing store; this was the first house of that line in the village; previous to this, he had entered the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, Township 12, Range 5, now a part of Excelsior; this was in 1848; here he made improvements, the first to be seen on that road between Baraboo and Reedsburg; the first machine thrashing in the town was done on this place. Mr. Lamberton continued to carry on business in Baraboo until 1854, when he moved to his farm, where he now resides; he has now 400 acres of land; in reference to the business of Baraboo at the date of Mr. Lamberton's settlement there, he says his cash receipts for the first six months were \$6.30, he having to take lumber in payment for goods; this was made into rafts and poled down the Baraboo River to the Wisconsin, and from there to the Mississippi, before a market was found and it could be converted into money.

AUGUST LANGENHAN, proprietor of blacksmith-shop; does a general blacksmithing business; Ableman; son of Valentine and Mary (Schlegelmilch) Langenhan; was born in Saxony, Germany, Nov. 23, 1849; came to the United States in May, 1867; lived in Baltimore, Md., one year, then moved to Sauk Co., Wis., and settled at Sauk City, where he learned his trade. He was married in that place, May 1, 1877, to Ida, daughter of Henry and Louisa Schlegelmilch; she was born in Sauk City; they have one child, Walter; in 1873, Mr. L.'s family removed to Wausau, where they remained one year, and then returned to Sauk City; spent a short time in Spring Green; went from there to Mazomanie, and, in October, 1876, came to Ableman Station, Excelsior, and opened the shop where he now does business. Has two lots where his shop is, and two at his residence.

A. D. C. LAMOREAUX, stock-dealer and farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Ableman; son of Andrew and Electa (Colton) Lamoreaux; born Sept. 19, 1849, at Chester, Lake Co., Ohio; when 4 years of age, went with his parents to Freeport, Ill.; after a residence of one year in that city, the family moved to Cherry Valley, Ill., making only a short stay in this place; they moved to Baraboo, Wis., in 1855. Was married, May 1, 1873, at Baraboo, to Elizabeth Hirschinger, daughter of Michael and Melinda Hirschinger; they have four children—Edith, Arthur A., Cora and Howard. March 1, 1879, Mr. L. moved to his farm of 95 acres, situated near Ableman, on Sec. 33; occupation, stock-dealer and farmer.

ISAAC METCALF, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Richard and Hannah (Cooper) Metcalf; born July 6, 1826, at Kilbourn, Yorkshire, England; lived in his native town till 1847, and then came to the United States. Stopped three years in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he was married, Feb. 20, 1850, to Mary Ridings, daughter of William and Martha Ridings; Mrs. Metcalf was born in Lancashire, England. Mr. M. and family came to Wisconsin in June, 1850, and located on Sec. 8, Dellona, now Excelsior; he entered from Government the northeast quarter of Sec. 8, 160 acres; afterward bought the east half of southwest quarter, 80 acres, and afterward 93 acres, together with 120 acres which he owns in Reedsburg, making a total of 453 acres. They have eight children—Martha, Hannah, Margaret Ellen, Frank H., Fred. I., Charles W., Emma and Louis. Has been Supervisor two years, and is now serving the third term; has been Director of his school district fourteen years.

THOMAS METCALF, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Richard and Hannah (Cooper) Metcalf; born in August, 1820, at Kilbourn, Yorkshire, England; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled on Sec. 9, Excelsior, purchasing 80 acres; has since bought 168 acres more in this town; has 40 acres in Freedom and 20 acres near Baraboo, making in all 308 acres. Mr. M. was married in Coxwold, England, April 10, 1847, to Mary Ann Brassington; the children by this marriage are Richard, Alice, Ellen, now Mrs. Herbert Dano; Margaret, Jane and two sons named William are deceased. Mrs. Metcalf died March 19, 1859. Mr. M. was married in July, 1859, to Jane Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McInnis) Hannah, of the Highlands of Scotland; Mrs. Metcalf was born in Galloway-shire, Scotland.

ISAAC W. MORLEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Ableman; son of Thomas and Lillis (Russell) Morley; came to Wisconsin and entered the land where he now lives in May, 1849, and took possession in June, 1850; was engaged in farming and milling. In 1861, was elected County Superintendent of Schools, being the first to hold that office in the county; was re-elected and held the office four years; was Town Superintendent of Schools for several years, and Town Clerk a short time. Has 363 acres of land. Was born in Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1820; resided in Mentor previous to coming to Wisconsin, except about three years spent in Kirtland, Ohio. Was married, Oct. 15, 1845, at Kirtland, to Miss Maryette Smith, daughter of Elijah and Rachel Smith; they have four boys and three girls—Mary L., now Mrs. R. C. Cole; Alvin H., Lucius W., Thomas E., Harvey W., Leaphe R. and Minnie E. Mr. and Mrs. Morley are members of the Congregational Church, Reedsburg, of which Mr. Morley is Deacon. In politics, Mr. Morley is Republican.

FRANCIS N. PECK, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Newman and Sarah (Cone) Peck; was born July 21, 1830, in the town of Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., where he resided prior to his coming to Wisconsin, June 16, 1841, locating in the town of Caledonia, Racine Co.; came to Sauk Co. March 29, 1856, and settled on Sec. 6, town of Dellona (now Excelsior). In 1857, he was elected Town Superintendent of Schools; at the first annual town meeting of Excelsior, held in April, 1858, he was elected Supervisor; in 1863, he was elected Town Clerk, and was re-elected for each successive year till 1880, with the exception of one year, having acted longer in that capacity than any other person in the county; he has been Justice of the Peace since 1875, was Chairman in 1868, now holds the position of Secretary of the Sauk Co. Agricultural Society, and is the Republican candidate for Register of Deeds. He has 185 acres of land. He was married Nov. 3, 1853, to Miss Eliza Jennette Montgomery, at Racine, Wis.; she is the daughter of William and Caroline (Lovell) Montgomery; they have seven children—Carrie E., Kate M. (now Mrs. Charles W. Randall), Agnes J., Tracy L., Earl G., Grace L. and Ruby. Mr. Peck is a member of the Reedsburg Congregational Church, and Mrs. Peck and daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWIN S. PIERCE, merchant, Ableman; son of James and Gerusha (Gilson) Pierce; was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1819; went with his parents to Canada, where they made their home for awhile and then moved to Massachusetts. He was married at Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1843, to Zarina, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Smith) Tarbox; they have three children living and two deceased—Edwin H., Richard M. and Emma A.; Melville K. and Carrie, deceased. Mr. Pierce came to Wisconsin in 1854; settled in the village of Big Spring, New Haven, Adams Co., and engaged in the boot and shoe business, and afterward in general merchandise; came to Ableman, Sauk Co., April, 1879, and opened a general country store, where he is still in the business. He held the office of Assessor two years and Treasurer one year, while residing in New Haven, Adams Co. Mr. Pierce and wife are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. P. is a Republican in politics.

EDWARD P. RICHARDSON, P. O. Ableman; son of Edward and Lorinda (Phillips) Richardson; was born in Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 19, 1847; lived in his native town till

1858, when he came to Wisconsin; he made his home at Big Spring, Adams Co., where, after reaching manhood, he followed the business of farming, buying and selling grain and live stock, and dealing in farm machinery. He held the offices of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace in New Haven, Adams Co., Wis. He has 80 acres of land in that town. He came to Sauk Co. in 1877, and settled in Ableman, town of Excelsior, where he now resides. He was married, Aug. 31, 1876, at Big Spring, to Miss Addie, daughter of W. S. and Mary A. Pierce; they have one child, Sidney E. Mr. Richardson's mother's father, John E. Phillips, was a relative of Wendell Phillips; he was a soldier of the Revolution, and was 104 years and 8 months old at the time he died; it is a fact worthy of note that he voted at every Presidential election, from Washington's till Lincoln's second election. Mr. Richardson is the present Justice of the Peace at Ableman, and is engaged in selling farm machinery and dealing in produce, stock and grain. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN D. SANFORD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Abram and Priscilla (Hambly) Sanford; was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1820; removed in childhood with his parents to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he resided till 1850, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Reedsburg on Secs. 32 and 33; resided in Reedsburg twenty-five years, when he changed his residence to Sec. 3, in Excelsior. He was married, Dec. 22, 1876, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Lydia (Denton) Dyson; they have three children—Lilly, Walter and Edna. Mr. Sanford has a well-improved farm of 320 acres.

ADAM SCHUESTER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ableman; son of Adam and Catharine Schuester; was born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 17, 1832; came to the United States in June, 1857, and settled in the town of Freedom, Sauk Co., Wis.; after five years' residence in this town, removed to Excelsior, and settled on Sec. 34; has 146 acres. Was married Dec. 1, 1860; they have seven children—Heinrich, August, Frank, John, William, Mary and Elizabeth.

FREDERIC C. SCHULTE, hotel-keeper, Ableman; son of Carl and Fredericka Schulte; was born July 27, 1846, at Westphalia, Prussia; came with his parents to the United States in 1857, and located in the town of Westfield, Sauk Co.; after about four years spent in this town, Frederic C. went to Sauk City, and to Ableman in 1876. Was married, Nov. 12, 1871, to Caroline Pohlmann, daughter of John and Catharine Pohlmann; they have four children—Frederic, Alvina, Walter and Lena. P. O. Ableman.

CHRISTIAN SHALE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. North Freedom; son of Ferdinand and Agnes (Louch) Shale; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1817. Was married at Hebron, Penn., June 26, 1835, to Margaret Baringer, daughter of John F. and Margaret F. (Brich) Baringer; they have had ten children, six girls and four boys—Catharine, Sophia, Frederic, John, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Emma, Ellen and Charles H. (deceased). Mary is now Mrs. David Wolff, residing in Iowa; Sophia is now Mrs. Henry Wolff, residing in Iowa; Catharine is Mrs. Charles Klumpp; Elizabeth is Mrs. William Sipp, and Emma is Mrs. Charles Hengstler. Mr. Shale resided in his native town till 1858, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled on Sec. 35, Excelsior, Sauk Co.; his three sons are in Dakota, near Watertown. Mr. S. has been Supervisor of Excelsior three years; has 160 acres of land.

ABRAM SILVERMAIL, farmer, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Nicholas and Maria (Miller) Silvermail; was born in Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1827. Was married, Dec. 11, 1843, at Hillsdale, N. Y., to Anna Maria Kilmer, daughter of Jacob Kilmer; they have one son, Jay D. In September, 1856, the family came to Wisconsin, locating at Genesee, Waukesha Co., where they lived till February, 1879, when they came to Sauk Co., and settled on the farm of 120 acres which is now their home.

CHRISTOPHER STACKMANN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. North Freedom; was born in the Circuit of Bromberg, Province of Posen, Prussia, Sept. 14, 1827; came to the United States in 1864, stopping in Westchester Co., N. Y., about four years; he then came to Wisconsin in 1868, and settled on Sec. 36, Excelsior, where he has 80 acres of land. He was married in Prussia, in 1856, to Caroline Zilke (deceased); has five children, one girl and four boys—Mary, Paul, Theodore, Julius and Edward. Is a member of the Baptist Church, North Freedom.

CHARLES S. TURNER, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 29; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1836; learned the carpenter's trade. Was married Feb. 11, 1863, to Angie Ball, daughter of Stephen and Abigail Ball; had two children by this marriage—Herbert and Romney Leigh (deceased); Mrs. Turner died Nov. 1, 1868. Mr. Turner was married July 8, 1869, to Medelia Cooper, daughter of Robert Cooper; they have four children—Charles Glynn, Lenedie, Robert C. and Benjamin. Mr. T.

came to Wisconsin in 1866, and located on Sec. 29, Excelsior, where he now resides; has 185 acres of land. Mr. Turner was one of the victims of the hop crash in 1868, he having that season 15 acres under hops; he still has a few acres that he is cultivating, and has faith that a persistent effort in the business will bring success. Mr. Turner was elected Town Clerk in 1868, and served in that capacity.

EDWARD C. WATSON, hotel-keeper, Ableman; son of Ebenezer and Mary (Corbin) Watson; was born in Bradford, Merrimack Co., N. H., Sept. 24, 1833; lived in New Hampshire till 1848, when he went to Boston, and in the spring of 1850, came to Wisconsin, located in Sauk City; in the fall of the same year came to Baraboo; in May, 1855, came to Ableman. Was married May 15, 1855, to Miss Laura E. Ableman, only daughter of Col. S. V. R. Ableman; her mother's name was Elizabeth (Jarvis) Ableman; Mrs. Watson was born in Albany, N. Y.; they have one child—Ellen F. Mr. Watson has been Chairman of the town of Freedom, when it included the south portion of what is now Excelsior, was also town Clerk; has been Chairman of Excelsior three years, and Superintendent of schools two years. Mr. Watson is proprietor of the Charter House, at Ableman; has 200 acres of land in Excelsior, Secs. 27 and 32. Mrs. Watson's father, Mr. S. V. R. Ableman, was one of the pioneers of Sauk Co.; he has been prominently identified with the public interests of the county. More appropriate mention will be made of the Colonel in connection with the general history.

LAWRENCE WATSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Baraboo, Wis. In 1850, at the age of 4 years, being an orphan, Lawrence was taken into the family of William Watson, a resident of Franklin, N. J. In 1854, Mr. William Watson purchased 160 acres of land in the present town of Excelsior, Sauk Co., Wis. In 1858, he moved his family to this farm. Mr. Lawrence Watson's name was established by act of Legislature in 1865. He was married in Excelsior, Nov. 27, 1877, to Delia A. Elliott, daughter of Charles and Calista (Chamberlain) Elliott. Mrs. Watson was born in Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Edith E., Eva C. (twins), and Charles T. Mr. Watson was elected Chairman of his town in 1878, and re-elected in 1879 and 1880, being the present incumbent; was Supervisor in 1875, Treasurer in 1876 and 1877, and Justice of the Peace in 1874. He has a well-improved farm of 120 acres; occupation, farmer.

JACOB WEICHER, wagon and carriage maker, Ableman; son of Peter and Annie (Simon) Weicher, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1850; lived there till 1874, then came to Milwaukee, Wis., stopped there a few months and then went to Sun Prairie, Dane Co.; here Mr. W. carried on a wagon-shop for nearly six years, and in 1880, came to Ableman, Sauk Co., his present residence, and opened a carriage and wagon shop. Was married in July, 1879, to Mary Kleiner, daughter of E. and Sophia Kleiner; they have one child—Peter. Mr. W. has recently bought the old grist-mill, and has fitted it up into a fine wagon-shop.

MENZO WINNIE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Cornelius and Mary (Case) Winnie; was born in Blenheim, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1840; resided in his native place till 1844, when, with his parents, he moved to Wisconsin; the family settled in Walworth Co.; remained there till 1850, and then moved to Sauk Co., locating in the town of Reedsburg, on Sec. 12; in 1866, Mr. Winnie purchased and took possession of his present farm in Excelsior; the farm contains 160 acres. Mr. Winnie was married, March 28, 1867, at Baraboo, to Percis, daughter of Henry and Maria Gardner; they have two children—Alma and Ernest. Mr. Winnie served about two years in the late war; enlisted Dec. 31, 1861, in Co. A, 19th W. V. I.

TOWN OF LAVALLE.

H. P. APKER, Lavallo, of the firm of H. P. & E. E. Apker, liverymen and proprietors of Ironton and Cazenovia stage line. Mr. Apker was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., May 23, 1825; son of Peter and Charlotte (Meyers) Apker; when 23 years of age, went to Stephenson Co., Ill., was engaged in farming and mill business; after two years, came to Baraboo, Wis., in 1850. Was married in 1852, in Illinois, to Caroline Clay; they had one child, which died in infancy; Mrs. Apker died in Baraboo, March 10, 1855. Mr. Apker was married, Jan. 27, 1857, to Betsy E. Parker, daughter of Chester G. and Electa Parker. Mrs. Apker was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have six children—Edward E., Mary C., Harry P., Fanny E., Ina R. and Clinton C.; from Baraboo, Mr. Apker moved to Woodland and engaged in farming; in 1867, moved to Lavallo, and was engaged in the stove business several years; operated the carding-mill four years; in the spring of 1880, went into his present business; has been Supervisor of Woodland one year, and of Lavallo two years. Politics, Republican.

S. P. BARNEY, retired merchant; son of Royal and Rachel Barney; was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1819; when 4 years of age, went with his parents to Lorain Co., Ohio. Was married there, Jan. 20, 1840, to Lydia, daughter of Joshua and Ruth Harrington. Mrs. Barney was born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y.; they have three children—B. S., married to Annie A. Potter, and living in Lavallo; Miranda L., now Mrs. Alonzo D. Potter, living in the town of Lavallo; E. E., married to Mary Allen. Mr. E. E. Barney is engaged in the drug and general merchandise business at Lavallo. Mr. S. P. Barney and family came to Wisconsin in 1850, settled at Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson Co., where Mr. B. was engaged in the drug and general merchandise business; in May, 1855, came to Lavallo; was engaged in farming about one and a half years; then engaged as dealer in general merchandise; in 1859, his store was burglarized to the extent of \$600; Mr. B. then turned his attention to hop and tobacco growing; in 1873, Mrs. Barney died. The following year, Mr. B. resumed the drug and general merchandise business at Lavallo; in 1876, sold out to his son, E. E. who now carries on the business. Mr. Barney was appointed the first Postmaster of Lavallo, by President Pierce in 1856; served about five years; in 1859-60 was Assessor; served two years as Town Clerk; was elected Chairman in 1870; previous to the transfer of Baraboo Valley R. R. to the C. & N. W. Ry., Mr. Barney was one of the directors of the road; Mr. Barney's parents came with him to Sauk Co.; his father died in 1858.

LYMAN BEERY, of the firm of Beery & Yager, millers; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1845; son of David and Sarah (Shisler) Beery. When about 6 years of age, went with his parents to Delaware Co., Ohio; remained there three years, and then came to Sauk Co., Wis. The family located on Sec. 1, Town 13, Range 3, now Lavallo. Mr. Beery was married, Jan. 1, 1875, at Augusta, Wis., to Adelia Andrews, daughter of Russell and Caroline (Noble) Andrews; Mrs. Beery was born in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have three children—Elna A., Ada and Lodema. Was engaged in farming for three years; spent two years traveling in Iowa and Wisconsin; then located in the village of Lavallo, and engaged in the lumber and warehouse business; January, 1879, bought into Lavallo Flouring Mills; has been Chairman of Lavallo for the past three years; is the present incumbent; has been Town Clerk one year, and is the present School District Clerk; politics, Republican; has six acres of land where he resides.

THOMAS CAMERON, wagon and carriage maker, Lavallo; son of Abraham and Annie (Stephens) Cameron; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., June 26, 1849; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1850; settled near Baraboo, Sauk Co.; remained there about ten years; in 1860, moved to the town of Lavallo, Sec. 36. Mr. Cameron was married at Lavallo, March 4, 1873, to Addie Fuller; they have one child—May; soon after his marriage, Mr. Cameron moved to Lavallo and commenced business as a wagon and carriage maker; in politics, Mr. C. is a Republican; Mrs. Cameron is a member of the Methodist Church.

PATRICK CARROLL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lavallo; was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, in 1830; son of Patrick and Jane (Cooper) Carroll; came to the United States in 1851; spent one winter in Albany, and, in the spring of 1852, went to Schoharie Co., N. Y.; remained there till the fall of 1855; came to Sauk Co., Wis.; settled at Reedsburg; lived there six years. Was married, Jan. 24, 1860, to Bridget Casey, daughter of John and Mary (O'Gara) Casey; their children are John, Jane, Mary (deceased), Ellen, Patrick, Annie, William and Margaret; in 1861, he moved to Lavallo and settled on Sec. 24; has 80 acres of land; Mr. Carroll was Clerk of School District No. 13 three years, and Treasurer six years; Mr. Carroll and family are Catholics; in politics, Mr. C. is a Democrat.

THOMAS J. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lavallo; son of Justus B. and Matilda (Carver) Clark; was born in Milwaukee Co., Wis., March 26, 1847; when 14 years of age, went to Jefferson Co., Wis., and in 1865, to Juneau Co.; in the fall of 1868, moved to Lavallo, Sauk Co., settling on Sec. 8. Was married in Juneau Co., April 20, 1874, to Sophronia Lane, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Green) Lane. Mrs. C. was born in the town of Lavallo, Sauk Co.; they have four children—George J., Justus B., Homer N. and Jasper H. Mr. Clark's father (Justus Clark) was born in Rutland Co., Vt.; moved to the State of New York, and, in 1832, to the Territory of Wisconsin; settled near Milwaukee, which was then only an Indian trading post; when the land came into market he entered a quarter section; about 1868, he moved to Sauk Co., where he now resides (town of Lavallo). Mr. T. J. Clark has been Clerk of his School District No. 12; politics, Democrat.

GEORGE W. DICKENS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lavallo; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 11, 1823; son of Philip and Lucy (Rathbone) Dickens. Was married, Sept. 6, 1846, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Mary (Clark) Mallon; Mrs. Dickens was born in Woolwich, England; they have had ten children—Sarah M. (now Mrs. William H. Field, residence Lavallo), Roena (deceased), John M.

(married to Mary A. Gear, residence Lavalley), Lucy J. (now Mrs. E. Leigh), George (deceased), Lydia (now Mrs. V. Courtier, of Ironton), Idellah M. (now Mrs. James Courtier, also of the town of Ironton), Ellsworth E., Maston and Mary A. In 1848, Mr. Dickens and family came to Wisconsin and made their home in East Troy, Walworth Co., living there six years; moved to Sauk Co. in 1854, and settled on Sec. 35, Town 13, Range 3 (now Lavalley), where they still reside; have 80 acres of land. Mr. Dickens enlisted, Oct. 18, 1861, in Co. B, 12th W. V. I., and served till Oct. 28, 1864; has been Treasurer of his school district one year, and Assessor of the town of Lavalley one year. Politics, Republican.

BENJAMIN C. DOUGLASS, of the firm of H. W. Douglass & Co., butchers, Lavalley; was born in Windham, Conn., Oct. 25, 1826; son of Henry W. and Sophia (Crandall) Douglass; when 17 years of age, he went to Rhode Island; resided in Pawtucket; subsequently moved to Charleston, R. I., where he was overseer of the carding in the Caroline Cotton Mills five years. He was married at Pawtucket, R. I., April 9, 1848, to Abbie A. Salisbury, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Salisbury; Mrs. Douglass was born in Maine; they have had four children—Henry C. (married to Viola Watkins, living in Lavalley), Joseph A. (married to Susan Burdick, living in the town of Lavalley), Rose (who died at 12 years of age) and Harry W. (married to Alice Graham); H. W. is in partnership with his father in the butchering business at Lavalley. Mr. Douglass enlisted, in 1862, in Co. D, 26th Conn. V. I., and served about a year; at the siege of Port Hudson, he escaped a broken thigh by his steel tobacco-box and a plug of tobacco catching an Enfield rifle ball; as it was, he was knocked down by the force of the ball and rendered unfit for duty for several days; Mr. D. cherishes that ball as an interesting relic of the war. In 1867, he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Lavalley, Sauk Co., Sec. 23; he has 164 acres of land; rented his farm in 1878, and came to the village of Lavalley, where he engaged in his present business. Mr. D. has been a member of the Town Board of Lavalley three years. Politics, Republican. Mrs. D. is a member of the Second Advent Church.

HENRY C. DOUGLASS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lavalley; was born in Pawtucket, Mass., Jan. 31, 1849; son of B. C. and Abbie A. (Salisbury) Douglass; when about 5 years of age, he went to Windham Co., Conn., and remained there till 1868; then the family moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Sauk Co., town of Lavalley, Sec. 23. He was married, March 2, 1873, to Lucy V. Watkins, daughter of O. G. and Louisa Watkins; Mrs. Douglass was born in Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; they have three children—George H., Amy V. and Elvira M. In the spring of 1873, he moved to his present home, Sec. 15; has 80 acres of land; spent one year in Lavalley in clerking; has been Assessor two years, and is serving his third term as Justice of the Peace; was Census Enumerator, for 1880, of Lavalley. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Second Advent Church. Politics, Republican.

JOHN W. FINDLAY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lavalley; son of James and Ruth (DeVaughn) Findlay; born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24, 1838; when about 6 years of age, went with his father to Philadelphia, and in May, 1854, came to town of Freedom, Sauk Co., Wis. Was married, Jan. 3, 1859, at Baraboo, to Miranda A. Allen, daughter of Abram and Eliza (Hatch) Allen; Mrs. Findlay was born in Le Raysville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Andrew A., Frank L. and Ruth E. Lived in the vicinity of Baraboo for several years, and in March, 1859, moved to Lavalley, settling on Sec. 10; has 64 acres. In politics, Mr. F. is a Republican. Mrs. Findlay is a member of the Advent Christian Church; her father, Abram Allen, came to Sauk Co. June 8, 1846, and settled near Baraboo.

JAMES FORDHAM, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Reedsburg; son of James and Mary Ann (Parish) Fordham; was born in Essexshire, near London, England, Jan. 9, 1824; came to America, landing at Quebec in the spring of 1829; lived there several years, moved to Buffalo, and shortly after went to Syracuse, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and made his home in Mount Pleasant, Racine Co.; in 1851, moved to Sauk Co., stopped at Reedsburg, and participated in the first election. Was married at Newport, Wis., Jan. 1, 1854, to Nancy A. Carbine, daughter of Michael and Mary Carbine; Mrs. F. was born in Ohio; they have had eleven children—George H.; Emerette E., now Mrs. Lewis Menard, living at Milwaukee; Addie, deceased; Annie, deceased; Viola, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, Frank, James, Agnes and John, all born in Sauk Co. Came to Lavalley in 1861, and settled on Sec. 25; has 200 acres of land. Mr. Fordham enlisted in March, 1865, in Co. E, 50th W. V. I.; served till April 20, 1866. Has been Supervisor of Lavalley one year; has been three years Treasurer of his school district, and Director nine years; is the present incumbent. Politics, Democrat.

ASA GALE, of the firm of Gale Bros., Lavalley, dealers in lumber, sash, doors, agricultural implements and general farm produce; business was established Jan. 1, 1874; successors to Berry & Gale. Mr. Asa Gale is the son of Stephen and Eunice (Weaver) Gale; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 10, 1840; when 12 years of age, went with his parents to Walworth Co., Wis.; remained there

about four years, and then removed to Adams Co. Enlisted in March, 1865, in Co. A, 49th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Was married, in Adams Co., in May, 1871, to Ella Ketcham, daughter of Jesse and Eliza Ketcham; Mrs. G. was born in New York; they have two children—Aggie and Maud. In 1871, went to Thayer, Kan., and engaged in the hardware business; after two years' residence in Kansas, came to Lavallo, Wis., and engaged in his present business. Has been Treasurer of Lavallo five years and is the present incumbent. Politics, Republican.

HARVEY GIFFORD, proprietor of saw-mill; residence and mill situated on Big Creek, Sec. 12; P. O. Lavallo. The mill was built by Mr. Gifford in 1868; saws about 1,500 feet per day, both pine and hardwood lumber; market, Lavallo, four miles distant. Mr. Gifford was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1844; son of Lewis and Rosina (Sehermerhorn) Gifford; came with his parents to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845; the family located in the town of Summit, Waukesha Co.; resided there till 1857; then came to Sauk Co., and settled in the village of Reedsburg; after three years, removed to a farm in the same town. In 1867, Mr. Harvey Gifford came to the town of Lavallo, and settled on Big Creek, Sec. 12; has 80 acres of land in this section, beside 27 acres in Juneau Co.; built the saw-mill which he now owns and operates. Was married, Dec. 25, 1868, in Rock Co., to Coralin Fessenden, daughter of Aaron and Jane (Baker) Fessenden; Mrs. Gifford was born in Illinois; they have three children—Lewis, Elvora and Alma. Mr. G. has been Director of School District No. 10 eleven years. In politics, Democrat.

HENRY G. HEAD, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lavallo; son of Henry G. and Betty (Wilbur) Head; was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1825. Was married, Aug. 31, 1848, at Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Marie Seace, daughter of John and Mary (Goodram) Seace; Mrs. Head was born in Suffolkshire, England; her people came to the United States in 1831, and settled in Albany, N. Y.; have had seven children—John (deceased at 23 years of age), James, Charles, Annie, Gilbert, William and Julia. Mr. Head enlisted Feb. 9, 1865, in Co. D, 192d N. Y. V. I.; served till the close of the war. In March, 1869, came to Wisconsin, and settled in Sauk Co., town of Lavallo; has eighty acres of land. Politics, Democrat.

WELLINGTON S. HUBBELL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lavallo; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1828; son of Zalman and Cinda (Beardsley) Hubbell; while quite young, moved with his parents to Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1850, came to Wisconsin; made a short stop of one year at Beaver Dam; in the spring of 1851 located in Ironton (site of the present mill-power there); had learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; worked at his trade in various places in the West; in 1854, traveled in Ohio and New York. He was married in Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1854, to Mary Patrick, a daughter of Alanson and Dorinda Patrick; Mrs. Hubbell was born in the State of New York; they have had six children—Eugene W., Ella G., Henry A., Florence M. (deceased), Charles E. (deceased), and Myrtie E. In the fall of 1854, Mr. H. sold his Ironton property to Mr. Tower; in the fall of the same year he came to Wisconsin and bought his present farm, the northeast quarter of Sec. 35, Town 13, Range 3, now Lavallo; in the spring of 1855, he moved his family out; his farm was originally a favorite maple-sugar ground of the Indians. Mr. Hubbell has been Justice of the Peace one term and is now serving the second; was drafted in October, 1864; the situation of his family making it inconvenient for him to go, he furnished a substitute. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Congregational Church. Politics, Republican.

WILLIAM KUHN, blacksmith and wagonmaker, Lavallo; was born at Nassau, Germany, Feb. 23, 1844; son of George and Mica (Rehm) Kuhn; came to the United States in 1866, and located in Wisconsin; worked at his trade about a year in Wonewoc, and the same time in Mauston; then went to Monroe Co., where he was married, Nov. 20, 1869, to Annie Hansen, daughter of Lambert and Celie (Hamloch) Hansen; Mrs. Kuhn was born in Germany; they have five children—August W., Celie, Adelia, Maggie and Annie. Mr. Kuhn and family came to Lavallo in October, 1875, and opened the shop where he now does business; has three lots. Mr. Kuhn served one and a half years in the Austrian army. Politics, Democratic. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are members of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL LIVESLEY, farmer, hop-grower and dealer in hops, Sec. 25; P. O. Lavallo; born in Cheshire, England, Dec. 25, 1839; son of George and Esther (Waddell) Livesley; came to the United States in 1841, with his parents; lived in Geauga Co., Ohio, about four years; then returned to England; learned the trade of sail-making, and returned to the United States in 1848; sailed on the lakes till 1850, when he sailed for California via Cape Horn; was at San Francisco at the time of the great fire; sailed again, making the Sandwich and South Sea Islands and South America; followed the sea about nine years; made twenty-seven passages of the Atlantic in the merchant service. He was married in 1854,

in England, to Margaret Maddock, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Maddock. Mrs. L. was born in Cheshire, England; they have ten children—Robert M., Esther E., Lizzie, George F., Minnie, Thomas A., William J., Charles, Magnus A. and Samuel W. Mr. L. and family returned to the United States in 1857, and settled in the town of Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.; moved to Ironton in 1861; remained there till 1873, when they moved to Lavallo; located on Sec. 25, their present farm; has 450 acres of land. Mrs. L. and son Robert, are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. L. is Republican in politics.

THADEUS S. MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lavallo; son of Samuel and Lucy (Tarbell) Martin; born in Franklin Co., Vt., July 10, 1832. He was married, March 29, 1854, at Shelburn, Chittenden Co., Vt., to Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of William Lewis; Mrs. M. was born in Quebec, Canada; they have seven children—George W., married to Nancy Pheasenden, living in Wonewoc; Emma J., Herbert H., Hattie A., Lillian B., Edward L. and Byron W. In May, 1855, came to Wisconsin, and settled at Janesville, Wis.; in January, 1856, moved to Sauk Co., Wis., Sec. 1, Lavallo; has 120 acres. He was Justice of the Peace two years, and Clerk of School District No. 10 about fifteen years. Mr. M. enlisted, November, 1864, in Co. D, 18th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Mrs. Martin died in February, 1880. Mr. Martin is a member of the Second Advent Church. Politics, Republican.

FREDERIC MEYERS, proprietor of billiard and sample rooms, Lavallo; born in Germany, Oct. 17, 1848; son of Henry and Dora (Walter) Meyers; came to the United States in 1868; arrived in Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis., May 26; engaged in farming that summer; attended school the following winter, and the next spring went to Iowa; worked at railroading till the spring of 1871, then came to Sauk Co., Wis.; went to work on the W. W. R. R., and afterward was engaged on the C. & N. W. R. R., Madison Division, one year; spent one winter in the woods getting out bridge timber; met with a severe accident by a cut from a broad-ax, which resulted in a permanent lameness. Finding himself unfit for active labor, he opened his present sample rooms. He was married, Dec. 29, 1878, at Wonewoc, to Arieka Schwartz, daughter of Joseph and Arieka (Jensen) Schwartz; Mrs. Meyers was born in Milwaukee, Wis.; they have two children—Alta and Henry E.

WENZ MIHLBAUER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Lavallo; is the son of Matthias and Annie M. (Spies) Muhlbauer; born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 25, 1834; came to the United States in 1854; arrived at New York, May 14, after a five months' voyage; spent a short time in that city; then went to Connecticut; stopped at West Killinger, near Providence, till 1855; then came to Wausau, Wis. He was married at this place, March 15, 1857, to Elizabeth Kunz, daughter of George and Margaret (Rehm) Kunz; Mrs. Muhlbauer was born in Germany; they have four children—Anna C., Phillip J., Mary and Emil. In December, 1857, Mr. M. and family moved to Sauk Co., and settled on Sec. 7, Lavallo; subsequently moved to his present farm; has 160 acres, more than 100 of which is under good cultivation. Mr. M. enlisted, Oct. 24, 1864, in Co. D, 44th W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. He has been Supervisor of Lavallo for eight years; been Director of his school district, No. 6, three years, and Treasurer eight years. Politics, Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Catholic Church.

JEWETT N. NYE, farmer and manufacturer of the Taylor harrow, Lavallo, was born in Somerset Co., Maine, Feb. 4, 1840; son of Sewell and Ann (Nutting) Nye. When 6 years of age, came with his parents to Wisconsin; lived at Fitchburg, Dane County. Was married, April 9, 1865, at Evansville, Rock Co., Wis., to Ella A. Dougherty, daughter of Smith and Harriet Dougherty; Mrs. Nye was born in Maine; they have four children—Zella M., Arthur W., Arvie B. and Irwin D. In 1866, moved to Rock County; lived there two years, and then returned to Dane County; stopped till 1873; went to Mitchell Co., Iowa; was engaged in farming; after a year, returned to Fitchburg, and, in 1877, came to Sauk County and engaged in the flouring-mill business, under the firm name of Nye & Yager; followed this business in 1878 and 1879, about one and a half years; then sold out to Mr. Lyman Beerey; has 140 acres of land on Sec. 28; politics, Republican.

B. G. PADDOCK, merchant and Postmaster, of the firm of Keith & Paddock, Lavallo, son of Daniel and Eliza (Eggleston) Paddock, was born at Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1827; was married at Clinton, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1856, to Hattie Davis, daughter of Charles Davis. Mrs. Paddock died Aug. 6, 1857; in May, 1858, Mr. Paddock came to Wisconsin and settled in Ironton Village; June 3, of that year, commenced business there as a dealer in general merchandise; was married, Jan. 10, 1859, at Clinton, N. Y., to Harriet Ives, daughter of Silas Ives; they have three children—Cora L., Herbert E. and Carrie M. Mr. Paddock was Town Clerk one year, and Justice of the Peace four years; was appointed Postmaster of Ironton by President Buchanan; served till 1871; was elected Sheriff of Sauk County in the fall of 1870; Jan. 1, 1871, moved to Baraboo; remained there the two years following, then returned to Ironton; in 1876, May 1, moved to Lavallo, where he had previously established a

store (1873); was appointed Postmaster of Lavallo July 1, 1876, by President Grant; is the present incumbent; Mr. Paddock is of the firm of Keith & Paddock, manufacturers of light barrel staves; they have one factory at Reedsburg and another at Lavallo. Mr. E. A. Miller is associated with them in the stave business; the capacity of the two mills is about one and a half million staves annually; Keith & Paddock buy ties and wood for the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co.; they purchase about 50,000 ties and 1,500 cords of wood a year.

MANELIOUS PEARSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ironton; was born near Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1810; was married in the same shire, in 1832, to Sarah Roe, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Roe; Mrs. Pearson was born in England; Mr. Pearson came to the United States in 1841; stopped one year in Indiana; then came to Columbia Co., Wis.; in 1848, moved to Sauk County; located on Government land, in Sec. 34, Town 13, Range 3, now Lavallo; took up 160 acres; Mr. P. built the first house in the town, his only white neighbors being some hunters living in shanties; shortly afterward, several English families settled near him—the Harrisons, Jessops (John and Joseph), the Thorn-ton, Tordoffs and others. Mr. Pearson has increased his acreage till he now has 344 acres; in 1847, he had returned to England and brought his family to this country the following year; there are six children—Charles, married to Martha Harrison, and living in the town of Ironton; Martha, now Mrs. James Harrison, also of Ironton; Isaac, married to Emily Mallon, and residing in Lavallo; Mary (deceased), Mary A., the first white child born within the territory now called Lavallo, now Mrs. George Inman, of the town of Lavallo; Thomas, married to Martha Greenhalgh, and Christopher C., married to Eliza Greenhalgh, also of Lavallo. Mr. Pearson was one of the first Supervisors of the town. Charles was a member of Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; Isaac was a member of Co. F, 35th W. V. I.; George Inman of Co. B, 12th W. V. I. Politics, Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER C. PEARSON, son of Manelious and Sarah (Roe) Pearson, was born in Lavallo, Sauk Co., Wis.; was married to Eliza, daughter of Peter and Anna (Crook) Greenhalgh. Mrs. Pearson was born in Yorkshire, England; they have three children—Harry, Edwin and one girl unnamed.

A. D. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lavallo; was born in Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1837; is the son of Elisha and Climena (Calkins) Potter; Mr. Potter's father was a miller by trade; he moved to Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., and from there to Otsego Co., and in 1844 to Leonardsville, Madison Co.; three years afterward returned to Otsego Co., town of South Edminston; lived there about six years, and in 1853 came to Wisconsin, and settled in Town 13, Range 3, now Lavallo, locating on Sec. 16. A. D. married, Dec. 31, 1865, at Reedsburg, Miranda, daughter of S. P. and Lydia (Harrington) Barney; she was born in Lorain Co., Ohio; they have four children—Nellie M., Herbert E. (who died when nearly 3 years of age), Burr S. and one unnamed. Mr. Potter has been Supervisor of Lavallo two years, Assessor one year, and Director of his school district three years; politically, he is a Democrat. He has 160 acres of land.

W. W. RATHBUN, lumberman and farmer, Sec. 24; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1824; son of Thomas and Nancy (Vroman) Rathbun; when 17 years of age, went to Madison, Wis.; resided near Madison from 1844 till 1855; was employed as pilot on the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, in the lumber business; in 1855, purchased the land where he now resides. He was married in the summer of 1858, at Reedsburg, to Julia A., daughter of Israel and Calista (Mosier) Perry; Mrs. R. was born in Vermont; her father was a grand-nephew of Commodore Perry; they have had four children, of whom only two are living; Adelbert died when 7 years of age, James when 1 year old; William and Julia are living. Mr. Rathbun has been Chairman of Lavallo four years, and Justice of the Peace two terms. He is V. G. of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 244, Lavallo. He has 260 acres of land.

WILLIAM RABUCK, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lavallo; son of John and Dorathy (Lange) Rabuck; was born in Germany March 25, 1828; came to the United States in 1847; stopped near Milwaukee, Wis., till the fall of 1851, then came to Sauk Co. Was married July 8, 1852, in Lavallo, to Sarah Ann Karstetter, daughter of Sebastian and Elizabeth Karstetter; Mrs. Rabuck was born in Ohio; they have thirteen children, all living—Joseph H., married to Cornelia Gardner, residence, town of La Valle; Mary M., now Mrs. J. H. Karstetter, also of Lavallo; William S., John W., Albert A., Edward N., Jane S., Charles E., Frank E., Levi H., George A. and Arthur R. Mr. R. located on Sec. 19, Lavallo; has 314 acres of land. He enlisted March, 1865, in Co. A, 52d W. V. I.; served till the close of war. When Mr. R. commenced the improvement of his land, he had the misfortune to lose an ox; remembering something of the customs of the "Fatherland," he broke a cow to work with his odd ox; the first time he drove his new team to the village, it caused considerable amusement, but the experiment was a success

all the same; by training some more cows to work, he soon had a breaking-team; his first wheat crop was put in with a grub-hoe, and yielded at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre; this he sold to settlers for \$1.25 per bushel; Mr. R. manufactures sorghum sirup; his son Albert superintends the work; they will make this season 1,200 gallons; when Mr. R. did his thrashing, and, was running his cane-mill at the same time, he had to employ only one hand outside of his family; Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. R. is a Democrat.

FRANK P. SANDFORD, farmer and hop-grower; P. O. Lavalley; is the son of Joseph F. and Ruthama (Parker) Sandford; was born in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1838; went with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa, and from there to Shullsburgh, La Fayette Co., Wis.; in July 1848, the family removed to Baraboo, Sauk Co.; the following spring they returned to Illinois; one year after they returned to Baraboo. Frank P. was married at Baraboo, Oct. 1, 1857, to Sylvia Hammon; she was born in Pennsylvania; they had two children—Joseph F. was drowned when nearly 3 years old; Jessie R. died in infancy. Mr. Sandford came to Reedsburg in the spring of 1859, and engaged in mercantile business; ten years afterward he came to Lavalley, and was engaged in the mercantile business about six years, then entered upon his present business of hop-growing and farming; he has 11 acres in hops; he has 27½ acres of land. He was Chairman of Lavalley one year, and Treasurer three years; in politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE P. SANDFORD, money-loaner and dealer in real estate, Lavalley; son of Joseph F. and Ruthama (Parker) Sandford; was born in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., Dec. 24, 1843; went with his parents in 1845 to Shullsburgh, Wis., and in 1848 to Baraboo, Sauk Co., to Delton in 1857, to Reedsburg in 1860, and to Lavalley in 1864. He was married May 7, 1878, at Reedsburg, to Mary, daughter of John and Ann Hague; she was born in Winfield, Sauk Co.; they had one child, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sandford's death occurred March 14, 1879. Mr. S. was engaged in Lavalley in the mercantile business and the manufacturing of tight-barrel staves. He was married at Garden Valley, Jackson Co., Wis., May 26, 1880, to Mary B., daughter of J. W. and L. M. Leverett; she was born in Salem, Neb. Mr. S. served as Postmaster of Lavalley from 1869 to 1873; was Town Treasurer two years; was proprietor of George P. Sandford's addition to Lavalley; gave the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co. the ground for depot and right of way. He has 1,000 acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOSEPH F. SANDFORD, merchant and dealer in general merchandise, Lavalley; son of Jared and Abigail (Wooster) Sandford; born in Prospect, New Haven Co., Conn., July 10, 1811; went to Pennsylvania when 14 years of age (1825); spent about seven years in Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, and then went to Michigan; after three years in this State, went to Illinois, locating at the present site of Rockford (1835); his nearest neighbor was at Dixon Ferry, forty miles distant; as an incident of the times might be mentioned his experience of going to the post office in company with a man named Garner; Mr. Sandford started for Cherry Grove, the nearest post office, forty-five miles away, to mail a letter; the snow was nearly two feet deep, and they were obliged to camp two nights in the snow, being nearly frozen before reaching the post office. Mr. S. was married at Dixon's Ferry, Ill., Jan. 28, 1838, to Ruthama Parker, daughter of Joel Parker; Mrs. Sandford was born at Stockbridge, Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have two sons—Francis P., married to Sylvia A. Hammon, and living in the town of Lavalley; George P., married to Mary B. Leverett and living in the village of Lavalley. In 1845, moved to La Fayette Co., Wis., and remained there three years; moved to Baraboo, Sauk Co., in July, 1848; was engaged in business as a dealer in general merchandise; in 1850, opened the first store in Reedsburg; the store was carried on by R. M. Strong and O. H. Perry; moved to Reedsburg in 1861, continued in business there till 1864, when he went to Lavalley and commenced business in the stand now occupied by B. G. Paddock; in addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Sandford attends to the renting of his numerous buildings and to loaning money. Was appointed Postmaster of Lavalley in 1863 and served till 1869. George P. acted as Postmaster from that time till 1873. Mr. S. was proprietor of the original plat. Was Chairman of Lavalley one year and Treasurer several years.

JOHN SINCLEAR, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Ironton; son of Smalley and Roxalana Sinclear; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1829; when 19 years of age, went to Cass Co., Ind. Was married in Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1855, to Elizabeth J. Bates, daughter of Isaac Bates; Mrs. Sinclear was born in Indiana; they have had eight children, of whom six are living—Julia, now Mrs. Oscar Bunker, of Iowa; Deidama, now Mrs. John L. Beeson, living in Lavalley; Addie, now Mrs. E. Bunker, of Lavalley; Charles E., Clemma and Mina; two died in infancy. In 1857, Mr. Sinclear and family moved to Wisconsin, located in the village of Ironton, Sauk Co., lived there eight years, then came to Lavalley and settled on Sec. 32, where he now resides, and has 335 acres of land. Mr. S. enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. D, 46th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. Was Treasurer of Ironton five years; has been

Director of his school district ten years. Politics. Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclear are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JOHN TORDOFF, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lavalle; born in Yorkshire, England, March 22, 1830; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Priestley) Tordoff; came to the United States in 1848, and located in Columbia Co., Wis.; remained there till 1851, when he moved to Township 13, Range 3, now Lavalle, and settled on Sec. 34. Was married, March 14, 1852, to Emma Thornton, daughter of Rueben and Elizabeth Thornton; Mrs. T. was born in Yorkshire, England; had six children by this marriage—Edmund, Samuel, Emily, deceased; Squire, John, and Paul, deceased; Edmund married Amanda Kars-tetter, residing in Lavalle; Samuel married Emma Royer, also of Lavalle; Mrs. John Tordoff died in July, 1864. In 1858, Mr. Tordoff came to his present farm, Sec. 33, where he has 236 acres of land. Mr. Tordoff went to England, and was married there March 30, 1870, to Fanny Tetlow; Mrs. Tordoff was born in Yorkshire, England; Mr. T. and wife returned to his home in America; they have four children—Annie, Ledger, Harry and Tom. Mr. Tordoff was Chairman of Lavalle one year and Treasurer two years. Politics, Republican.

JOHN WHITE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lavalle; son of Charles and Mary (White) White; born in Devonshire, England, May 8, 1812. He was married Nov. 1, 1830, in England, to Jane Cot-terell; they have had nine children—Charles H. (deceased), drowned June 4, 1857, in the Baraboo River; Mary E., now Mrs. Charles Gibbins; William A., married to Almira Lake; John H., married to Emily Pond; Sarah, now Mrs. L. Gardner; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. William Canon; Anna (deceased); Robert J., married to Ann J. Slater. Mr. White and family came to the United States in 1849; settled in Waukesha Co., Wis.; came to Reedsburg, Sauk Co., in February, 1854, and the next year to Lavalle; has 120 acres of land.

JOHN H. WHITE, farmer; residence, Sec. 14; P. O. Lavalle; son of John and Jane (Cot-terell) White. He was married, Dec. 15, 1861, to Emily Pond, daughter of Andrew and Mary Pond; they have five children living—Annie A., Charles J. B., Abbie L., Lorenzo A. and Frank E.; Robert E. (deceased). Mr. White enlisted in January, 1862; mustered in March following; was a member of the 12th Wisconsin Battery; served three years; has 80 acres of land. He has been Justice of the Peace four terms, and Clerk of School District No. 4, twelve years.

DR. JAMES J. WORTHY, physician and surgeon, Lavalle; son of James G. and Mary (Strong) Worthy; born in the vicinity of London, England, Oct. 9, 1827; studied medicine, and gradu-ated from King's College; was a student of Bartholomew Hospital, London; sailed as ship's surgeon; made twelve voyages across the Atlantic, as surgeon to ships carrying from eight to fifteen hundred people; was never quarantined. He served as Surgeon in the British army in the East Indies in 1849-50; came to the United States in 1856; located at St. Peter, Minn., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was married in Cleveland, near St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 22, 1857, to Maria C. Humphrey, daughter of Ludwick M. and Charlotte (Smith) Humphrey. Mrs. Worthy was born at Plymouth, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; they have four children—Willoughby B., Hattie C., James H. and one unnamed. In the latter part of 1860, he went to Cazenovia, Richland Co., Wis., where he practiced his profession till 1868, and then moved to Ironton, Sauk Co.; remained in Ironton till the spring of 1880, when he came to Lavalle, where he now resides. He was Chairman of the town of Westford, Richland Co., two years.

THEODORE YAGER, of the firm of Beery & Yager, millers; manufacturers of flour and feed, Lavalle; brand, Lavalle Mills Choice Winter; water-power mill; capacity, seventy barrels per day. Mr. Yager was born at Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1830; son of George and Margaret (Craig) Yager; came to Wisconsin in June, 1859; settled at Fulton, Rock Co.; was engaged in milling at the Fulton Mills. He was married at Belleville, Wis., December, 1859, to Louisa Yager, daughter of H. W. Yager. Mrs. Y. was born in Canada; they have had two children, both deceased. He remained at Fulton one and a half years, and then went to Stoughton; ran the Stoughton Mills about eighteen months; then went to Belleville, Wis.; ran the Belleville Mills about three years; from there he moved to Moscow, Iowa; was engaged in milling one year; from there he moved to Stephenson Co., Ill.; ran the Orangeville Mills one year; then bought a half-interest in the Doyer Mills, Wis.; was there two years, and then went to Mazomanie; had charge of that mill for eight years. In July, 1874, came to Lavalle; took the Lavalle Mills on lease about nineteen months; then went to Reedsburg, and ran those mills one year; returned to Lavalle, and, in company with J. N. Nye, bought the Lavalle Mills. In 1878, Mr. Nye sold out to Lyman Beery, Mr. Yager's present partner.

TOWN OF WINFIELD.

MARTIN CONWAY, farmer, Section 21; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Patrick and Hannah (O'Hara) Conway; was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, April 15, 1820; came to the United States in 1847; landed in Philadelphia April 9, and went to Pottsville; stayed there a short time and then moved to Rensselaer Co., Penn.; lived there about two years; then located in Washington Co. He was married Dec. 21, 1851, to Bridget Hession, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Sommers) Hession; Mrs. Conway was born in Holy Mount, County Mayo, Ireland; they have had nine children—Rev. Thomas M., Catholic Priest of North Platte, Neb., Ellen, Patrick J., Mary A., Alice, Martin H. (deceased), Peter H., Catharine B. and John H. Mr. Conway and family came to Sauk Co. April 13, 1857; stopped in Dellona till winter of 1858; then came to his present farm on Section 21, Winfield; has 200 acres of land; in 1874, built his new house, one of the most tasty and costly residences of the town. Mr. C. has been Town Clerk one year, Supervisor one year, and Treasurer of the school district twelve years. Mr. Conway and family are Catholics. In politics, Mr. C. is a Democrat.

JOHN CARLILE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Reedsburg; son of James and Elizabeth (Campbell) Carlile, was born in the North of Ireland Aug. 5, 1824; left Ireland when 12 years of age, came to Canada unaccompanied by friends (1836); remained in Canada till 1849, when he came to Sauk Co., Wis., and bought his present farm, Sec. 24, Winfield; he has now 270 acres; in 1853, went to California via the Isthmus, stayed three years. On his return, was married July 28, 1857, at Winfield, to Mary McCray, daughter of Frank and Sarah (McGookin) McCray; they have had four children—Blanch, James (deceased), John and Matie. When Mr. Carlile selected his farm in Township 13, Range 4, now Winfield, it was comparatively a perfect wilderness; there were not more than three or four families settled in the township at that time (the Duncans, Andrewses, Lockes and Leonards). Mr. Carlile has been Director of his school district several years. Politics, Republican. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

AMOS COTTINGTON, farmer and hop-grower, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Jesse and Rebecca (Forward) Cottington; was born in Ticehurst, England, Dec. 14, 1838; came to the United States with his parents in 1841; lived in Madison Co., N. Y., three years, then the family moved to Waterville, Oneida Co.; in 1852, they moved to Wisconsin, making their home in Sauk Co., town of Winfield. Mr. Amos Cottington was married Dec. 3, 1862, at Portage, Wis., to Elmina M. Fish, daughter of Elisha and Polly (King) Fish; Mrs. Cottington was born in Rensselaerville, Albany, Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Edna E. and O. E. Mr. C. enlisted April 1, 1865, in Co. F, 51st W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Has been Chairman of Winfield four years, and is now serving the fifth; is the present Treasurer of School District No. 1 has served ten years in succession. Mr. C. settled on his present farm in 1862; has 200 acres of land; has always grown hops quite extensively since commencing business for himself; in fact, hops are associated with his earliest recollections; says his first work was done in a hop-yard, and he has been at it continuously since; has at present, five acres in hops.

JESSE COTTINGTON, farmer and hop-grower, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Robert and Sarah (Woodsell) Cottington; was born in Sussex Co., England, March 24, 1816. He was married in his native county, in 1834, to Rebecca Forward, daughter of Robert and Mary (Waters) Forward; Mrs. Cottington was born in Sussex Co.; they have eight children—Agnes (died at Carthage, Mo., January, 1880, was the wife of O. F. Gregory), Amos (married to Elmina M. Fish, residence Winfield), Levi (married to Aelsah Brown, both deceased); the three elder children were born in England, the others in the United States; Jeremiah (married to Lavina Stillick, and living in Barron Co., Wis.), Mary (died in infancy), Hannah (now Mrs. A. P. Ellinwood, of Reedsburg), Robert M. D. (married to Ida Barnhart, residing in Chippewa Co.) and Mary (now Mrs. Reuben Spaulding, living in Iowa). Mr. Cottington came to the United States in May, 1841, and settled in Madison Co., N. Y.; after three years, he moved to Waterville, Oneida Co.; was manager of the hop-yards of C. D. Palmer seven years; in 1851, moved to Wisconsin; remained a few months in Westfield, and, in February, 1852, located on Sec. 26, Winfield, Sauk Co., his present residence; he has 200 acres of land. Mr. Cottington planted the first hop-yard in Sauk Co. in the spring of 1852. For particulars, see history of Winfield. Has at present 5 acres of hops. Mr. Cottington was Chairman of Winfield one year, and Treasurer two years. Politics, Republican. Levi C. was a member of Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served two years; Jeremiah P. was a member of Co. D, 4th W. V. I., afterward transferred to cavalry; enlisted in April, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran and served till the close of the war.

JOHN FESSEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lavalley; was born in Buckinghamshire, England, Oct. 7, 1824; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Griffin) Fessey. He was married May 18, 1844, in Buckinghamshire, to Elizabeth Caves, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Winkle) Caves; Mrs. Fessey was born in the same shire as her husband; they have had nine children—Joseph (married to Filena Andrews, residence Juneau Co.), William (married to Amanda Rogers, residence Lavalley), Richard G. (deceased), Mary E. (now Mrs. F. Potter, living in Juneau Co.), George (deceased), Sarah, Carrie, Frederic G. and John F. Mr. Fessey and family came to America in 1844; landed in Quebec and remained in Canada one year; then removed to Vermont in April, 1845, and was engaged in farming in that State seven years; then moved to Janesville, Wis., and resided there five years, and, in November, 1855, came to Sauk Co. and settled in Town 13, Range 2 (now Woodland). He was Treasurer of Woodland five years, or during his entire residence in the town; in 1860, came to Winfield; located on Sec. 9, and, in 1863, moved to his present farm on Sec. 6; he has about 200 acres, lying partly in Sauk and partly in Juneau Counties. Enlisted, in September, 1861, in Co. B, 12th W. V. I., and served one year. In politics, Republican.

SILAS FISH, was born in Albany Co., N. Y. Was married, Nov. 20, 1824, to Betsy Raymond; they had nine children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas H. Powell, of Winfield; William, deceased; Elias R., married to Adelia P. Darrow, residence, Sparta; Spencer C., married to Mary J. Fish, residence Winfield; Jasper M., married to Temperance Hand, residence, Walworth Co.; Lewis N., married to Sarah Darrow, residence Winfield; Emma J., now Mrs. C. E. Kelley, residence, Winfield; Lucius, married to Phoebe M. Darrow, residence, Monroe Co.; Elbert W., married to Ella McCray, residence, Winfield. Mr. Fish and family came to Wisconsin April 15, 1855, and located on Sec. 24, town of Winfield, Sauk Co., where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Fish celebrated their fiftieth or golden wedding six years ago. Mr. Fish has been Supervisor of Winfield; in politics, he is a Democrat.

LEWIS N. FISH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Silas and Betsy (Raymond) Fish; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1838; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1855; located in Winfield, Sauk Co., Wis. Was married, March 4, 1862, to Sarah Darrow, daughter of Henry A. and Luseva (Dann) Darrow. Mrs. Fish was born in Walworth Co. (her people came to Wisconsin in 1839). They have had eight children—Ida M. (deceased), George L., Edwin K., Emma B., Jasper T., Walter E., Mary A., and one boy unnamed. In December, 1867, Mr. Fish and family settled on their present farm; has 317 acres. Mr. F. has been Supervisor of Winfield one year, and Treasurer of School District No. 2 six years. In politics, a Democrat.

SPENCER C. FISH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Silas and Betsy (Raymond) Fish; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., July 3, 1832; served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith business, and in 1854 came to Wisconsin, settling on Sec. 27, his present farm; has 380 acres. Was married April 4, 1855, in Albany Co., N. Y., to Mary J. Fish, daughter of Elisha and Polly (King) Fish. Mrs. Fish was born in Albany Co., N. Y. They have three children—Edgar C., Orton G. and Mina M. Mr. Fish enlisted March 8, 1865, in Co. F, 51st W. V. I.; served till the close of the war; was Second Sergeant; Mr. F. has been Supervisor of Winfield one year; Treasurer two years, and Clerk of the School District several years. Politics, Republican.

ROBERT GREENWOOD, Sr., stone-mason and farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fawcett) Greenwood; was born in January, 1803, in Yorkshire, England; was married to Eleanor Jackson; they had nine children—Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Reedsburg; Robert, married to Eveline Miller, living in Winfield; John, married to Mahala Curtis, residence, Winfield; Isabella, deceased; Margaret, now Mrs. James Dawson, of Racine Co.; James, married to Emma Buck, deceased, residence, Nebraska; Miles, married to Emma Cameron, residence, Winfield; and Jane. Mr. Greenwood came to the United States in 1847, spent four years in Racine Co., and came to the town of Winfield, Sauk Co., in 1851; when he reached his land, he found himself with only \$10 in money, in a wilderness of timber, without a foot of land cleared, and a wife and nine children to provide for; the first summer was passed by the family under some boards set against a pole; provisions were scarce, and Mr. Greenwood's good marksmanship often enabled him to bring home a fat deer to replenish the larder; once he nearly lost his life in a fight with a large bear that he had wounded, but was saved by the assistance of his dog, which attracted the bear's attention while Mr. G. re-loaded, when the bear was dispatched.

ROBERT GREENWOOD, Jr., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Robert and Eleanor (Jackson) Greenwood; was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 14, 1839; when 8 years of age, came with his parents to the United States in 1847; the family made a settlement in Raymond, Racine Co., Wis., after four years moved to Sauk Co.; in June, 1851, settled in Winfield, Sec. 16; has 103 acres

of land where he resides; 80 acres in the town of Reedsburg, besides two houses and lots in the village. Was married, Feb. 11, 1874, at New Lisbon, Juneau Co., to Dora Capstick, daughter of George and Margaret Capstick. Mrs. Greenwood was born in the United States; she died five weeks after her marriage. Mr. G. has been Chairman of the town of Winfield two years; Assessor three years, and served two terms as Treasurer, and three terms as Clerk of School District No. 3. Was married, April 22, 1879, to Eveline Miller, daughter of Heman and Elizabeth (Darrow) Miller. Mrs. G. was born in Walworth Co., Wis. Mr. Greenwood enlisted November, 1862, in Co. F, 3d W. V. C., and served till the close of the war. Politics, Republican.

EDWARD HEMINGWAY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Francis and Elizabeth (Croft) Hemingway; was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 23, 1824; came to the United States with his parents in 1840; spent several years in New Jersey and New York, in the cities of Paterson, Little Falls, and Bloomfield, and again at Little Falls; in hopes of benefiting the mother's health, the family returned to England; however, after nine months, they returned to Little Falls, N. J.; here Mr. H. and his father were engaged as ingrain-carpet weavers. Mr. Edward H. went to Poughkeepsie, and was married Dec. 24, 1849, to Mary McIntosh, daughter of James and Ann (Burns) McIntosh; Mrs. Hemingway was born in Paisley, Scotland; they have one daughter and two sons living; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank T. Houghton, of Winfield, Francis (deceased), James, Francis (deceased), Ann (deceased), Edward I. Mr. H. and family came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1851; located on Sec. 9, town of Winfield, Sauk Co., where he remained till the spring of 1872, when he moved to Sec. 16, where he now resides; has 180 acres; has been Supervisor of Winfield two years, and Treasurer one year, and Director of the school district three years; Mr. H. still does some flannel and carpet weaving winters. Politics, Republican. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HORKAN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Peter and Bridget (Rowan) Horkan; was born in Illinois Oct. 14, 1844; came to Wisconsin in 1848 with his parents; settled in Dellona, Sauk Co. Was married Jan. 19, 1867, in Lyndon, Juneau Co., to Mary Gallagher, daughter of James and Catharine (McHugh) Gallagher; Mrs. Horkan was born in Ireland; they have six children—William F., John, James E., Bridget W., Peter J. and George P.; Mr. H. came to Winfield in 1866; settled on Sec. 21; has 160 acres of land; Mr. and Mrs. Horkan are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. is a Democrat.

S. T. HOUGHTON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Abner and Susannah (Taylor) Houghton; was born in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia Co., Vt., May 28, 1812; was brought up on a farm; when 21 years of age, engaged with the Fairbanks Seale Co.; went to Waterville, Me., and built a dam for the company; then went to Augusta and worked as a pattern maker. Was married, Oct. 2, 1837, to Catharine Albee, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Cunningham) Albee; Mrs. Houghton was born at Wiscasset, Me.; they have four children—Corrilla, now Mrs. V. B. Clark, residing at Minneapolis, Minn; John C., died Dec. 1, 1877; was married to Annie Mauvor, resided at Fairbury, Neb.; left a wife and two children; Maria S.; Frank T., married to Elizabeth Hemingway, residing in Winfield; Mr. Houghton went to California, January, 1852, via Panama; returned to Augusta, May, 1853; in 1855, came to Wisconsin; arrived at Reedsburg, Sauk Co., July 4; came at once to his farm, Sec. 22, Winfield, where he now resides; has 240 acres; has been Chairman of Winfield one year. Politics, Democrat. Mrs. Houghton is a member of the Episcopal Church; Frank T. and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Robert and Ellen (Jackson) Jackson, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 23, 1823; came to the United States with his parents in 1845; they made their home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Jackson was married at Poughkeepsie, July 17, 1852, to Eliza Croft, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Field) Croft; Mrs. Jackson was born in Yorkshire, England; they have had eight children—Robert C., William F., Ann E., Jonathan (deceased), Richard R., James (deceased), the two last named were twins, John G. and Isabella; all but the eldest were born in Winfield. In September, 1855, Mr. Jackson and family came to Wisconsin, stopped six months in Raymond, Racine Co., then came to Winfield, Sauk Co., settled on Sec. 15, where they now reside; Mr. J. has 200 acres of land; has been Director of School District three years. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES R. KELLEY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Sanbornton, N. H. Belknap County, Nov. 18, 1815; son of Timothy and Sarah (Chatman) Kelley. Was married in New Hampshire, July 29, 1839, to Eliza J. Dearborn, daughter of George and Martha (De Merritt) Dearborn. Mrs. Kelley was born in the State of New York; they have had eleven children—Charles, Edwin (mar-

ried to Emma J. Fish, living in Winfield), Ann Eliza, George W. (married to Amanda Root, residing at Reedsburg), Ellen (now Mrs. C. Fuller, residing in Winfield), Harriet (now Mrs. A. Fuller, residing in Winfield), La Fayette M. (married to Mary E. Wener, also of Winfield), Isabella (now Mrs. Joseph B. Kindall, in Minn.), William L., Fremont A., F. Adelbert; those unmarried, are living at home. Mr. K. moved to Laconia, N. H., and in May, 1854, came to Wisconsin, stopped at Baraboo, Sauk Co., a year, and in June, 1855, moved to Winfield, settled on his present farm, Sec. 14; has been Assessor of Winfield two years, and Clerk of School District No. 2 one year. In politics, is a Republican. Mr. Kelley has a fine orchard, from which he will gather this year at least 275 barrels of apples; he has one tree that is 28 years old, that is undoubtedly the largest in the county; its circumference is six feet ten inches, and its branches cover a space 46x48 feet; last year it bore twenty-six bushels of apples.

C. EDWIN KELLEY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Reedsburg; son of C. R. and Eliza J. (Dearborn) Kelley, was born in Laconia, N. H., May 12, 1840, came to Wisconsin in 1854; lived at Baraboo, Sauk Co., about one year, then came to Winfield, settled on Sec. 23. Was married in Winfield March 5, 1862, to Emma J. Fish, daughter of Silas and Betsy (Raymond) Fish; Mrs. Kelley was born in Greene Co., N. Y.; they have had three children—Lemuel R., Ella Ida (deceased), Herbert D. In April, 1862, located on his present farm, Sec. 23; has 197 acres of land. Mr. K. enlisted March 8, 1865, in Co. F, 51st W. V. I.; served till the close of the war. Has been Assessor of Winfield one year, and is serving his fourth term in succession as Treasurer; has been Justice of the Peace two years, and Clerk of School District No. 2, seven years. Politics, Democrat.

LAFAYETTE M. KELLEY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of C. R. and Eliza J. (Dearborn) Kelley; was born in Meredith Village, Belknap Co., N. H., Feb. 4, 1847; in May, 1854, came with his parents to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis.; remained there till June, 1855, then moved to Winfield. He enlisted and was mustered into the service Jan. 28, 1864, in Co. B, 12th W. V. I.; was wounded July 28, 1864, in front of Atlanta, producing a permanent disability; served till July 4, 1865. He was married Nov. 6, 1867, in Winfield, to Mary E., daughter of Charles and Doratha (Kiber) Wener; she was born in Burlington, Racine Co., Wis.; they have seven children—James H., Mary, Eva B., Mabel H., Charles R., Inez, and one girl unnamed. Mr. Kelley came to his present farm in the fall of 1869; it lies in Sec. 16, and contains 100 acres. He has been Justice of the Peace two years, Clerk of School District No. 2 three years, and of No. 3 six years; has been correspondent of the Reedsburg *Free Press* six years; is a Republican in politics.

ALFRED F. LAWTON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Reedsburg; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1829. Was married in the same county Dec. 23, 1855, to Emily, daughter of Elisha and Polly (King) Fish; she was born in Albany Co. Mr. Lawton and family came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled on his present farm of 85 acres in Sec. 26, Winfield, Sauk Co. He enlisted, March 11, 1865, in Co. F, 51st W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was Post Quartermaster at Milwaukee. He has been Town Clerk of Winfield eight years, and Justice of the Peace two years; in politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. LAWSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Reedsburg; son of George and Susan (Riley) Lawson; was born in Nottingham, England, May 30, 1808; came to Canada in June, 1831, remained there about two years, then went to Kennebec Co., Me.; stopped there about a year, and then went to Boston, Mass.; in 1835, he enlisted in the 1st U. S. Artillery; served in Florida in the Seminole war, till wounded in the fall of 1836; his horse was killed under him and fell, shattering his right leg; he was in the hospital all winter, and was discharged in the spring of 1837. He stopped a short time in Washington, then went to Boston, and from there to New Hampshire, where he learned the shoemaking business. In 1848, he went to England, and was married in Nottingham, in June, 1848, to Susan, daughter of James and Lydia Lawson. In about two months he returned to the United States and stopped at Lawrence, Mass., about one and a half years, then came to Sauk Co., Wis., in May, 1851, and settled on Sec. 15, town of Winfield; he had 160 acres, has now 80; they have six children—Susan (now Mrs. Joseph McIntosh, of Winfield), George J., Lydia and Elizabeth. Mr. Lawson has been Superintendent of Schools of Winfield two years, Supervisor one term, Justice of the Peace two terms, Clerk of School District No. 3 two terms, and Director one term; in politics, he is a Republican.

LACHLAN McINTOSH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Reedsburg; son of James and Ann (Burns) McIntosh, was born in Paisley, Scotland, June 18, 1828, came to the United States in 1841; made his home in Cherryville, Conn., about a year afterward went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Was married there, April 9, 1851, to Catharine Cameron, daughter of Alexander and Margaret McWhinnie. Cameron Mrs. McIntosh was born in Westchester Co., N. Y. In 1851, came to Wisconsin and settled in Town 13,

Range 4, now Winfield, on Sec. 10; he has 273 acres; they have had eleven children, of whom nine are living—Margaret (deceased); James, married to Alice Southerby, residing at Reedsburg; Ann; Catharine, now Mrs. George Thayer, living in Winfield; Thomas L.; Joseph; Mary (deceased); Jennie; Lizzie C.; John E. and May. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and three of the children are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. McIntosh has been Town Superintendent of Schools, and Justice of the Peace several years; was Supervisor one year, and Assessor several years; was the first Clerk of the School District on permanent organization, and has held the offices of Director and Treasurer at different times; was the first Town Superintendent of Schools.

SAMUEL MONTROSS, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1804; when 21 years of age, went to Greene Co. and engaged in the Hudson River trade; followed the river about twenty years; during this time was a steamboat Captain many years. Was married in Athens, Greene Co., April, 1825, to Lydia Raymond, daughter of Lemuel and Temperance Raymond; they have had two children—Enos L., married to Sally A. Pelton, living in Winfield; Phoebe T., deceased, was the wife of George Pelton. Mr. Montross came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled on Sec. 25, Town 13, Range 4, now Winfield, Sauk Co.; jointly with his son has 180 acres of land. Mr. Montross has been an active leader in the Liberal religious movement in Sauk Co., and has given the cause material aid, both by liberal contributions of money and by speaking. He has acted in sympathy with Ichabod Coddington, the well-known liberal speaker, and is favorably known as a leader in the cause.

E. L. MONTROSS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Samuel and Lydia (Raymond) Montross, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 29, 1827. Was married in Greene Co., N. Y., to Sally A. Pelton, daughter of John and Sarah (Hinckley) Pelton. Mrs. M. was born in Athens, Greene Co.; have had two children—Frederic and Ivah, both deceased, and one adopted daughter, Agnes Williams Montross (deceased); Agnes was a woman of great spiritual power. She was the wife of Jason Pelton, and died about a year after her marriage.

GEORGE PELTON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Reedsburg; son of John and Sarah (Hinckley) Pelton; was born in Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1830; in 1850, came to Wisconsin and settled in Township 13, Range 4 (now Winfield), northwest quarter of Sec. 36, Sauk Co.; went South in 1853; spent a part of two years in Mississippi. On his return, he was married, Nov. 16, 1854, to Phoebe Montross, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Raymond) Montross; Mrs. Pelton was born in the State of New York; they had three children (sons)—S. Aylmer, Montross and Meredith (who died Oct. 4, 1865). Mr. P. enlisted, March 8, 1865, in Co. F, 51st W. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. Mrs. Pelton died June 14, 1870. Mr. Pelton has been Treasurer of joint School District No. 11 for nine years; he has 86 acres of land. Politics, Republican.

HIRAM PELTON, farmer, P. O. Dallas, Barron Co., Wis.; son of John and Sarah (Hinckley) Pelton; was born in Eastern New York Aug. 30, 1825; while quite young, the family moved to Athens, Greene Co. He was married at Athens, Jan. 31, 1849, to Deborah Seaman, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Goodfellow) Seaman; Mrs. Pelton was born in Albany Co., N. Y.; they have had five children—Ida (deceased), Alva, Maynard, Ernest and Fanny. In 1850, moved to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk Co., Town 13, Range 4 (now Winfield), Sec. 35; had 40 acres. Was elected the first Town Clerk of Winfield, and was re-elected six successive years; served as Chairman one year; was Clerk of School District No. 1 three years. In June, 1870, moved to Dallas, Barron Co., Wis., where he now resides; has 160 acres of land; has been Town Clerk of Dallas three years, Supervisor of the town of Barron two years, and Treasurer one year. In politics, Republican.

WILLIAM G. SCAIFE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Reedsburg; son of Joseph and Mary (Gibson) Scaife; was born in the county of Durham, England, April 18, 1824; was married in Yorkshire, Jan. 17, 1846 to Eleanor Thompson, daughter of Mathew and Margaret (Mair) Thompson. Mrs. Scaife was born in Hartforth, Yorkshire; they have had two children, both deceased. Mr. S. was a blueslater by occupation. In 1849, came to the United States, arrived in New York April 4; lived at Buffalo, N. Y., one year, then went to Boston, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; was there at the completion of the Erie Railroad; the next year returned to Buffalo; lived at Darien, near Buffalo, till September, 1852, moved to McHenry Co., Ill., and in May, 1855, came to Sauk Co., Wis., settled in Lavallo, Sec. 1; in March 1861, moved to Ironton, from there to Reedsburg, then to Lavallo again. In October, 1865, came to Winfield, Sec. 16, where they now reside; they have 120 acres of land; spent the summer of 1873 in Reedsburg, where Mr. S. has a house and two lots; has been Treasurer of the School District in Lavallo; Clerk of his District, No. 6, Winfield. Mr. and Mrs. Scaife are members of the Second Advent Church.

TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU SAC.

JOHN BACH, dealer in agricultural implements, Sauk City : born in Luxemburg, Germany. Nov. 21, 1842 : he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Valentine and Susanna Bach, in 1852, and located in Sauk City, where he lived until 1857. He then moved to Honey Creek, this county, where he married Miss Mary A. Yunk, of that town : they have six children—Susanna M., Mary T., Katie, Valentine, Anna M. M. and Matilda J. Mr. Bach is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W. at present writing. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace since 1875, Village Clerk since 1877, and Treasurer one term. He moved from Honey Creek to Sauk City in 1876 : he has been a dealer in agricultural implements four years, and is doing a large business.

HON. THOMAS BAKER, Prairie du Sac : born in Weymouth, England, Nov. 10, 1832 : he left his native place April 4, 1852, and arrived in Sauk Co., Wis., in June of the same year : he came to Prairie du Sac in 1853, and it has been his home the greater part of the time since. He was appointed Postmaster at Prairie du Sac in 1861, a position he has continued in since to the general satisfaction of the citizens. He was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1875, and Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, under B. M. Coates, from December, 1869, until the second and third districts were consolidated July 1, 1871. At present writing, Mr. Baker holds the offices of Postmaster, Notary Public, School Treasurer, Treasurer of the Masonic lodge, of the Presbyterian Church, of the Sauk Prairie Bible Society, and of the Prairie du Sac Cemetery Association. He married, in this county, Miss A. J. McGinnis ; they have one child—S. Jennie.

J. H. BAILEY, proprietor of harness-shop, Prairie du Sac ; born in Belmont, La Fayette Co., Wis., Nov. 21, 1839 : his father, B. F. Bailey, had settled in that county in 1833, and married there Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of William Johnson, a pioneer settler of Wisconsin, and now a resident of Sumter, this county. During the war of the rebellion, J. H. Bailey, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin Battery ; was enrolled in Spring Green, this county, in 1861, and participated in nineteen engagements, the principal ones being Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Kingston ; he was honorably discharged in September, 1863. He married, in Sumter, this county, Miss Louise Uttendorfer, of Spring Green ; she was born in Delaware Co., Penn. ; they have one child, Frances. Mr. Bailey has been for a number of years engaged in the harness trade ; he keeps a full supply in that line in his shop in Prairie du Sac, and promptly attends to repairing.

JACOB BOHN, plasterer and proprietor of greenhouse, Sauk City : was born in Heide, Germany, Aug. 16, 1827. In his native country, in the revolution of 1848, he was four years in active service in the German Army, and was wounded at Schleswig. He came to the United States in 1851, and has been a resident of Sauk City a greater part of the time since. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th W. V. L. and was wounded at Newtonia, Mo., where he was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant. He married, in Sauk City, Aldine Stadelmann ; they have seven children—Herman, Leander, Edmund, Amelia, wife of August Nietart, of Madison, Wis. ; Alma, Elvina and Adale. Mr. Bohn is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES BOHNSACK, of the firm of Charles Bohnsack & Son, manufacturers of wagons and carriages, also general repairing, Sauk City : born in Germany Oct. 8, 1822. He married, in his native country, Mary Brosh ; they emigrated to this country, and settled in Sauk City, Wis., in 1852 ; he engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies the same year, and is now the pioneer in that business in Sauk City. Himself and wife are members of the Free-Thinking Congregation of Sauk Co. Their oldest son, William, married Lizzie Webber ; they reside in Sauk City, and he is partner in business with his father : oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of A. F. Marquardt, of Sauk City ; Emma, second oldest daughter, is the wife of Bernard Reno, Mazo Marie, Wis. Messrs. Bohnsack & Son have a large trade ; their work is well known for its superior make.

CASPER BOLLER, of the firm of Boller & Kuoni, merchants, Sauk City : was born in Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 29, 1829 : came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating in Sauk City. He has been twice married ; his first wife was Barbara Myer ; his second wife, Julia Rost ; both are deceased. He is the senior member of the firm, Boller & Kuoni, and is an energetic and capable business manager, fully enjoying the confidence of all with whom he is acquainted.

N. H. BRIGGS, Prairie du Sac : was born in 1818, in Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass. ; he married in his native county, Miss Margaret A. North ; they came to Wisconsin in 1849.

settling in Troy, Walworth Co., where they remained until 1854, when they removed to the town of Westfield, Sauk Co., there remaining until 1876, in which year they went to Reedsburg and were engaged in the hotel business until 1878, then came to Prairie du Sac, where himself and son O. E. Briggs have since kept the Briggs House—the leading hotel of the place. Mr. Briggs was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the town of Westfield; he was also elected the first Town School Superintendent, and was Town Treasurer several terms; he was sent as a delegate from the town of Westfield to Republican County Convention twenty-two consecutive times; his oldest son O. E., is engaged in the hotel business with him; he was born in Hancock, Mass., and during the war of the rebellion, served in Co. E. 49th W. V. I. Second son, W. P., lives at Reedsburg. Third son, George N., lives in St. Peter, Minn. Mr. Briggs is a Republican in politics, having always acted with that party.

THOMAS J. BRYANT, farmer, Secs. 27 and 28; was born in Turner, Androscoggin Co., Me., June 10, 1840, where he remained the most of the time until 1861, when he went to Canada and was engaged in lumbering until about 1865, in which year he came to the town of Prairie du Sac, Wis., and engaged in farming, which he has successfully continued ever since. He married, in Quebec District, Canada, Miss Eliza Parker; they have four children—Ella M., William E., Gracie E. and Herbert A. Mr. Bryant owns 200 acres of well-improved land, and is an energetic and enterprising citizen.

J. J. BURO, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, Sauk City; was born in Tlukawy, Ritscheu-waldi, Province Posen, Germany, June 28, 1851. In 1869, he came to this county, locating in Sauk City, which has been his home since. He married in Sauk City, Miss Lissette Welner; she was born in Madison, Wis., June 19, 1856; they have three children—Julius, Eda and Gustav. Mr. Buro and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics, he acts with the Republican party; he has been in business in Sauk City for several years, and has been very successful.

JOHN COMMANS, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, Sauk City; was born in Prussia Jan. 28, 1828; in his native country he was a soldier in active service four years; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled on a farm in the town of Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co.; in 1874, he moved to Sauk City and engaged in business. He married in Prussia Miss Johanna Heeg; they have had four children, only one of whom (Fred) is living. Mr. Commans has been Assessor for the town of Prairie du Sac four years, and has held various school offices.

ROBERT CUNRADI, druggist, Sauk City; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 14, 1818; acquired his knowledge of the drug trade by working ten years in one of the principal drug stores in Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany; four years prior to his coming to this country, he was general agent for a paper manufacturing company, and had for his territory Germany and Italy; in 1849, he came to the United States from Munich, Germany, and located in Sauk City, Wis., the same year; in 1851, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and there had charge of a drug store until 1853, then returned to Sauk City, and, in company with Edmund Rendtorff, engaged in the mercantile business, wherein they continued and had an extensive trade for more than twenty years, at the end of which time, Mr. Rendtorff retired from the business; Mr. Cunradi is now engaged in the drug and grocery trade; he carries a large stock, and has a first-class trade. He married in Sauk City Miss Mena Baumgarth; they have seven children—August, Robert, Charles, Edward, Herman, Eliza and Emma. Mr. Cunradi has filled various offices, and is a prominent citizen of Sauk Co. He is Secretary of the Free-Thinking Society, Sauk Co.

JULIUS DALLMANN, farmer; P. O. Prairie du Sac; was born in Germany in 1843. He married, in his native country, Fredrica Kleinsmith; they came to Wisconsin in 1868, and lived in Sauk City until 1872; then moved on a farm in Prairie du Sac, where they have since lived; they have seven children—Bertha, Charlie, Ida, Lilly, Emma, Adla and Adolph. Mr. Dallmann served in the army in his native country two years. He is a successful farmer.

JAIRUS DODD, retired, Prairie du Sac; was born in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1811. He married in his native town Emeline Baldwin; they came to Wisconsin in 1863, locating in the town of Sumter, Sauk Co., where they lived three years, then moved to Prairie du Sac, which has been their home since; their children are Matilda, wife of Aaron Magee, Baraboo; Charlotte, wife of Jesse Mather, Sumter; Emma L., wife of Edward Farr, Prairie du Sac; Edward B., married and lives in Minnesota; Julia F., wife of A. Baldwin, Prairie du Sac; Charles B., lives in Newark, N. J. He served in a N. J. V. I. regiment during the war. Mr. Dodd and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. HERMAN GROSSE, Pastor of Catholic Church, Sauk City; was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1842; was educated in the College at Heiligenstadt, the universities at Munich and Vienna, Austria, and at Westphalia, being ordained at the latter city, June 16, 1865. In 1866, he came

to this country, and was again ordained in Milwaukee, Wis., in June of that year, and immediately afterward went to Missouri and had pastoral charge of a church at Kansas City for five years; thence to St. Mary's, Monroe Co., Wis., and was Pastor of the church at that place about seven years; then coming to Sauk City, and having charge of the congregation there since.

JOSEPH I. HELLER, dealer in general merchandise, Sauk City; was born in Baden, Germany, July 29, 1816; in early life he learned the tinsmith trade, and was in business on his own account in his native country eight years. He married his wife in Germany; her name was Aplouia Fuerst; they came to this country in 1850, locating in Sauk City, Wis., which has been their home since; they have three children—Julia, wife of John C. Rendtorff, a merchant in Black Hawk, this county; Othelia, wife of Julius Wissenborn, of Sauk City; and Eugene K. Mr. Heller has been in business in Sauk City since 1851, and by close application to details and fair dealing, he has built up a large and flourishing trade; he keeps a large stock of general merchandise, and in his store can be found everything usually kept in a first-class general store.

PHILIP HOEFER, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, and proprietor of planing and saw mills, Sauk City; is a native of Naestaeden, Kries Nassau, Germany; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in Sauk Co., where he resided until during the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted at Baraboo, in Co. A, 6th W. V. I.; served nearly two years; was wounded severely at Gainesville, and was honorably discharged. In 1867, he went to Minnesota, and was engaged in the mercantile business three years; in 1870, he engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, moldings, etc., in Sauk City, doing a large and lucrative business since. He married, in Blue Earth, Minn., Miss Caroline Teske; they have six children—Caroline, Frank, Philip, Edward, Alfred and Samuel. Mr. Hoefer has been Clerk of the Sauk City High School five years, and is Justice of the Peace, President of the Sauk City Board of Trustees, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and was Town Assessor three terms, and is connected with various societies. In politics, Mr. Hoefer acts with the Republican party.

O. B. HUBBARD, P. O. Prairie du Sac. This gentleman, a pioneer settler of Sauk Co., is a native of Burke, Caledonia Co., Vt.; was born July 25, 1827, where he remained most of the time until 1843; then went to Essex Co., N. Y., and, in 1845, came to Wisconsin, locating in Sauk Prairie; therefore, is one of the oldest settlers now in the southern portion of Sauk Co. He has been three times married; his first wife was Miss E. Foster, a native of New York; she died in Excelsior, this county. His second wife was Cathrine M. Howard; she was born in Burlington, Vt., and died in Freedom, this county. His present wife was Eliza J. Ladd, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; by the first marriage there are no children; by the second marriage there are two children—William A. and Granville H.; by the present marriage the children are Julia E. and Maude. He owns nearly 300 acres of land; his home farm is well located, a short distance from Prairie du Sac, and is finely improved; he is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Sauk Co. In politics, he is a Republican.

A. F. JONAS, M. D., Sauk City; born in Arlington, Columbia Co., Wis.; when he was 1 year old, his parents removed to Madison, where he enjoyed the advantages of obtaining a thorough education, and afterward entered the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in the class of 1877, since that time having followed the practice of his profession in Sauk City; he has a large practice, and has the entire confidence of the community at large. He is a member of the Eclectic Society; is also a member of the A. O. U. W., for which he is examining physician.

ANDREW KAHN, manufacturer, Sauk City; was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, June 15, 1838; in 1858, he came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until 1860, in which year he came to Sauk City; in December, 1861, he established his wagon and blacksmith shop, and in 1875 added to it his machine works, and in 1879 started a foundry; he does a large business in manufacturing and repairing; his shops are the most extensive of any in the southern portion of Sauk Co. He married, in Sauk City, Sophia, daughter of George and Sophia Froly, pioneer settlers of Wisconsin; she was born Oct. 21, 1843, in the town of Roxbury, Dane Co., Wis., and was the first white child born in that town; their children are Augusta, William, Selma, Andrew, Henry, Emma, Edward and Gustav. Mr. Kahn and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL KLEINER, present Chairman of the Prairie du Sac Town Board of Supervisors; is a native of Lenzburg, Switzerland; was born Feb. 21, 1830; he came to the United States and settled in Sauk Co., Wis., in 1855. He has been Chairman and member of the Board of Supervisors several terms, and takes an active part in the advance of the religious, educational and other interests of his town; besides serving on the Board of Supervisors, he has been elected to various other offices of public trust. He owns a well-improved farm of 200 acres in the vicinity of Sauk City. He married in his

native country Miss Mary Suter; they have eleven children. Politically, Mr. Kleiner is an earnest and consistent supporter of the Republican party.

GUSTAV KRAUSE, dealer in and manufacturer of harness, saddles, collars, bridles, etc., Sauk City: was born in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 3, 1845; in 1853, he came with his parents, Ernest and Louise Krause, to Prairie du Sac, Wis., where they now reside, in affluent circumstances; Mr. Krause followed harness making four years in Chicago, Ill., and in all has followed that business about sixteen years. He married in Sauk City Miss Adeline Brecht; she was born in Ohio; they have three children—Louise, Otto and Annie. In politics, Mr. K. is a Republican.

C. KUONI, of the firm of Boller & Kuoni, dealers in general merchandise, Sauk City; was born in Switzerland, Feb. 23, 1842; came to Wisconsin in 1860, and, in 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 9th W. V. I., serving three years and six months; was severely wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., losing a leg thereby; was honorably discharged as Orderly Sergeant, at Madison, Wis. He was appointed Postmaster in 1866, a position he still fills to the general satisfaction of all. He married, in Sauk City, Miss Dora Boller; they have five children—Julius, Elizzie, Paulina, Richard and Emma. The firm of Boller & Kuoni carry a large stock of general merchandise, and are doing a large and lucrative business.

WILLIAM LENZ, proprietor of the Sauk City Brewery; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1825; in 1848, he came to this country and located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he resided until 1850; after that he went to several places in the United States; has been engaged in brewing in Sauk City since 1868. He married, in Milwaukee, Miss Elizabeth Hamm; they have nine children—Mary (wife of Oscar Staddelman, Mazomanie, Wis.), Emil (in Milwaukee), Adolph, Gustav, Louise, Willie, George, Lena and Johana, at home.

MARTIN LODDE, of the firm of M. Lodde & Son, proprietors of the Sauk City Flouring-Mills; was born in Westfalen, Greven, Prussia, Nov. 8, 1819; in his native country he learned the machinist and millwright trade; he came to the United States, and worked at his trade in various places in New York until 1848, when he came to Milwaukee, Wis.; followed his business there until 1850, then came to Sauk City, which has been his home since; he has erected numerous mills in this portion of Wisconsin. He married, in Milwaukee Co., Wis., Miss Christiana Zeeh; they have seven children—Henry, the oldest son, is a partner in the mill; George, the second oldest son, is proprietor of a meat market in Baraboo; Anna, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Carl Hedausen, M. D., in Appleton, Wis.; Mary, Christina, Katie, Amelia. Mr. Lodde was twelve years a member of the Town Board of Supervisors and six years Chairman of that body. The Sauk City Mills have four run of buhrs, and the flour made in them is widely known for its superior quality.

AUGUST F. MARQUARDT, proprietor of paint-shop, Sauk City; was born in Kries Obornik, Germany, Nov. 3, 1840; in 1854, he came to this country, and has been a resident of Wisconsin the most of the time since. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted, at Portage, Wis., in Co. E, 2d W. V. C., served four years, and was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis. He married, in Sauk City, Miss Mary Bohnsack; they have five children—Ella, William, Julius, August and Robert. Mr. Marquardt has been engaged in painting in Sauk City a number of years, and does a good business. In politics, he is a Republican.

F. MEYER, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Sauk City; was born in Nordenbek, Germany, June 20, 1833; he served in the army of his native country; was engaged in hotel-keeping several years in Nordenbek, and is still owner of the Meyers Hotel in that city; he came to this country in 1866, and located in Sauk City, Wis., where he has been engaged in the hotel business the most of the time since. He married, in Sauk City, Othelia Boller; they have one child, Eda. Mr. Meyer has in connection with his hotel a billiard-room and livery-stable; his hotel is the leading one of Sauk City.

E. C. MOORE, a leading merchant, Prairie du Sac; was born in Orange, N. J., June 3, 1835; he came to Prairie du Sac, Wis., in 1850, and since that time has been prominently identified with the various interests of the village, and has for several years past been a leader in her mercantile interests. His first wife was Cathrine M. Bell, a native of Ohio; she died in Prairie du Sac; the children by this marriage are Martin C. and Frank W.; the former married Alice Kelsey—he is engaged in the store with his father; Frank W. is deceased. Mr. Moore married his present wife, Elizabeth E. Egberton, in West Bloomfield, N. J.; the children by this marriage are Annie E. and George D.

C. ALBERT MORSBACH, Marshal of Sauk City; was born in 1829 in Prussia; he came with his parents, John J. and Hennerietta Morsbach, to the United States in 1848; lived in Milwaukee, Wis., until 1849, then came to Sauk City; afterward moved to Spring Green, where his mother died, and

from which place his father moved to Iowa, where he now resides; Albert lived in Spring Green about eleven years, then returned to Sauk City, where he has made his home since. He married, in Iowa Co., Wis., Miss Marretta McCutcheon. In politics, Mr. Morsbach is a Republican. He has been a continual resident of Sauk Co. since 1849, with the exception of about one year he spent in Iowa. Besides being City Marshal, he has filled the office of Constable several years. Served in Co. K., 26th Regt. W. V. I.; was wounded at Chancellorsville and afterward transferred to the 23d Reg. Vet. Reserve Corps, where he was till close of the war.

DAVID MYERS, proprietor of wagon and general repair shop, Prairie du Sac; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1823; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and has been a resident of Prairie du Sac since. He married Esther, a daughter of J. Hatch, a pioneer settler of Sauk Co.; she was born in Ohio; they have six children—Cornelius, Hattie J., Mary, Elihu, John and Frank. Mr. Myers has been engaged in blacksmithing in Prairie du Sac for a number of years, and has a leading trade.

CONRAD MYER, proprietor of meat market, Sauk City; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1830; he came to this country in 1854 and settled in Sauk City, Wis., which has been his home most of the time since. He married, in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., Mena Kreaker; they have five children—John, Fred, Mary, Annie and Herman. In his native country, Mr. Myer served in the German army. He has been engaged in keeping meat market since 1874. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES NAFFZ, dealer in general merchandise, Sauk City; was born in Wuerzburg, on the Main, Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 8, 1825; in early life he received a liberal education in his native city, and, prior to his coming to this country, was engaged in the banking business several years; in 1848, he came to the United States, locating in what is now the town of Merrimaek, Sauk Co., Wis., where he took an active part in organizing the first schools, and was the first Town Clerk, and the first Justice of the Peace elected; the latter office he filled from 1854 until 1863, and the former three years; he has also filled various other local offices; in 1863, he came to Sauk City and engaged in general merchandising, and has a large and constantly increasing trade. He married, in Sauk City, Roselia Bosch; she came to Wisconsin in 1849; they have eight children—Henry, the oldest son, is in the mercantile business in Madison, Wis.; Charles H., second oldest, is a druggist in Madison, Wis.; Victor H., third oldest, is a salesman for a wholesale firm of Chicago; Edwin M. S., Gustavus, Thekla, Ella and Eugenia, the younger of the children, are at home. Mr. Naffz is agent of Bremen and Hamburg steamers; American Steamship Co., Philadelphia and Liverpool; Red Star Steamship Line, Philadelphia and Antwerpen; also, fire and life insurance agent, Notary Public, and agent for the sale of German railroad tickets to any principal German seaport, and railroad tickets from New York and Philadelphia to Mazomanie via Pennsylvania Central and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads.

C. H. NOLD, photographer and confectioner, Prairie du Sac; was born in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., March 11, 1859; his parents were pioneer settlers of that town; he engaged in his present business in Prairie du Sac in 1877; he is a young man of enterprise and energy, and has a large and constantly increasing trade.

C. OBRECHT, a prominent business man of Sauk City since 1857; was born in Jennins, Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, July 9, 1830; at the age of 14, he went to Poland and learned confectionery in the city of Rozeschow, and in 1849 returned to his native country, and thence to the United States in the same year, locating in Sauk City, where he has resided since, with the exception of four years he was engaged in the confectionery business in St. Louis, Mo.; in 1857, he engaged in the mercantile business in Sauk City, and most successfully continued in it for over twenty years; in 1858, he established himself in the lumber business, carried it on in connection with his merchandising, and is now the largest and most successful lumber merchant on the Wisconsin River. He married, in Sauk City, Miss Caroline Hitzeneimer; she was born in Mengershausen, Germany, Nov. 16, 1835, and came with her parents to Sauk City, Wis., in 1844. In politics, Mr. Obrecht is a Republican. By industry and enterprise he has accumulated a large property, having real estate and other interests in various cities in the Northwest.

F. A. ORTEL, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, Prairie du Sac; was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1827; in 1849, he came to this country, settling in Wisconsin the same year; he has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons in Prairie du Sac for a number of years, and has a large trade. He married, in Prairie du Sac, Miss C. Wilson; they have one child, Mary J. Mr. Ortel has been elected to various local offices, and is a citizen of enterprise and energy. He was four years in Los Angeles, Cal. (from 1866 until 1870), and a portion of the years 1874 and 1875.

GEORGE OWENS, Prairie du Sac; was born in Gloucester, England; came to the United States in 1841, first settling in Whitewater, Wis., where he lived until 1843, when he came to Prairie du

Sac, which has been his home since. He married, in Prairie du Sac, Mrs. Mary Crossman. Mr. Owens owned and ran the first threshing machine in Sauk or Dane Cos.; he brought it to this county in 1843, and it was the only machine in the county until 1845; in 1846, he made the first lumber wagon in Prairie du Sac. Mr. Owen was a member of the Town Board eight years, six years of that time being Chairman of that body.

J. C. PRY, dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, Prairie du Sac; was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 14, 1839, and resided there until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Washington, Penn., in Co. A. 100th Penn. V. I., better known as the Roundhead Regiment, to serve three years. He participated in a number of engagements; was severely wounded at South Mountain, Md. After his discharge from the service, he returned to his native county, and came from there to Prairie du Sac, Wis., in 1865; engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, and has successfully continued in that business since. He married, in Prairie du Sac, Miss Minnie Aiken; they have two children—Lizzie B. and Maude E. Mr. Pry is Special Treasury Agent. In politics, he is a Republican.

HON. J. B. QUIMBY, Sauk City; he was born in Ireland May 16, 1823; in early life, he received an academic education, and resided in Morristown, Vt., from 1828 until 1850; in the latter year, he came to Wisconsin, and has been a resident of Sauk Co. since 1851. April 22, 1856, he married Miss Sarah Leland, daughter of the Hon. Cyrus Leland; she was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1837; they have eight children. Mr. Quimby is a lawyer by profession; he was District Attorney of Sauk Co. from 1852 until 1856; County Judge two terms (eight years), and was elected to the Wisconsin Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873.

P. JOSEPH SCHADDE, photographer and dealer in notions and fancy goods, Sauk City; he was born in Krefeld, Germany, Sept. 20, 1838; he learned photography in his native city, and was in business there, on his own account, for several years. He first came to the United States in 1864, remaining a short time in Boston, and then returned to Germany, remaining there until 1867, when he again came to this country, and in May, 1878, located in Sauk City, Wis., establishing himself in the photograph business; in 1877, he added to his business a large stock of notions and fancy goods; he is doing a large business, and has the confidence of the community. He married, in Sauk City, Emma A. Brawn; they have had three children—Alvin J., Herman T. and Hugo; the latter is deceased; he died in 1879. Mr. Schadde is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and A. O. U. W., in which he has filled various offices.

CHARLES SCHLUNGBAUM, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddles and collars, bridles, whips, etc., Sauk City; he was born in Sauk County, Wis., June 7, 1853; his father, Ferdinand Schlungbaum, who is also the manufacturer of harness and supplies in Sauk City, was a pioneer business man of the city. Charles Schlungbaum, the subject of this notice, married, in Sauk City, Anna Boller, daughter of Casper Boller, now a leading merchant of that city; they have one child, a daughter, Alma. Mr. S. has had thirteen years' experience in the harness trade, and is doing a large business. In politics, he is a Republican.

F. SCHOENFELD, Sauk City, was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1815; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in Sauk City, where he has since lived, with, the exception of about six years he spent in Colorado. He married, in his native country, Fredrica Yedeke; they have three children—Emma, Henry and Harry. Mr. Schoenfeld carries a full stock of groceries, jewelry, guns, pistols, etc., and is doing a good business; in Prussia, he was in the military service for fourteen years, being in active service a portion of the time, and was promoted to the rank of Major in his regiment.

CHRISTIAN SCHUMM, Sauk City; was born in Langenburg, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 11, 1821. He received a liberal education in his native country, and in 1846 crossed the Atlantic to make a home in the "New World." He first located in the city of New York, remaining there until 1848, then came West; lived in Galena, Ill., one year; then went to El Dorado Co., Cal., remaining there three years, at the end of which time he returned to Galena, and moved then to Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1859, where he was engaged in farming until 1864, when he came to Sauk City and engaged in his present business—a retail dealer in wines, liquors, etc. He married in Galena, Ill., Miss Margaret Brendel; she was born in Baden, Germany; they have eight children—George, now attending the Cornell University; Otto, a printer, in Galena, Ill.; Lizzie, Lena, Herman, Emilie, Adele and Walter.

CHRISTOPH SPIEHR, dealer and manufacturer of boots and shoes, Sauk City; was born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, Sept. 7, 1818; he came to Wisconsin in 1848; lived in Milwaukee until 1850, then came to Sauk City, where he has been since engaged in his present business. He married, in

Sauk City, Miss C. Werner; they have three children—Louise, wife of Charles Wisenborn, proprietor of the Astor House, Sauk City; Bertha and Charles. Mr. Spiehr was President of the Free-Thinking Congregation of Sauk Co. three terms—nine years. He has held various town and school offices. In politics, he is Liberal.

MAX STINGLHAMMER, proprietor of the Sauk City Bridge on the Wisconsin River, Sauk City; was born in Landau, on der Isar, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 6, 1824; in his native country, he learned the mason's trade, and followed it several years; in 1847, he came to the United States, located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until 1850, when he came to Sauk City and engaged in the mercantile business for about two years, and afterward built a brewery, and engaged in brewing until the fall of 1865; in 1866, he purchased the Sauk City Bridge, of which he is now sole proprietor; maiden name of his wife was Anna Barbara Gohanni; they were married in Sauk City; she was born in Gennino, Switzerland. Mr. Stinglhammer is a Republican in politics, and has acted with that party since its organization, being at its birth in Madison. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors three years, Village Trustee two years, United States water-gauge keeper three years. He takes an active part in public affairs, and is very popular.

J. S. TRIPP, attorney at law, Sauk City. This representative gentleman was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., July 5, 1868; he was educated in Schoharie Academy, one of the oldest and most noted schools of his native State; after having finished the academical course, he began the study of his chosen profession, the law, in the office of Goodyear & Martin, leading attorneys of Schoharie, and, after completing the course, was admitted to the bar, June, 1853; at that time, Westward, ho! was the cry—the attention of the youth of the Eastern States being directed particularly to Wisconsin as a land rife with splendid opportunities and golden prospects; so hither came the young lawyer to make his fortune and grow up with the country; he first located at Baraboo, and remained there until September, 1854, then moved to Sauk City and hung out his shingle; here he has since remained, and in the process of years has built a fine legal business and won the unlimited confidence of his friends and patrons; in 1862, he was elected to the Assembly, being appointed Chairman of Committee on Contingent Expenses, and one of the Committee on Corporations; he also served on several special committees, for which position he proved himself well adapted; he has been elected Chairman of the County and Town Boards of Supervisors several times, and has been Town Clerk of Prairie du Sac for more than sixteen years; in 1860, he was a promising candidate for State Senator; since 1868, he has been engaged in the banking business, and, in short, has been one of the representative men of the county for many years, in all general business relations. Mr. Tripp has been twice married; his first wife, Fannie W. Hallett, died in 1865; his present wife was Nellie M., daughter of J. I. Waterbury, of Prairie du Sac, Wis.

REV. JOHN THILKE, Prairie du Sac; was born in Hanover, Germany, April 7, 1816, where he remained until he was 15 years of age; he then went to Hamburg and lived in that city until 1843, when he went to London, England; from there he came to the United States, and, in 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and lived in Prairie du Sac until the following year (1845), when he located in the town of Honey Creek, thus becoming a pioneer settler of that town; he afterward removed to the town of Sumter, which town was his home for a number of years; in 1870, he came to Prairie du Sac, and has been a continual resident of that village since. He married, in New Orleans, March 3, 1844, Miss Mary Heidtmann; they have three children—Louisa, wife of A. Fisher, Prairie du Sac; Emma, wife of Rev. Charles Snyder, of Arlington, Wis.; Mena, wife of John Keller, of the town of Sumter. Mr. Thilke was Justice of the Peace in Sumter from 1849 until 1870, and was also elected to various other local offices. He was licensed a preacher of the Evangelical Association of North America in 1860, and has been active in ministerial labors since that time. He keeps constantly on hand all of the best makes of sewing-machines and a full line of supplies; also a line of organs.

NICHOLAS TRUNKENBROTT, Sauk City; was born in Coburg, Saxony, Germany, March 19, 1838; he came to Wisconsin in 1860. He married, in Sauk City, Miss Louise Deininger; they have two children—Mena and Emma. In politics, Mr. T. is a Republican. He is a dealer in wines and liquors, and owns his place of business.

HON. J. I. WATERBURY, Prairie du Sac; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1818. In 1844, he married, in his native county, Miss F. M. Stone; they have one daughter, Nellie, wife of Hon. J. S. Tripp, of Prairie du Sac. Mr. Waterbury settled in Wisconsin in 1839, and located in the town of Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co., in 1849; in 1867–68 he was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, and has been Chairman of the Prairie du Sac Town Board of Supervisors several terms; was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and collected the first tax collected in Sauk Co.

Mr. Waterbury has been a continual resident of the town of Prairie du Sac since 1840; he owns a valuable farm adjoining the village of Prairie du Sac; his home is pleasantly located in the village, and surrounded by all of the modern comforts.

HON. E. W. YOUNG, Prairie du Sac; born Oct. 7, 1821, in the town of Bingham, Somerset Co., State of Maine; was educated at Harvard University, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1848; was Principal of a grammar school in Lowell, Mass., from September, 1848, to April, 1849, and teacher of natural science in the high school, in Lowell, from April, 1849, to October, 1856; he studied law in the office of Hon. Tappan Wentworth, in Lowell, Mass., and was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in October, 1856. He was married to Harriet Norton, of Lowell, Mass., in 1848; they have had two children—one, a daughter, died at the age of 20 months; the other, a son, was killed by runaway horses at the age of 17 years. Mr. Young settled at Prairie du Sac, Wis., in 1856, residing there since. He was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from the South District of Sauk Co., in 1860; Assistant Clerk of the Assembly from 1861 to 1865, inclusive; Chief Clerk of the Assembly from 1866 to 1873, inclusive; was appointed Trustee of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, by Gov. Randall, in 1869, and held the trust until his resignation in April, 1874; was appointed on the commission to locate the Northern Hospital for the Insane, by Gov. Fairchild, in 1869; he was nominated by the Republicans, at the convention held in Madison, in August, 1873, as their candidate for Secretary of State; in politics, he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and since then always a Republican.

TOWN OF SPRING GREEN.

DAVID D. DAVIES, druggist and dealer in books and stationery, Spring Green, was born in Cardigan-shire, South Wales, on the 30th of November, 1841. He came to this country in 1853, lived in Pennsylvania until his coming to Wisconsin in 1856, arriving in Spring Green in August of that year, and has been almost a continual resident since. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted at Madison in Co. E, 49th W. V. I., as a private; was promoted Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged as such at the close of the war. In 1865, he engaged in his present business, and is always alive to every vital interest touching the prosperity of the village of Spring Green. Dec. 31, 1867, he married Miss Mattie E. Greene; they have three children. Mr. Davies has been Postmaster since 1865. Is Notary Public, Treasurer of the Auxiliary Bible Society, and holds, and has filled, various other offices. He is a practical man, his habits industrious, and he has been active in aiding in the building of schools, the organization of churches and Sabbath schools; all of the latter institutions he has been prominently identified with for a number of years.

JOHN BETTINGER, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, light and heavy wagons, Spring Green; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1852; in 1869, he came to this country; his wife was Miss Louise Zitz, of Spring Green; they have one child, Carroll. Mr. Bettinger is a member of the Village Board of Spring Green; he has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and wagons several years, and is now doing a good business in that line; he erected new shops in 1879, which are the equal of any in Sauk Co. Mr. Bettinger is a man of enterprise and is doing his share toward building up the business interests of Spring Green.

DAVID J. DAVIES, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Green; was born in South Wales in 1830; he came to this country in 1853, locating in Jackson County, Ohio, where he remained a short time; then moved to Armstrong Co., thence to Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis., which has been his home since. Nov. 28, 1860, he married, in Spring Green, Mary T. Jones, of that town; they have had seven children—Minnie D., Joshua deceased, Eliza M., Thomas A., Benjamin F., George W., and Gracie. Mr. Davis owns 182 acres of land; his home farm is most desirably located in close proximity to the village of Spring Green; Mr. Davies has been a continual resident of Spring Green since 1853, and has taken an active part in the improving and advancement of the town; he is a citizen of much energy and enterprise, and takes a deep interest in the advancement of the educational and other public interests of general good.

REV. JOHN DAVIES, Spring Green; was born in North Wales in 1821. He received a liberal education in his native country; in 1848, he came to this country, lived in Evansburg, Penn., about one year; then moved to Blossburg, Tioga Co., and was there ordained a minister of the Congregational Church Oct. 7, 1849; he had pastoral charge of the Congregational Church at Blossburg until

1854, then was appointed to the charge of the Welsh Congregational Church in Racine, Wis., where he continued until the following year (1855), when he came to Spring Green, taking pastoral charge of the congregation at that place, and taking an active part in the organization of the English Congregational Church in Spring Green; and afterward having charge of Congregational Churches at Fish Creek and Bangor, and has been actively engaged in ministerial duties down to the present time, in various places. May 26, 1851, he married, in Charleston, Penn., Annie Edwards; they have had six children, three of whom are living. Mr. Davies has a proficient medical education, and followed the practice thereof for over eighteen years. Much of the present efficiency and the past success of the religious and educational interests of this portion of Wisconsin are due to him; he takes an active interest in the passing events of the day, and his love for the best works in literature is permanent; he is thoughtful and independent in the formation of opinions, and is possessed of dignity and firmness in maintaining his ideas of right and duty; his home is pleasantly located in the vicinity of the village of Spring Green, where he owns a finely improved farm of over 100 acres of land.

A. M. DYE, proprietor of jewelry store, Spring Green; was born in Cedarville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 17, 1840. During the war of the rebellion, he served in Co. B, 121st N. Y. V. L., and participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and Gettysburg, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, served three years and was honorably discharged. He was married, in Herkimer County, to Miss Ettie Ellsworth; they have one child—Leon, born in Cedarville, N. Y.; in 1877, they came to Wisconsin and located in Spring Green; Mr. Dye has been engaged in the jewelry business for over nineteen years, and is an excellent workman; he keeps a full line of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. He takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of all the local interests of Spring Green.

DANIEL J. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Spring Green; born Oct. 15, 1856, at Dodgeville, Wis.; his parents, John and Elizabeth J. Evans, natives of Wales, came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in Dodgeville, where they remained until 1862, when they removed to this town (Spring Green), making it their home during their life; their children are Annie, now the wife of Charles A. Palmer, Kansas; Daniel J., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Mary and William; Daniel J. owns a desirably located farm, situated only a short distance from the village of Spring Green; he is a very successful farmer.

J. N. FINN, merchant, Spring Green; born in Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1831; when he was 8 years of age, he removed with his parents to Ontario Co., N. Y.; thence to Vernon, Waukesha Co., Wis., and from there to Union, Rock Co., where he remained until 1852; afterward he lived one year in Arion, Wis., then went to Buena Vista, Richland Co.; remained there until 1855, in which year he commenced clerking in a store at Richland City; in 1857, he went to Steele Co., Minn.; in 1858, returned to Wisconsin and engaged in clerking in a drug store at Lone Rock one year, then learned broom-making, and was engaged in that and farming until 1867, when, in connection with his brother, Charles W. Finn, he engaged in business at Spring Green. In 1873, he purchased his brother's interest; he keeps a full stock of general groceries, fruits, etc. He is Town and Village Clerk, also Justice of the Peace. He married, in Spring Green, Wis., Ella Finn; they have one son, Frank J. Finn.

THOMAS FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Spring Green; born in North Wales in 1834; he came to this country while a young man, and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, Lawrence Co., Penn., and Wheeling, Va., prior to his coming to Wisconsin; he has, at present writing, been a resident of Sauk Co., Wis., for more than twenty years. He married, in Iowa Co., Wis., Miss Margaret James (daughter of Benjamin and Catharine James, early settlers of Dodgeville, Iowa Co.); they have five children—Eliza A., John H., Emma K., Mary E. and George E. Mr. Francis owns 140 acres of land; his farm is located in Cold Brook Valley, and is well improved.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Spring Green; was born April 26, 1832, near Mansfield, Ohio; he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Jonathan W. and Abigail C. Harris, and settled in the town of Troy, this (Sauk) Co., in about 1845, where they platted the village of Harrisburg, and a thriving local business has been carried on there since. During the war of the rebellion, William H. Harris, the subject of this sketch, enlisted at Harrisburg, in Co. K, 23d W. V. L., and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, from Dec. 25 until Dec. 31, 1862; Ft. Heman, Jan. 11, 1863; Cypress Bend, Feb. 19; Port Gibson, May 1; Champion Hills, May 16; Black River Bridge, May 17; Vicksburg, from May 19 until July 4; Jackson, from July 12 until July 23; Carrion Crow Bayou, Nov. 3 (in this battle he was wounded); Sabina Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; Cain River, April 23; Jackson, Oct.

5; Dallas Station, Dec. 24-25; Greenville, from Feb. 16 until Feb. 23, 1865; siege of Mobile, March 25 until April 12, 1865; the records of his regiment show that he was always in active service, and was under fire in all of the above battles, and that he was honorably discharged at the close of the war as First Sergeant. He married, in Decorah, Wis., Dorothea Benson, a native of Pennsylvania; they have resided in Spring Green since 1866; their children are George W., Abigail N., William L., Helen I., Jennie B., Eva E., Bertha, Irwin S. and Alma G. Mr. Harris owns 230 acres of land, located in the vicinity of the village of Spring Green, and well improved. He has been elected to various offices of trust, and has the confidence of the entire community.

S. M. HARRIS, dealer in general merchandise, Spring Green; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1837; he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Jonathan W. and Abigail C. Harris, in 1845, and settled where Harrisburg now stands, it being named for them; in early life, S. M. Harris learned the carpenter and joiner trade, and continued in it for about seventeen years, a great portion of the time being engaged in contracting and building; he engaged in the mercantile business in Spring Green Jan. 1, 1872, and has a large and constantly increasing trade. He is a leading and prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Harris married in Troy, this county, Mary, daughter of Samuel Davis, an esteemed and early settler; they have three children—Florence C., Gilbert L. and Effie. Mr. H. takes an active interest in educational matters, and has filled various school and other local offices; he is everywhere regarded as a man of superior business attainments and a man of integrity.

G. S. HARRISON, proprietor of harness-shop, Spring Green; was born in Iowa Co., Wis., Oct. 18, 1854; his father, William Harrison, came to Iowa Co. in 1842, and there married Maria Hodgson; they were both natives of England; they still reside in Iowa Co., well-to-do and esteemed citizens. G. S. Harrison learned harness-making in Dane Co.; he located in Spring Green the present year (1880); he has a good stock of harness, saddles, and everything usually kept in the harness line; he has a good trade, which is constantly increasing.

THOMAS HILL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Green; was born Oct. 16, 1847, in Lancashire, England; in 1855, he immigrated to this country with his parents, Thomas and Margaret Hill; they first lived in Racine, Wis., a short time, then removed to Spring Green. Thomas Hill, the subject of this sketch, first engaged in clerking in a mercantile store, which he continued in several years; in 1872, he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account, continuing in it until 1877; in 1879, he purchased the farm he now resides on; it is adjacent to the village, is well improved, and contains 120 acres. He married in Spring Green, Emeline S., daughter of E. P. Newell, an early settler, and for a number of years a leading merchant in Spring Green, holding various offices of honor and trust, highly esteemed in every respect, and enjoying the full confidence of all; they have three children—Ernst T., Earl and Carl. Mr. Hill is an active and energetic man, social in disposition, and is deservedly popular. Himself and wife are leading members of the Congregational Church.

N. B. HOOD, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lone Rock; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 14, 1840; he was educated at the "Iron City" College, Pittsburgh; he came to Wisconsin in 1859, locating in the town of Spring Green, Sauk County, which has been his home ever since, with the exception of the time he was in the service of the Union, and the year 1868, which he lived in Loganville, this county. In the war of the rebellion, Mr. Hood first enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Battery; was enrolled in September, 1861, and served in the battery until December, 1862, then was transferred to United States Signal Corps, in which he served until July, 1864, and in January, 1865, entered Co. E. 49th W. V. I., and served in that regiment until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In politics Mr. Hood is an active Republican; at present writing he holds the offices of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Clerk of District Schools. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss M. Sweet; she died Dec. 31, 1862; two children by the first marriage—Ida and Sylvester; his present wife was Miss Jennie Tumicliiff, of Loganville, this county; they have five children—Clarence C., Victor V., Eliza E., Adda A. and Ralph R. Mr. Hood owns a valuable farm, well located and improved.

S. P. HOXIE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Piscataquis Co., Maine, April 30, 1832; in 1847, he came to Wisconsin and located in Cooksville, Rock County, where he remained until 1865, then removed to his present home in Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis. He married in Richland Co., Wis., Miss Elmira Cass; they had four children—Frank A., James A., Lillian B. and Freddie. Mr. Hoxie owns a finely located and well improved farm of 110 acres, in the vicinity of the village of Spring Green; he has been a continual resident of Wisconsin since 1847, with the exception of three years he spent on the Pacific Coast. In politics, he is a Republican; he is a prominent member of the Grange, and has filled various offices in that society.

M. F. HORLEY, President of the Board of Trustees, Spring Green, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1819; in 1841, he emigrated to British America, and to the United States in 1850; lived in Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., until 1859, when he came to Wisconsin; located in Richland City; in 1850, came to Spring Green; he has been Chairman of the Village Board several terms, and a school officer over nine years. He married in the Province of Nova Scotia, B. A., Miss Mary A. Duggan; their children are John, Michael, Ellen, Celia, James and Annie; their oldest, John, is salesman for a Milwaukee firm; Ellen is the wife of James McKanna of this town; Celia is teaching school.

JOHN T. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Dodgeville, Wis.; is therefore a native to the manor born: his parents, Thomas E. and Martha Jones, settled in Dodgeville in 1844, and shortly after the birth of John T. removed to Spring Green and built and run the first store in that town and were honored and esteemed citizens; their children were John T., whose name heads this notice; Margaret E., now the wife of J. T. Barnard, of Spring Green; Thomas E., deceased. Mr. J. T. Jones owns over 500 acres of land, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Spring Green; his paternal grandfather, Evan Jones, was the third person to settle in the town of Spring Green, and took an active part in the improvement of the new county.

EDWARD LESTER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Leicester, England, July 16, 1841. In 1848, his parents, William and Mary A. Lester, emigrated to this country and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where they still reside, esteemed citizens. Edward Lester, the subject of this sketch, lived in Dane Co. until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted at Madison, in Co. F, 11th W. V. I.; served four years and participated in every engagement his command was in, and always in active service. He married, in the town of Troy, this county, in 1866, Miss Agnes Stewart, daughter of Alexander and Agnes Stewart, old settlers and still honored residents of Troy. Immediately after they were married, they moved to Spring Green, where they have since resided; they have two children—Helen E. and William E. Mr. Lester owns 200 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM MAGOFFIN, M. D., Spring Green; was born in Harrisburg, Ky., in 1824; studied medicine in his native place and in the New York Medical Institute, graduating in about 1857; he first practiced his profession in New York City about one year; then went to Woodville, Miss., and practiced there the greater part of the time until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he returned to his native State and was in the Confederate service in the position of surgeon during the war. At the close of the rebellion, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Savannah, Ga.; until 1872, when his health began to fail, and, in consequence, he moved to Minnesota, thence to New Albin, Iowa, where he resided until the autumn of 1878, when he came to Spring Green. He has a large practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all, and is universally respected for his sterling integrity and liberal views. Dr. Magoffin married in Savannah, Ga., Miss Annie B. Patterson; their children are Marian, William B., Annie and Jennie.

SILAS F. NICKEY, an extensive farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1852; his parents, Abraham and Margaret Nickey, moved to Wisconsin the same year and settled in Spring Green. Silas F. married Miss Frances Sherwood, a daughter of Melvin Sherwood; they have one child—Gertrude. Mr. Nickey is, at the present writing, Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, a position to which he has been elected four times; he has also filled local offices in the village of Spring Green; he owns a large and well-improved farm, which he manages, besides giving a good deal of his time and attention to buying and shipping stock, in which he is largely interested.

T. C. PECK, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Spring Green; was born Oct. 3, 1825, in Wayne Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1846, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Newark, Rock Co., where he resided about seven years, at the end of which time he removed to the town of Franklin, this (Sauk) Co.; lived in Franklin one year, then moved to Spring Green, which has been his home since. He married, in Howard, Ill., Miss Mary Colwell; they have eight children—Eva L., their oldest daughter, is the wife of P. Morrison, of Newark, Rock Co., Wis.; Ruth, Mary, Frank E., Lydia, George H., Sylvester and Fred L.; the younger children are all at home. Mr. Peck has, for a number of years, filled the office of District School Treasurer, and has been a member of the Town Board of Supervisors several terms; he owns 280 acres of land, desirably located and well improved. Mr. Peck came to Wisconsin two years prior to its becoming a State; then he had scarcely any of this world's goods, but he came with a determination to win and make for himself a home and competence; how well he has succeeded, is proved by his broad acres in a high state of cultivation and improvement, and the many comforts which surround his home.

GEORGE G. REELY, farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Spring Green ; born in County of Kent, England, March 7, 1826 ; in early life, he followed the sea as a sailor, and visited many of the principal ports of the world ; in 1847, he came to the United States, and lived in the State of Louisiana the greater part of the time until 1849, in which year he came to Wisconsin, and has been a resident of the town of Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis., the greater part of the time since. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. A, 36th W. V. I. ; was wounded at North Anna, and was present at Lee's surrender of Richmond ; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married, in Dane Co., Wis., Miss Ann O'Mera ; they have three children—Sarah A., their oldest daughter, is the wife of Thomas Norton, of Spring Green ; the two boys, William M. and John W., are at home. Mr. Reely owns an improved farm of over 300 acres. Republican in politics. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has been elected to various school offices.

WILLIAM REELY, builder, Spring Green ; born in Brooklin, Kent County, England, Aug. 10, 1828 ; in 1847, he emigrated to Ft. Stanley, Canada, where he remained until 1849 ; then came to Wisconsin, and has resided in Spring Green since that time, with the exception of the short time he was in Lisbon, Waukesha Co. April 21, 1856, he married, in Spring Green, Phoebe Robson, a native of Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England ; they have six children—Sarah J., wife of W. Hayes, who served in the 47th W. V. I. during the war ; Thomas, Nettie, Lilly, Harry and Ralph. Mr. Reely has been engaged in contracting and building for a number of years ; he is an experienced mechanic and does a good business.

RICHARD C. ROBSON, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Spring Green ; born Aug. 22, 1844 in Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England ; he came with his parents, William and Phoebe Robson, who are now esteemed citizens of Troy, this county, in 1851, and in 1854, located with them in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Battery, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He married, in Spring Dale, Dane Co., Wis., Miss Belle Thronson ; they have three children—Charles H., Thomas M. and Cora C. Mr. Robson owns 60 acres of land. Is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH SEIDERS, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Spring Green ; born in Reading, Penn., July 4, 1810. He married, in Lebanon Co., Penn., Eliza Keiter ; after their marriage, they moved to Richland Co., Ohio, where they lived until 1854, when they came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Spring Green, where they have since resided. Their oldest son, John, served in the 6th Wisconsin Battery during the war of the rebellion ; P. J., the second oldest, also served in the 6th Battery, and was wounded at Corinth, Miss. ; William is the third oldest ; oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Joseph Hood, a soldier in the 6th Wisconsin Battery during the war ; Eliza, second oldest daughter, was married twice, her first husband was Capt. Hood, of the 6th Battery, and he is deceased ; her present husband is Lemuel Hood ; Cassaline, third oldest daughter, is the wife of Charles Deek, who was a soldier in active service during our war with Mexico ; Louisa, fourth daughter, is the wife of Charlie Finn ; and Miss Cornelia E., youngest daughter. Mr. Seiders owns about 270 acres of land ; his farm is splendidly improved.

PHILIP J. SEIDERS, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Spring Green ; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1837 ; he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Joseph and Eliza Seiders, in 1854, and settled in Spring Green, Sauk Co. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Lone Rock, Wis., to serve in the 6th Wisconsin Battery, and was in active service the greater part of the time, until honorably discharged. He married, in Spring Green, Clarissa R. Elwood ; they have one son—William H. While in the service, Mr. Seiders was severely wounded in the right shoulder at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He owns a valuable and well-improved farm.

A. C. SCHEBLE, proprietor of harness-shop, Spring Green ; was born in Switzerland March 11, 1825 ; in 1833, he came to this country ; learned the trade of harness-maker in Marion, Ohio ; came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating in Richland City. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted at Windsor, Wis., in Co. A, 36th W. V. I. ; participated in all the battles his command was in, among them were Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station. He married in Morrow Co., Ohio, Rebecca Knapp ; their children are Josephine, now wife of Albert Clayton, of Richland City, Wis. ; he was a soldier in the 6th Wisconsin Battery ; Mary, wife of W. Thornburg, of Ironton, this county ; Francis M., married Hettie Morey ; they live in Rock Co., Minn. ; Isadora, wife of John T. Jones, of this town ; William, Ellsworth, Charles, Richard, Jane and Eugene. On his return home from the service, Mr. Scheble moved to Richland Center, and then to this county in 1867, and has been engaged in carrying on harness-making shop in the city since.

HON. B. U. STRONG was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1819. He married, in his native town, Mary H. Green ; they came to Wisconsin in 1854, and located at Janesville, where he

was in business until 1857, in which year he came to Spring Green, where he has since resided; since he has lived in Sauk Co., he has been elected to several offices of honor and trust; was a number of times a member of the Board of Supervisors and Justice of the Peace; in 1870-71, he was a member of the Wisconsin Senate, a position he filled with honor to himself and constituents. Mr. Strong was the first settler of the village of Spring Green, and built and kept the first store; he was, for a number of years, engaged in dealing in stock; he is proprietor of the Park Hotel, and has run it in connection with his other business—livery, stock-dealing, farming, etc.—for several years; in every position he has been chosen to fill, he has discharged the duties to the satisfaction of all, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Spring Green, is a native of Stark Co., Ohio, born in 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating in the town of Sunter, Sauk Co., where he entered Government land, and improved a farm, and resided on it about ten years; then moved to Harrisburg, purchased another farm, improved it, and remained there about twelve years, at the end of which time, he came to Spring Green, which has been his home since; he is a large land-holder, and one of the most successful farmers in the county. Mr. Taylor married in Troy, this county, Miss Phoebe Harris, daughter of Jonathan W. Harris, who first located the village of Harrisburg; they have five children—Louisa, wife of F. B. Davison, of Grant Co., Wis.; A. W., who is married and lives at Emmetsburg, Iowa, his wife was Miss Kittie Young; Chas. G. married Sarah Morgan, they also reside in Emmetsburg; Alice T., and Delia. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Congregational Church. He has served the people in various local offices.

JOHN G. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Spring Green; was born in South Wales, in 1812. He married in his native country Miss Nellie Jones. In 1851, they came to this country and settled in Ixonia Centre, Jefferson Co., Wis., where they remained until 1855, in which year they came to Spring Green, Sauk Co., and were among the first settlers in the vicinity of where the village of Spring Green is now located; in about 1861, they removed to Sec. 33 Cold Brook Valley, where he has since lived. His wife died in 1871; she was a sincere and an earnest Christian woman; their children are Elizabeth, oldest daughter, was the wife of John J. Thomas, she is now deceased; Griffie, oldest son, is living in Chicago, Ill.; his first wife, Susan Davis, is deceased; his present wife was Ann D. Jones, of Spring Green; he was a volunteer soldier in the 6th Wisconsin Battery during the war; was honorably discharged at its close; John, the second oldest son, served in the 37th W. V. I. during the war; was wounded at Petersburg; he married Eliza Jones; they live in Adams Co., Iowa; Margaret, second oldest daughter, resides in this town; Lewis, the third oldest son, married Mary Richards; they live in Adams Co., Iowa; Rachel, the third oldest daughter, is the wife of Richard Daurey, Macon Co., Ill.; Magdalene, fourth oldest daughter, was the wife of R. Ballard; she is now deceased; Hannah, the fifth oldest daughter, is the wife of John Rose, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas, the fourth oldest son, died in Ixonia Centre, Jefferson Co., Wis.; David, the fifth oldest son, married Nellie Jones; they live in Dawson, Neb. Mr. Thomas has been for over twenty-six years a Deacon in the Congregational Church, and has always taken a deep interest in religious and educational matters. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years; Assessor two years, and various other local offices. He owns a valuable farm of 200 acres in Cold Brook Valley. The name "Cold Brook" was given by him to the valley in the early history of its settlement, being the name of a valley near his native place in Wales. Mr. Thomas is a leading and enterprising citizen, and has been very successful in life.

WILLIAM TUNSTALL, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, Spring Green; was born May 3, 1836, in County Cumberland, England. He married, in his native county, Margaret Tennion; they came to this country in 1869, settling in Sauk Co., Wis., the same year, and it has been their home since; they have seven children—John, William, James, Moses, S. Jennie, Bessie and Mamie. Mr. Tunstill has filled various local offices of trust. Owns 160 acres of valuable land in this county, also property in Spring Green. He is a leading member of the M. E. Church, and takes an active interest in religious and educational matters.

TOWN OF TROY.

MRS. ABAGAIL AMBLER, Sec. 13; P. O. Riche's Corners; her maiden name was Pideock; she was born in Lambertville, N. J. She married, in her native place, Thomas Ambler; they came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., where she still resides, esteemed by all with whom she is acquainted; their children are George W., now in Missouri; he was a soldier in Co. K, 23d W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion; Jacob F., of this town; Joshua, in Kansas; William, manages the farm; Elizabeth, wife of S. Ranson, of Grant Co., Wis.; Louisa, wife of Marion Jacobs, of this county; Abbie A. and Roxie. Mrs. Ambler owns 120 acres of well located and improved land.

SAMUEL BABINGTON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Cassell Prairie; was born in Milbrook, Canada, in 1847; in 1865, he went to Pennsylvania, thence to Illinois, and from that State came to Wisconsin in 1866, and located in the town of Troy, Sauk Co. In 1872, he married Miss Tomazine Patterson; they have four children—John T., Robert S., Maude M. and Guy. Mr. Babington owns 260 acres of land, and is an energetic and go-ahead citizen. Mrs. Babington, his wife, was born in the city of New York, where her parents, John and Mary Patterson, had lived for several years prior to their coming to Wisconsin in 1852; they were pioneer settlers of Patterson's Valley, town of Troy, Sauk Co., where they lived a number of years, and were esteemed citizens.

GEORGE BONHAM, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Black Hawk; was born in Wingrove, Buckinghamshire, England, Oct. 15, 1821. When he first came to this country, he lived near Mansfield, Ohio, a short time; in 1851, he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Troy, Sauk County, which has been his home since. He married, in the town of Franklin, this county, Miss Ruhamah Jacoby, a native of Stark Co., Ohio; they have seven children—Susan, Hollis G., Phoebe A., Lucy L., James L., John E. and William B.; the oldest daughter, Susan, is the wife of Benjamin Young, of this town (Troy). Mr. Bonham owns a valuable farm of 125 acres; he is Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and was Town Treasurer several years, in politics, a Republican; he is Class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church; himself and wife are leading members. His wife's mother, an old resident of this county, is still living; herself and husband were early settlers of Franklin, this county.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN, an early settler of this town (Troy), and a leading farmer in Sec. 36; P. O. Cassell Prairie; was born April 11, 1820, in Windham, Windham Co., Vt., where he remained until 15 years of age; then removed with his parents to Winhall, Bennington County, where he married his first wife, Paulina Kidder, who died a few years after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter, Evelina P., who is now the wife of J. W. Brooks, a leading physician in Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Chamberlin married his present wife, Regina Helf, in Brattleboro, Vt.; after their marriage, they went to Worcester, Mass., where he was employed officially in the Hospital for the Insane; in 1853, they came to Wisconsin, purchased the farm where they now live and have resided since; they have three children—Lulu, Hattie and Cora. Mr. Chamberlin was Postmaster of Cassell Prairie P. O. over sixteen years; he has taken an active part in advancing the religious, educational and other interests of the town of Troy, and in improvements he has steadily kept pace with the growth and prosperity of the country; his farm is well located and contains over 300 acres.

FRED FLAMME, proprietor of blacksmith and wagon shop, Black Hawk; was born in Germany March 16, 1847; in 1868, he came to Wisconsin, locating in Richland Center, working there and in various other places in the southern part of Wisconsin until his coming to Black Hawk, where he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making on his own account, and has succeeded in building up a large trade. He married, in Richland County, Miss Maggie Berger; she was born in Richland County; they have two children—Fred and Curtis. Mr. Flamme learned mechanical work in his native country, and had years of experience before his coming to this country; his work is strictly first class.

A. W. HASHEIDER, farmer; P. O. Black Hawk; was born in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., Feb. 3, 1852. He married Miss Mary Gasser, daughter of George and Margurite Gasser, esteemed citizens of Franklin, this county. Mr. Hasheider's parents, William and Charlotte Hasheider, now live in Sauk City, in affluent circumstances; they were early settlers of the town of Troy, which was their home for a number of years. A. W. Hasheider, whose name heads this sketch, is one of the leading farmers of the town of Troy; in politics, he is a Republican; himself and wife attend the meetings of the Evangelical Association of North America.

HON. C. C. KUNTZ, Sec. 7; P. O. Black Hawk; was born in the town of Moerzheim, Landau Co., Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, Jan. 11, 1832; was educated at the normal schools and the college at Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Palatinate, where he graduated in 1852; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Sauk City, this county, where he edited the *Pioneer of Wisconsin*, the first German Republican paper in Wisconsin; in 1856, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated J. C. Fremont for the office of President of the United States; he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislative Assembly in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1874, four terms, serving each term as Chairman of the Committee on Education; in the town of Troy he has filled various local offices, and, in every position he has been called to fill, has discharged the duties thereof with signal ability. Mr. Kuntz married, in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856, Miss Susan Mix, daughter of Capt. Mix, of the United States Navy; they have two children—Eugene and Katie. Mr. Kuntz owns a finely located and improved farm, which of late years he has devoted the most of his time to cultivating and improving.

H. LOERPABEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Cassell Prairie; was born in Prussia in 1821; he came to this country and Wisconsin in 1849; lived near Pewaukee, in Waukesha Co., one year, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., there remaining but a short time; he then came to Iowa Co., Wis., and thence to the town of Troy, Sauk Co., which has been his home since. He married in Lone Rock, Richland Co., Wis., Mary McCreedy; they have nine children. Mr. Loerpabel owns 240 acres of land, and has held various local offices.

CARLTON PAGE, farmer; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Richland Co., Wis., in 1850; his parents, Gerritt and Jane Page, were pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and were honored and esteemed citizens. He married in this (Sauk) county, Miss Alice Booker; she was born in Janesville, Wis., and daughter of Edwin Booker, one of the early settlers of that enterprising and growing city; they have one child—Chester L. Mr. Page is largely engaged in farming, and has been very successful thus far in life.

ROBERT F. PALMER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Black Hawk; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1811; when he was 19 years of age, he removed with his parents to Onondaga Co., where he married, June 30, 1839, in the town of Skaneateles, Miss Jane E. Briggs; she was born in Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1818; in 1849, they came to Wisconsin; they first located at Beaver Dam, where they remained over one year; then moved to the town of Scott, Columbia Co., which was their home until 1856, in which year they removed to Westfield, this county, and thence to their present home in Troy in 1866; their eldest son, Harrison J., lives in Holt Co., Neb.; he married in Westfield, this county, Maria Mephram; the eldest daughter, Mary E., is married and lives in Michigan; Charles A., second eldest son, married Anna J. Evans, of Spring Green; they now live in Kansas; Sarah J., second eldest daughter, is the wife of John A. Young, of Richland Co., Wis.; Ajah A., unmarried, lives in Minnesota; Edward R. and William H., the youngest of the boys, reside in this town. Mr. Palmer owns 150 acres of land; his farm is desirably located and well improved.

JOHN B. PATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Cassell Prairie; was born in County Down, Ireland, May 20, 1841; his parents, William and Jane Patterson, were of Scotland; she died in Ireland, and he emigrated to this country in 1851, bringing his family with him; in 1852, they settled in what is now known as Patterson's Valley, in town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., where he died in 1860; his children are John B., whose name heads this sketch; Mary, who is now the wife of William S. Pierce, of this town; Robert G., now in Kansas; Jane. John B. Patterson, our subject, has been a continual resident of Troy since 1852. He married, in Delton, this county, Miss Huldah R. Snow, a native of Ohio; he owns 130 acres of land; is a Republican in politics; has filled various school offices.

MARCUS L. PATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Cassell Prairie; was born in Iowa Co., Wis., Dec. 21, 1857. He married in Waukesha, Wis., Miss M. Felix; she was born in the town of Honey Creek, this county, and was the daughter of G. Felix, an early settler and esteemed citizen of that town; they have one child, Lizzie C. Mr. Patterson is extensively engaged in farming; he owns 260 acres of land; his parents, Henry and Eliza Patterson, were early settlers of Wisconsin, and were among the first to settle in the valley now known as Patterson's Valley, in the town of Troy, the valley deriving its name from the Patterson families, of whom they were one, who were the first settlers.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, farmer, Secs. 16 and 36; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Cooksville, Rock Co., Wis., Feb. 17, 1845; his parents, John and Julia Proctor, were pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and are now esteemed citizens of Pocahontas Co., Iowa. During the war of the rebellion, J. W. Proctor, the subject of this notice, enlisted in the 6th Wisconsin Battery, and was in active service

until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married, in Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., Jeanette Stewart; she was also born in Rock Co., Wis., and is the daughter of Alexander and Agnes Stewart, who settled in Rock Co. in its early history, and at present writing have been honored residents of this (Sauk) county for over thirty-one years. Mr. Proctor owns 160 acres of well-improved land; he has been a resident of this town (Troy) since 1857, and has taken a just pride in its improvements.

JOHN C. RENDTORFF, merchant, Black Hawk; was born in Sauk City, Wis., June 3, 1845; his father, Edmund Rendtorff, is one of the oldest settlers now residing in that city. John C., the subject of this notice, was educated in Sauk City and St. Louis, Mo., and was for several years a mercantile clerk in Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago, Ill.; in 1868, he engaged in the mercantile business in Black Hawk, and has by his untiring zeal, good management and close attention to duty, secured a large and constantly increasing trade; he was appointed Postmaster in 1869, a position he still fills with entire satisfaction to the community. He married, in Sauk City, Miss Julia Heller, daughter of J. I. Heller, now a leading merchant of that place; they have two children—Edmund and Walter. Mr. Rendtorff is a Republican in politics; he has been elected to various local offices, and is withal very popular; he carries a large stock of general merchandise, and does an extensive trade.

JOSEPH REUSCHLEIN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1837; in 1848, he came to this country with his father and step-mother, his mother having died in Germany; they settled in Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., where he remained until 1851, in which year he came to Sauk Co. and located in the town of Franklin, where he resided until 1873, when he moved to his present home. He married in Franklin, Sarah J. Faust, a native of Indiana, of which State her parents, James and Mary Faust, were early settlers; they now live in Crawford Co., Wis. Mr. Reuschlein owns a fine improved farm of about 240 acres. He has been a continual resident of Wisconsin since 1848, hence witnessing its growth from a population of little more than 300,391 until the present time, when it embraces a population of over 1,300,729.

SAMUEL B. ROBSON, one of the early settlers of the town of Troy, and now an extensive farmer on Sec. 6; P. O. Spring Green; was born Aug. 1, 1837, in Spaulding, England; he immigrated to this country with his parents, Willard and Phoebe Robson, in 1851, locating with them in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1854, where he, in common with other settlers of Sauk Co. at that time, endured the hardships and privations that must necessarily be undergone by the first settlers of any country. He married Elizabeth J. Lonsdale, a native of Northamptonshire, England, and daughter of Robert and Catharine Lonsdale, who settled in this county in 1849; they have ten children—Edward B., George H., William R., Irwin W., Alpheus J., Lonsdale C., Silas B., Walter F., Myrta A. and Elsie L. Mr. Robson owns 200 acres of valuable land; is a thorough and go-ahead farmer, and is fully identified with the progress the town of Troy has made, from an almost unbroken and uncultivated wilderness, until the present time, when it compares favorably with any town in the county, in her various improvements and interests.

WILLIAM ROBSON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Spring Green; was born April 15, 1812, in Lincolnshire, England. Feb. 26, 1834, he married, in the Episcopal Church in Spaulding, England, Miss Phoebe Clear; she was born March 23, 1809, in Lincolnshire; they crossed the Atlantic in 1851; lived at Staten Island until 1854, in which year they came to Wisconsin, settling in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., the same year, entering their land from the Government, thus becoming the pioneer settlers of the southern part of the town of Troy, which has been their home since. Their oldest son, Samuel B., married Elizabeth J. Lonsdale; they now reside in this town; John W., their second oldest son, is a merchant in Dane Co., Wis.; he served three years in the 6th Wisconsin Battery in active service; his wife was Georgiana Purdy; she died in June, 1880; Richard C., the third oldest son, served in the Wisconsin battery of heavy artillery; was honorably discharged at the close of the war; he married Belle Thomson; Henry, the fourth son, served all through the war in the 6th Wisconsin Battery; re-enlisted at the close of the war to do service on the frontier, and died in the service in Arizona; the oldest daughter, Mary J., was the wife of John Wyman; he died in Staten Island; second oldest daughter, Sarah A., is the wife of John Gleason, of Spring Green; Phoebe, the third oldest daughter, is the wife of William Reely, of Spring Green; fourth oldest, Eliza S., is the wife of Alanson Eldred, Dane Co., Wis. Mr. Robson owns 150 acres of land; himself and wife have a vivid recollection of pioneer life in Sauk Co., and of many of the old settlers who prepared the way for the advanced condition of the county at the present time, who have gone to a fairer clime, and of a more enduring and satisfying tenure than this.

JOHN A. SPRECHER, a pioneer settler and a well-to-do farmer of the town of Troy, Sauk Co., was born in Switzerland, in 1823; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, making a settlement where he now lives; on all sides of him there was an uncultivated wilderness, but now all is changed; on every hand

are seen the workings of industry and fields in a high state of cultivation; that he has kept pace with the growth and improvement going on around him is amply testified to by his well-improved acres and substantial buildings. He married, in Sauk City, Wis., Martha Sheets; she was also a native of Switzerland; their children are John, now in Trempealeau Co., Wis.; Albert; Andrew; Martha, wife of L. Schneller, and Lizzie. Mr. Sprecher has filled various local offices in the town of Troy, and has taken an active part in her public affairs. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Association of North America. He was in militia service in his native country. In politics he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Sr., prominent citizen and farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Spring Green; born in Renfrew, the seat of Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1816; most of his boyhood was spent in his native city, near the River Clyde, a short distance from Glasgow. When he was 21 years old, he came to this country, and married, in Newark, N. J., Miss Agnes Moreland. In 1845, they came West and located in Rock Co., Wis., where they remained four years, at the end of which time they moved to this county and located in the town of Troy, which has been their home since. Their oldest son, William, served in the 42d W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion. He married Julia Fulcomer; they now live in Rooks Co., Kan.; second oldest son, Alexander, Jr., married Betsy Paltson; third oldest son, James F., married Mary Aron; oldest daughter, Eliza, is the wife of John Fulcomer; second oldest daughter, Jane H., resides at home; third oldest daughter, Jeanette, is the wife of W. John Proctor; Agnes, the fourth daughter, is the wife of E. Lester; Annie, the fifth daughter, is the wife of Enos Gwyn. Mr. Stewart was elected the first Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors in Troy, a position he has several times been called on to fill since that time, and has been officially identified with the history of the town in various positions since its organization. He is an extensive and successful farmer; is a prominent member and organizer in the Grange Society, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to any enterprise that gives promise in any way of advancing the interests of his town or county; he was, for several years, the most extensive hop grower in this portion of Wisconsin; he owns a valuable and well improved farm of about 400 acres.

ORISON THOMAS, Sec. 36; P. O. Cassell Prairie; born in Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., Aug. 2, 1822, where he remained until 1841, when he went to Worcester, Mass., and was employed in an official capacity in the Hospital for the Insane until 1850, in which year he came to Wisconsin, locating in Raymond, Racine Co., where he resided until March, 1852, when he removed to this (Sauk) county and entered a portion of the farm he now resides on, and which has been his home since. Mr. Thomas married in Worcester, Mass.; maiden name of his wife was Isabella P. Brown; she was a native of Paxton, in that State; they have two sons—Robert E. and Eugene F.; Mr. Thomas and wife were among the first settlers of what is now the town of Troy, and are now the oldest residents in the southeastern part of the town, and fully appreciate the changes made since the early days, when the town of Troy was almost entirely a wilderness. Mr. Thomas is one of those enterprising and energetic men to whom much credit is due for the establishment of many beneficial interests, always taking an active part in educational and religious matters. He was several years a member and Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and has filled nearly all of the town offices several times; he has been a member of the Board of County Poor since 1873, being Chairman of that body a portion of the time; in every position he has been called to fill, he has discharged the duties with entire satisfaction to the people. He owns a valuable tract of well-improved land, consisting of nearly 600 acres. He is one of the representative men of Sauk County—always prominently identified with the public interests.

SAMUEL WALSTER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Black Hawk; born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 13, 1817; he came to this country in 1850. Married, in Richland Co., Ohio, Miss Elizabeth Bonham, a native of Buckinghamshire, England; they came to Wisconsin in 1851 and located in the town of Troy, Sauk Co., which has been their home since; they have seven children—Mary J., Andrew H., Harriet, Albert, Parker, Belle and Isaiah; Mr. Walster is a leading and successful farmer; he owns over 300 acres of land; his farm is well improved and desirably located. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. S. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Cassell Prairie; born in Seward, Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1840; his parents, Thomas and Margaret Williams, were natives of Wales, and settled in Winnebago Co. prior to the Black Hawk war, thus becoming pioneer settlers of the Northwest; J. S. was educated in the common schools in his native county, and lived there until 1856, when he went to Delaware Co., Iowa, remaining there four years. In 1860, he returned to Wisconsin and married in Iowa Co., and made that county his home until 1869, when himself, wife and only daughter, Jeanette, removed to this (Sauk) county and located where they now live. Mr. Williams is one of the leading farmers in the town of Troy; he owns 270 acres of land; he takes a part in school affairs and other public matters, and several terms has been officially identified with the district school interests.

TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

B. F. AMES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Madison, Wis., Dec. 17, 1853, and the following year his parents removed to Baraboo, Sauk Co., where he resided until 1875, in which year he came to Fairfield, where he has since been engaged in farming. He married, in Greenfield, Sauk Co., Wis., Miss Prothers, daughter of Mason and Martha J. Prothers, pioneer settlers of that town; they have one child, Charlie. Mr. Ames and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, he is a Republican. He owns 80 acres of well-improved land. His father, Ira L. Ames, came to Wisconsin in 1843, settling in Dane Co.; he was a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; during the war, he was a resident of Baraboo, and there enlisted in the 17th W. V. I., and died in the service at Corinth; he married his wife in his native county; her maiden name was Sarah A. Brooks.

ROYAL AYRES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Baraboo; this leading citizen of Fairfield was born in Rockingham, Vt., March 27, 1824. He married, in Plymouth Co., Mass., Miss Nancy Jackson, a native of Abington, Mass. In 1855, they came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., of which they have been esteemed citizens since. In the war of the rebellion, Mr. Ayres served in Co. E, 49th W. V. I., and was honorably discharged on the restoration of peace. He is, at present writing, Chairman of the Fairfield Town Board of Supervisors, a position he has filled at various times since his coming to Fairfield, besides holding several other local offices. He owns a valuable and well-improved farm of 400 acres. Himself and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church. Their children are Abbie E., wife of E. D. Kidder, of Delton, this county; Carrie E., wife of E. R. Thomas, of the town of Fairfield; Ella V. and Charles J. Politically, Mr. Ayres acts with the Republican party, being an active and intelligent worker in its interests; in religious and educational matters, he has done much, and has ever helped by every means in his power their advancement.

JOSEPH BURTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Baraboo; is a native of Lincolnshire, England; was born Dec. 12, 1839; in 1855, he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., until 1859, then came to Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis., remaining there one year, at the end of which time he went to Pike's Peak; went from there to Missouri, and from the latter State returned to Fairfield, which has been his home since. He married, in Baraboo, Wis., Miss Hattie A. Barker, of that city; they have two children—Lily E. and Clara A. Mr. Burton has a well-located and finely improved farm. He has been District School Treasurer about six years. In politics, he is a Republican. His parents, Robert and Mary A. Burton, were residents of Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis., from 1866 until 1871, when they removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where they now live.

G. W. DANE, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo. This gentleman, a resident of the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., since 1854, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Crawford Co., May 16, 1813, where he remained until he was 18 years of age, then went to Medford, Middlesex Co., Mass., where he afterward married Miss Eliza Beadle, a native of Meredith, N. H.; prior to their coming to Wisconsin, they lived for several years at Crown Point, N. Y.; she died in this town (Fairfield), in 1878; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and an esteemed and Christian woman; their children are Charles, who is married and resides in this town—the maiden name of his wife was Mary Fuller; George, who, during the war of the rebellion, enlisted in the 32d W. V. I., and died in the service, at Jackson, Tenn.; Willie, also deceased; Melden, now attending school at Oshkosh; Julia and Addie at home, and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. Dane has been officially identified with the history of the town of Fairfield, several times holding the office of Town Supervisor, Assessor, and other town offices. He is a leading member of the M. E. Church. He owns a finely improved farm, well-located.

J. P. DANGERFIELD, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Salem Co., N. J., Oct. 17, 1819; in 1847, he came to Wisconsin, and, in January, 1849, married, in Walworth Co., Miss Caroline Warn, a native of Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; they came to Sauk Co. and settled in the town of Fairfield, in 1853, making it their home since. Mr. Dangerfield has been elected to various town offices of honor and trust, and has occupied a leading position in the town of Fairfield since his coming; he takes an active part in politics, being an active and consistent worker in the ranks of the Republican party. His father, J. Dangerfield, was a native of England, and was in the army of that country several years; Mrs. Dangerfield's parents, James and Priscilla Warn, were pioneer settlers of Rock Co., Wis., where they settled in 1844 and lived until 1855, when they came to Sauk Co., residing in the town of Fairfield until their death. Mr. Dangerfield owns about 200 acres of land; his home farm is well improved.

C. H. GETCHELL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; born in Gilmanton, N. H.; when he was 2 years old, his parents removed to Sebec, Me., where most of his youth was spent in attending school. He married, in the town of Milo, Me., Julia A. Battles; she was born in New Vineyard, Me.; they came West in 1850, settling in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis., where they have since lived, with the exception of four years, when they lived at Ironton; they have six children, viz., Ann, wife of H. H. Travis, of Marathon Co., Wis.; he was a soldier in the 3d W. V. C. during the war of the rebellion, and prior to serving in that regiment served in the navy; Aaron, who married Eldora Watkins; Frank, Fred, Mark and Gertrude. Mr. Getchell has filled a number of local offices, including those of Town Supervisor and Assessor. In politics, he is a Republican. His parents, Mace and Lydia Getchell, both natives of New Hampshire, came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in Fairfield, where he died in 1866; she is still living in Fairfield. Mrs. Getchell's parents, James and Abigail Battles, settled in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1847, and in 1848 came to Fairfield, where they lived the remaining years of their lives esteemed citizens.

JOSEPH L. HACKETT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Baraboo; born in New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Me., July 27, 1839. He came to Wisconsin in 1865, and married in Kilbourn, Wis., Miss A. Teel, daughter of Benjamin Teel, a pioneer settler and esteemed citizen of Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis.; they have five children—Phoebe, Josephine, Granville, Charlie, the fifth is an infant unnamed. Mr. Hackett owns a most desirable farm, pleasantly located, and containing 120 acres of land. He has held various local offices, and is at present writing a member of the Fairfield Town Board of Supervisors.

N. DAVIS HACKETT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; born in New Vineyard, Me., Oct. 18, 1839; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and located in Fairfield, Sauk Co., which has been his home the greater part of the time since. During the war of the rebellion, he was a volunteer soldier in Co. M, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married Miss Carrie, daughter of William Brown, who was a soldier in an Illinois regiment in the late war, and died in the service. They have four children—Millecent M., Eda M., Ephraim L. and Carrie F.

HARTSON HACKETT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; born in New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Me., Aug. 2, 1806. He married, in his native county, Miss Martha Johnson, a native of Farmington, Me.; they came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating in the town of Fairfield, where they have continued to reside since; they have four children—Mary S., wife of John Luce, of this town; Emelie, married Joseph Luce; during the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. M., 1st W. V. A., and died from ill health contracted in the service; Mandelia, wife of John Atkinson, of Delton, this county; N. Davis is the youngest of the family; during the war of the rebellion, he served in Co. M, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; his wife's name was Carrie Brown. Mr. Hackett has filled various town and school offices.

HENRY S. HOLDEN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1836, where he remained until 1850, in which year he moved to Kane Co., Ill., where, during the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. I, 52d Ill. V. I.; was in active service, and was honorably discharged at Rome, Ga. Prior to his coming West, he married, in Geneva, Ohio, Miss Eliza Poles; they came to Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis., in the autumn of 1864, and it has been their home since; their surviving children are Jennie, wife of Thomas Warn, of Baraboo; Ruby, wife of George Clark, of this town; and Miss Hattie. Mr. Holden owns 160 acres of land; his home farm is well improved. In politics, he acts with the Republican party; he takes a lively interest in educational matters, therefore, has been at various times chosen to fill school offices.

DAVID G. HUNTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Baraboo; is a native of Vermont; was born in Addison Co., March 20, 1820, where he remained until 1837, when he went to Essex Co., N. Y., there residing until his coming to Wisconsin in 1850, in which year he settled in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., thus becoming one of the early settlers. He married, in Fairfield, Miss Betsy Fuller, a native of Vermont; they have three children—Mary, Jennie and Louise; Mr. Hunter owns 150 acres of land; he has taken an active interest in educational matters, therefore, has at various times been elected to school offices.

HARVEY HURLBURT, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1805. He married, in New York State, Sarah Brown, they came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., where he still resides an old and esteemed citizen; his wife died in May, 1880; she was a most exemplary woman, and her loss was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives; their children are Martin, who, during the war of the rebellion, served in Co. K, 14th W. V. I., as Second Lieutenant; was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, he now resides in Hannibal Mo.; Truman, who served in Co. E, 12th W. V. I., four years as Drum Major, now resides in Eau Claire, Wis.; George,

served first in Co. K, 14th W. V. I., until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, then became a soldier of the 17th W. V. I. in which he served until the close of the war, he is now living in California; Oscar A., the youngest of the sons, served in Co. E, 49th W. V. I. during the war, he resides in this town; the oldest daughter, Audulushia, is the wife of A. M. Phelps, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; the youngest daughter is Miss Eva. Mr. Hurlbut is a Republican in politics; he has been elected to several town offices; owns an improved farm.

OSCAR A. HURLBURT, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Harvey and Sarah Hurlburt, locating in Fairfield, Sauk Co., in 1848. During the war of the rebellion he served in Co. E, 49th W. V. I., and received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of service. He married Nellie Mereten, daughter of Henry Mereten, a pioneer settler of Portage City, Wis.; he is a farmer by occupation, and very successful. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES LAMAR, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Baraboo. This gentleman, a pioneer settler of the Northwest, was born fifty six miles southeast of Nashville, in Smith Co., Tenn., in 1820, where he remained until 1835, when he went to Jefferson Co., Ill.; thence to Coles Co., in 1842, and from there went to Burlington, Iowa, and from there to Galena, Ill., in 1843; and came from there to Dodgeville, Wis., in the same year; in November, 1844, he came to Baraboo, Sauk Co., and has been a resident of Sauk Co. since. He married, in Baraboo, Miss A. Rowen; she was born near Plattville, Wis.; they came to the town of Fairfield in 1866, and own a pleasantly located and well improved farm of 150 acres; their children are Marion, who married Miss E. P. Norton, of this town; Melissa, wife of Amos Z. Norton; Eleanor, wife of Charles Myers, of Newport, Wis.; Rhoda, wife of C. Myers, of Fairfield; James F. Brittemarte and Alfrida are unmarried. In politics, Mr. Lamar is a Republican. Mrs. Lamar's parents, Wallace and Elizabeth Rowen, settled in Wisconsin prior to the Black Hawk war, and were esteemed citizens; both have long since been called to their long home.

JOHN LUCE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; was born in New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Me., Dec. 30, 1819. He married, in his native county, Miss Mary S. Hackett, daughter of Hartson Hackett, of this town. They came to Wisconsin in 1852, locating in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., and it has been their home since; their children are Elwin C., James H. and John S. Mr. Luce owns a most desirable farm; he has filled various town offices, including those of Town Supervisor, Town School Superintendent, under the old system, and Town Clerk. His father, John T., was a soldier in the war of 1812. The maiden name of his wife was Betsy Wendell; her father, Thomas Wendell, was a soldier in active service in the Colonial army, two of Mr. Luce's brothers, Thomas W. and Joseph W., were in the army of the Union in the war of the rebellion; both are now deceased; Thomas died while in the service, and Joseph died from the hardships and exposure he passed through in the tented field in defense of the principles of union.

GARDINER H. MYERS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Baraboo; is a native of Chenango Co., N. Y.; was born in the town of Columbus, July 13, 1817; in 1843, he came to the Northwest, and, in 1847, came to Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., remaining there until 1849, in which year he came to Fairfield and has been variously identified with the interests of that town since, filling many of its offices and taking an interest in its progress and improvements. He married in Chicago, Ill., Miss Lydia Myers; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; their children are Charles, Frank, Ida, Lucinda and Edith; Charles, the first named, married Rhoda Lamar, of this town; Ida married Franklin Warn. Mr. Myers owns a valuable farm of 160 acres. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a firm supporter of the principles of that party. His father, Oliver Myers, served through the war of 1812; he was a native of Vermont, his wife, Annie Hall, being also a native of that State; her father, Gardiner Hall, was a soldier in active service in the Colonial army. Mrs. John Myers' father, J. Myers, saw service in the war of 1812; his wife was Lucinda Otis; they were both natives of Vermont.

F. O. NEWELL, farmer; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Erie Co., Penn., Sept. 8, 1840; when he was about 6 years old, his parents, Orange and Anna Newell, came to Wisconsin, locating in Rock Co., where they remained a short time; then came to Fairfield, Sauk Co., thus becoming pioneer settlers of that town. F. O. Newell, the subject of this notice, during the war of the rebellion, enlisted in Co. L, 3d W. V. I., to serve three years; was honorably discharged at the close of the war, in Leavenworth, Kan. He married, in Fairfield, Miss Marian Miles; they have three children—Verdie, Daisy and Cora. During the time Mr. Newell was in the service, he was actively engaged on the frontier. He owns a valuable farm, located a short distance north of Baraboo, and is a very successful farmer; his wife's parents, Daniel and Harriet Miles, were early settlers of Sauk Co.; he is deceased; she is now a resident of this town. Mr. Newell's father, Orange Newell, is still living and is an esteemed citizen of Fairfield.

AMOS NORTON, one of the leading farmers, as well one of as the earliest settlers of that town, resides on Sec. 10; P. O. Baraboo. He was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1816; when he was 7 years old, his parents removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, where he spent his youth in attending school. In 1836, he married, in Lake Co., Ohio, Cordelia Olds, a native of Massachusetts; they came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Racine Co., a few miles west of the city of Racine, where they remained until 1848, when they came to the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., where she died in 1860. His present wife's maiden name was Catharine Wrightmyer; she was born in Prince Edward Township, Ontario District, Canada; her first husband was C. Marston. The children by Mr. Norton's first marriage are Grosswell, who is now a resident of Kansas; he married Lizzie Baldwin; during the war of the rebellion, he was a volunteer soldier, in active service in a regiment of Wisconsin cavalry; Eli, now a blacksmith at Poynette; he was three years in the service, in a Wisconsin regiment, and was wounded; he married Addie Ingraham; Niram S., served three years in Co. E., 32d W. V. I.; he is now a resident of this town; he married M. Annie Larson; Melissa C., was the wife of Henry Marston; she is deceased; he served four years in the Union army during the war; Sarah A., is the wife of Harry Woodin, of Minnesota; he served in the Union army through the rebellion; Charlotte A., wife of L. G. Marston, of Dane Co., Wis.; Amos Z., who married Melissa Lamar, of Fairfield; Ellen P., wife of Marion Lamar, of this town. By Mr. Norton's present marriage there is one son—William D. Mr. Norton owns 200 acres of valuable land; he occupies a prominent position in the town as a citizen, and has filled several town offices; he had the first thrashing machine in the northern part of Sauk Co.; it was purchased and brought by him to the county in 1849.

GEORGE A. PABODIE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1840; in early life he learned the printer's trade in his native town, also followed teaching for several years in various places in Chenango Co. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the town of Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., in a regiment raised to serve for three months, and afterward entered Co. E. 34th N. Y. V. I., and afterward was in the 20th N. Y. V. C.; in all of those regiments he was in active service; was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks; reported killed, and obituary notices of him were published in the papers of his native county, which he read, but did not believe they were true; in spite of the reports concerning his death, he fully recovered, took an active part in several severe engagements, and was again wounded in the battle of Fredricksburg, and taken prisoner, but escaped in a short time; he was the first man that entered the service from Chenango Co.; he was at the battle of Balls Bluff, and was all through with the army of the Potomac, and with the army on the James, under Gen. Butler; he was made Lieutenant, and, toward the close of the war, was Chief Clerk in the 25th Army Corps; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. In January, 1867, he married in Oneida Co., N. Y., Miss Jennie M. Tyler; immediately after they were married, they came to Sauk Co., Wis.; they have one child living—Alice C. Mr. Pabodie was Secretary of the Sauk Co. Agricultural Society three years, and Deputy Register of deeds in 1880. In politics, he is a Republican. Owns a pleasantly located and valuable farm. He is a lineal descendant of the celebrated John Alden, of May Flower fame, and traces his history back to 1630.

D. E. PALMER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Baraboo. This gentleman is an old resident of Sauk Co., and an esteemed citizen of Fairfield; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 3, 1839; in 1849, he came to Sauk Co., Wis.; was in the mercantile business in Baraboo in 1858. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 17th W. V. I.; was made 1st Lieutenant, afterward served as Captain of his company two years; was wounded in the siege of Vicksburg, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He married in Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis., Miss Sarah Green, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Lilburn H., Elmer E. and Jay. Mr. Palmer and family have resided in Fairfield several years; he owns over 300 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in farming. In politics, he acts with the Republican party, being an active supporter of its principles; he has been elected to various offices, including those of Town Supervisor, Assessor, and Justice of the Peace.

P. J. PARSHALL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Baraboo; has been a resident of the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., Wis., since 1847, hence, there are few earlier settlers now living in that town than himself and wife; he was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1819; in 1836, he went to Chicago, Ill., and was a sailor on the lakes for several years. In Chicago, he married his wife, her maiden name was Hannah M. Teel, she is a daughter of Benjamin Teel, an old and esteemed citizen of Fairfield; her birthplace was Wilmet, N. H.; their oldest children are—Jean J., Aroura and Inez; Jean J. is an enterprising young man, and carries on the farm with his father; Aroura was the first white child born in the town of Fairfield, and is now the wife of J. H. Vrooman, of Baraboo; Inez, the youngest of the three, is the wife of Melvin

Smith; the younger children are Orria A. and Eureka. Mr. Parshall owns a finely improved farm of 126 acres. His son-in-law, Vrooman, was a soldier in the 1st W. V. C., and saw active service. Officially, Mr. Parshall has been elected to various offices in the town of Fairfield; he has always taken an active part in the public affairs of the town, working for everything that gave promise of enhancing the local interests.

ANDREW POLSON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Baraboo; Mr. Polson is a native of Kingsbury, Norway; was born June 10, 1821; in early life he enjoyed the advantage of obtaining a liberal education, and in 1844, he came to the United States, coming to Wisconsin the same year, and residing in Baraboo and vicinity, until 1847, when he located in the town of Fairfield, and has been identified with the growth and improvement of that town since. He married in Baraboo, Miss Ose Tollifson, in 1850; their children are—Charles E. and Alice S. Mr. Polson is the earliest settler of Sauk Co., now residing within the limits of the town of Fairfield; he owns 200 acres of land well improved, and stands in the front rank of the well-to-do farmers of Sauk County. In politics, Mr. Polson is a Republican. Mrs. Polson's father, Tolliff Tollifson, and his wife, Hannah Tollifson, were pioneer settlers of Boone Co., Ill., where they both died in 1847. Mr. Polson owned the first reaper run in the town of Fairfield; he was for several years interested in the manufacture of lumber in the northern part of Wisconsin, where he owned several acres of pine land, which netted him profitable returns.

ROBERT RAMSEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Baraboo; is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland; his father was from Scotland; his mother from Leeds, England; he came to America in 1855, first living in Brooklyn, N. Y.; then going to Connecticut, New England, where he lived several years. In 1861, he married, in Hartford, Conn., Miss Matilda Scott, a native of St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada; immediately after they were married, they came to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., where they have since resided on their farm, which is well located and finely improved. They have six children—Mary A., Annie L., Nellie G., Barbara J., Robert W. and Frank H. Mr. Ramsey has been Treasurer of School District No. 6, four years, has also held the offices of Clerk and Director.

EDWIN A. SMITH, Sec. 3; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Gardiner, Kennebeck Co., Me., June 3, 1822, where he remained until about 1843, in which year he went to Boston, Mass., where he afterward married his wife, Hannah M. Morse; they came from Boston to Baraboo, Wis., where they resided for about two years, then came to Fairfield, which town has been their home most of the time since, and of that town they are early settlers and esteemed citizens. Their children are Henry S., Wilton L. and Morgeanna. Mr. Smith owns 120 acres of land, and is one of the well-to-do and successful farmers of the town of Fairfield; his farm is located in a desirable part of the town, and is well improved. To such men as Mr. Smith the town owes, in a great measure, its present advanced state of improvement.

AARON F. TEEL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Baraboo; this gentleman, an enterprising citizen and progressive farmer, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1837; in 1845, he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Benjamin and Phoebe Teel, locating in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co., then, comparatively speaking, a wilderness. He married, in Fairfield, Miss Mary Watts, a native of Ohio; her parents were early settlers of Sauk Co., and esteemed citizens. Mr. Teel and wife occupy a high position in society; their children are Frank D., Lilly M., Nelson and May S. Mr. Teel owns 300 acres of land his farm is most desirably located in one of the best districts in the town of Fairfield, and possesses many natural advantages. Officially, Mr. Teel has been elected to various local offices, including that of Town Supervisor.

BENJAMIN TEEL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Baraboo; is the oldest settler of the town of Fairfield now residing within its boundaries; he was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 12, 1800, therefore is in his 80th year. He married in Wilmot, N. H., Phoebe Morrill, a native of that place; they came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in the town of Fairfield, Sauk Co.; she died in 1869; their children are Joseph, who married Mary Gitchell, who is a farmer in affluent circumstances in this town. Aaron F. married Miss Mary Watt; Hannah, wife of P. J. Parshall, an extensive farmer, Sec. 12, this town; Lucy, wife of Benjamin Clark, Nebraska; Susan, wife of P. Buck, Reedsburg, this county; Almena, wife of Joseph L. Hackett, of Baraboo. Mr. Teel has been closely identified with the interests of the town of Fairfield from its infancy to the present time, and has taken an active part in her public affairs, being elected many times by his fellow-citizens to offices of honor and trust, the duties of all of which he discharged with signal ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. He has of late years retired from active life, and is passing his declining years in peace and plenty, the rewards which a well-spent life is sure to bring.

T. H. TOLLIFF, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Belvidere, Ill., Oct. 24, 1844; his parents, O. G. and Ann Tolliff, settled in Illinois in about 1838; they came to the town of Vernon, Dane Co., Wis., in about 1858, where they now live. T. H., the subject of this notice, coming with them. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 15th W. V. I., serving one year, then entered the Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, Tenn., where he served three years as shipping-clerk; in 1865, he came to Baraboo, Wis. He married Miss Helen Palmer, daughter of Levi S. and Elizabeth Palmer, old settlers of Fairfield; they have three children—Nettie, Arthur and Henry. In Baraboo, Mr. Tolliff followed harness-making; he moved to Fairfield in 1878.

NORRIS C. WILCOX, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Baraboo. This esteemed citizen of Fairfield was born in La Fayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 25, 1824, where he remained until 1844, in which year he came West, locating in Clinton, Rock Co., Wis.; engaged in farming there until 1849, when he purchased the farm he now lives on; moved on to it the same year and commenced the work of improving and building up a home, in which he proved eminently successful. He has been twice married, his first wife was Laura A. D. Losey, she died in July, 1852. His second wife was Charlotte Olds, she is also deceased; one child, a son, Bishop, by first marriage. He married Sylvia Andrews and is engaged in farming in this town; by his second marriage there are four children—Norris, Mary A., Ulysses and Minnie. Mr. Wilcox has been a continual resident of Wisconsin since 1844; in the town of Fairfield, he has been elected to various local offices of trust; his farm is located a short ride north of Baraboo, is finely improved and very valuable, containing 120 acres.

JOHN WRIGHTMYER, proprietor of general repair and blacksmith shop, and farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Baraboo; was born in Prince Edward Township, Ontario District, Canada, Nov. 25, 1832; he came to Madison, Wis., in 1850, and there learned the blacksmith trade; in about 1853, he came to Sauk Co. and engaged in blacksmithing in Baraboo until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. A, 2d W. V. I.; was in active service three years, at the end of which time he received an honorable discharge; after his discharge, he worked six months for the Government in Nashville, Tenn.; then returned to Baraboo where he remained until 1867, when he came to Fairfield and established a general repair and blacksmith shop in which he does a good business; he also owns a well-located farm of about 100 acres. He married, in Madison, Wis., Electa A. Ames; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., and came to Wisconsin with her parents prior to its becoming a State; her grandfather, Nathaniel Ames, was a soldier of distinction in the Colonial army; her father, Ira L. Ames, was a soldier in the 17th W. V. I., in the war of the rebellion, and died in the service; two of her brothers also saw service in the war, Edgar and Harvey B. Ames, the former dying in the service at Arlington Heights, the latter is now a resident of Illinois. In politics, Mr. Wrightmyer is a Republican.

TOWN OF BEAR CREEK.

JOHN D. DEWEY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Westfield, Mass., April 20, 1819; when he was 14 years of age, his parents removed to Portage Co., Ohio where he married, in 1823, Miss Mary Ferry; in 1839, they came to Wisconsin, settling in Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co. Oconomowoc at that time contained a population of twenty-seven persons. In about 1845, Mr. Dewey and his family returned to Portage Co., Ohio, where his wife died, leaving six children, the oldest of whom, Benjamin F., now of this town, served in Co. G, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery during the war of the rebellion; Sarah L., the second oldest, is married and lives in Richland Co., Wis.; Eliza J., wife of Daniel Miller, of Richland Co., Wis., was the first white female child born in Oconomowoc; Moses F., the fourth oldest, enlisted in Co. K, 23d W. V. I. and died in the service; Mary E., the fifth oldest, is the wife of Henry Fummer, Idaho Springs, Colo.; Ellen O., sixth oldest, is the wife of S. Shaw, Kent, Ohio. July 25, 1848, Mr. Dewey married his present wife, in Brimfield, Ohio; her maiden name was Louisa Hooper; she was born in Huntington Co., Penn., Sept. 30, 1821; they have one son, George D., born in Kent, Ohio; he is a leading farmer in this town (Bear Creek). Mr. Dewey and his present wife came to Richland Co., Wis., in 1854 and lived in that county until 1858, when they moved to their present home; he has at various times been elected to local offices, and during his residence in Wisconsin has been closely identified with the manufacturing and other interests.

ANDREW DWYER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. White Mound; was born in County Clare, Ireland; he came to this country in 1852, and lived in the States of New York and Ohio until his coming to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in the town of Delafield, Waukesha Co.; he afterward moved to

Pewaukee, where he was railroad agent for four years; in 1866, he came to Bear Creek, Sauk Co., where he has since lived. He married, in Akron, Ohio, Miss Catharine Dwyer; they have eight children—James, William, Thomas, John, Annie, Bridget M., Mary A. and Andrew. Mr. Dwyer owns 220 acres of well-improved land. He is the present Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and was Town Treasurer four years and Clerk five years.

JAMES FERGUSON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Spring Green; was born near Madison, Wis. April 2, 1855; he has been a resident of Bear Creek since 1869, with the exception of three years, a portion of which he spent in attending school at Chicago, Ill. He is at present Town Clerk, and takes an active interest in the public affairs. His father, John Ferguson, married, in County Mayo, Ireland, Bridget Murray; they came to this country in 1845; lived in Massachusetts a short time, then came to Dane Co.; moved thence to Juneau Co., where he died. He enlisted in Co. A, 47th W. V. I., during the war of the rebellion; was wounded at Manassas; was in active service two years, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. His wife moved to Bear Creek in 1869, and is still living; their children are Mary, Thomas, James, Catherine, Eliza and Emma.

JOHN JOHNSON, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Lone Rock; was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 22, 1815. He married, in his native county, Miss Rachel Brooks; she was born in England; they came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in the town of Bear Creek, Sauk Co., which has been their home since; they have two children—C. D. Johnson, an enterprising and energetic young man, and Miss Lucy J. In early life, Mr. Johnson followed school-teaching, and taught school several years in his native county; he manufactured the first cheese in the town of Bear Creek, a business he was engaged in several years. He owns 280 acres of land; his farm is desirably located and is finely improved; his residence was erected in 1878, and is one of the finest buildings in the southern portion of Sauk Co.

WILLIAM LARKIN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Spring Green; was born in Kings Co., Ireland, in 1828; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in the town of Bear Creek, Sauk Co., in 1857. He has been married twice—his first wife, Margaret Faighety, died in Iowa Co., Wis.; his present wife was Electa A. Stratton, a native of the State of New York; her father, Alfred Stratton, was a pioneer settler of Bear Creek, and she taught the first school in that town; M. Larkin's children are Eliza C., wife of John Morgan, of this town; Adda, Clarvina, Bertha, Lucy and Katie. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Larkin enlisted in Co. E, 49th W. V. I.; he was in active service and was honorably discharged. He has filled various local offices, and is at present writing Justice of the Peace. He owns a pleasantly located and valuable farm.

ANTOINE MORGAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Plain; born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 25, 1819. He came to this country in 1853, and, in 1854, settled in the town of Bear Creek, where he has lived since. He married, in Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Josephine Grotz; they have three children—Adeline, Sophia and Mary. Mr. Morgan was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Franklin Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and has been a member of the Board of Directors in that company since its organization. He owns 162 acres of land; his farm is well-improved, and in a desirable location.

JOSEPH OCHSNER, proprietor of Bear Valley Flouring Mills, Sec. 31; P. O. Bear Valley. Mr. Ochsner was born in Baden, Germany, May 5, 1817. He came to this country in 1844; married in Utica, Miss Mary Rothmund; they came to Wisconsin in 1856; located at Saxonville, Richland Co., where they resided until 1865, in which year they moved to their present home in Bear Creek; their children are Edward, William H., Joseph, Charlie, Benjamin, Arthur, Maggie, Mary, Louisa and Fannie. The first named (Edward), married Carrie Schontz; they live in Richland Co.; the second, named William H., married Kittie Schontz; Joseph, the third named, is in Colorado; the rest reside at home. Mr. Ochsner owns 220 acres of valuable land. He erected his flouring-mill in 1871; it is substantially built; contains three run of buhrs. His son William H. now manages it, and the flour of his make is well-known for its superior quality. In April, of the present year, the saw-mill on Mr. Ochsner's farm was converted into a cheese factory, and is run by William H. Ochsner and the Beekwith Brothers. Mr. Ochsner is a member of the Board of Directors in the Franklin Mutual Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. He has filled various town offices, and is a leading and energetic citizen.

TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

JOSEPH BANDEL, M. D., Sec. 27; P. O. Plain; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 21, 1830. In early life, he received an academic education, and afterward entered a medical college at Heidelberg, where he graduated at the end of five years; then was appointed a surgeon in the military service of his native country, a position he filled for nearly three years. In 1852, he came to Wisconsin, and resided in Madison the greater part of the time until 1860, when he moved to the town of Franklin, Sauk Co., which has been his home since. During the war of the rebellion, he was a soldier in Co. H, 37th W. V. I.; was honorably discharged at the close of the war as Second Lieutenant. He has been Chairman of the Franklin Town Board of Supervisors four years. He is President of the Franklin Mutual Farmers' Fire Insurance Co., a position he has filled since its organization in 1877. He was also Town Assessor of Franklin three terms. Mr. Bandel was married in Milwaukee, in 1852, to Christiana Phillip; they have ten children. He owns over 300 acres of land; his farm is pleasantly located and well improved.

JOHN H. CARPENTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. White Mound; born in Richland Co., Ill., in 1843. He was educated, and spent the most of his early life in Morrow Co., Ohio. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 43d Ohio V. L., and served in that regiment about one year. In 1864, he came to Wisconsin, and enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in which he served until the close of the war. The war records of both States (Ohio and Wisconsin), show for him a good record, and that he was in active service. He married his first wife, Julia A. Culley, in Morrow Co., Ohio; she died in Wisconsin, leaving one child, Charles. His present wife was of Spring Green (this county), Carrie C. Uttendorfer. Mr. Carpenter owns a pleasantly located and well-improved farm of 95 acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE CLARIDGE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. White Mound; was born in Leicester, England, in 1843; in 1847, emigrated with his parents, William and Elizabeth Claridge, to Dane Co., Wis., thence to the town of Franklin, Sauk Co., in 1850. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. A, 36th W. V. I.; was wounded at Cold Harbor, and was afterward transferred to Co. A, of the 10th Reserve Corps, in which he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He married in Richland Co., Wis., Miss Elizabeth Born; they have six children—Ellen, John W., George H., Annie, Albert L. and Alice A. Mr. Claridge owns 280 acres of land; himself and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church.

E. M. DAVIES, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Plain; was born in the town of Franklin, Sauk Co., Wis., Nov. 18, 1853; was educated at the high school at Spring Green, Wis. In 1880, was elected Chairman of the Franklin Town Board of Supervisors. He is extensively engaged in farming, being one of the leading agriculturists of the town of Franklin; his father, R. W. Davies, was a native of Wales; he married in his native country, Margaret Margaus; they came to this country, and settled in the town of Franklin, Sauk Co., Wis., in 1851, thus becoming early settlers of that town; he died April 27, 1877; she is still living, and is a resident of the town of Franklin; their children are Thomas, who is married and resides in Franklin; his wife was Ella Carpenter. E. M., whose name heads this sketch, R. W. Davies, was a leading member of the M. E. Church; he was highly esteemed by all as a liberal and upright man.

RICHARD H. DOUGLAS, Sec. 34; P. O. Plain; was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1815; when he was 14 years of age, he emigrated to Canada; studied surgery, and was appointed a Surgeon in the military service in Quebec, a position he filled several years, afterward went to Toronto, and was in the service of the Government, as Superintendent of Public Improvements, and other official positions until 1849, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Sauk Co., Wis., which county has been his home since. He married, in York, Canada, Miss Louisa Ferman; they have ten children. Mr. Douglas owns 120 acres of land; he is Secretary of the Franklin Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a position he has filled since its organization in 1877.

HENRY MITCHELL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Plain; is a native of Westmoreland Co., England; was born Oct. 4, 1832. His first wife's maiden name was Mary Taylor; she died in England; his present wife was Jane Baxter. Mr. Mitchell came to this country in 1869, and lived in Buffalo, N. Y., until his coming to Wisconsin in 1871, in which year he located in the town of Franklin, Sauk Co.; his children are three—two daughters and a son; the daughters are married and reside in Buffalo, N. Y.; the son, Isaac, is home. Mr. Mitchell owns a well improved farm of 120 acres of land. He has been elected to local offices, and takes an interest in the progress and development of the resources of his town.

T. J. MORGANS, a leading citizen and farmer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Plain ; was born in Breckenshire, Wales, Jan. 24, 1814 ; when he was 6 years of age, his parents removed to Glenmorganshire, where his early life was spent ; in 1841, he came to this country, living in Pennsylvania until 1843 ; then went to Galena, Ill. ; thence to Dodgeville, Wis., in 1844, and from there to Spring Green, then known as Helena Bottoms, in the same year, thus becoming one of the first settlers in the south part of Sauk Co. July 7, 1848, he married, in the town of Troy, this county, Phoebe Slaughter ; she was born near Williamsburg, Ind., and came to Sauk Co., Wis., with her parents, Dewitt and Phoebe Slaughter, in 1845 ; her father, Dewitt Slaughter, was the first settler of what is now the town of Franklin, this county ; in 1849, Mr. Morgans and wife removed to the town of Franklin, which has been their home since ; they are now the oldest settlers living in that town ; their oldest son, John T., is a minister of the M. E. Church, in Dane Co., Wis. ; their second oldest son Dewitt, is in Nora Springs, Iowa ; their third oldest son Howell, is also in Nora Springs ; David W., Isaac, Phoebe A. Daniel and Mary are at home. Mr. Morgans' quarter-section of land is most desirably located. He has been Justice of the Peace for over twenty-five years ; is Notary Public, and has been at various times elected to local offices ; he taught the first school in the town of Franklin, held many of the first offices in that town, and has always taken an active part in her public affairs.

A. RIEK, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Plain ; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 13, 1832 ; in 1853, he came to this country, living in Michigan until 1855 ; then came to Manitowoc Co., Wis., where he remained about one year ; then went to Richland Co., Wis., and was engaged in milling and farming in that county until 1860, in which year he removed to Franklin, Sauk Co., which has been his home since. His first wife, Elizabeth Lewis, he married at Richland City ; she died in this town (Franklin) ; they had one daughter, Annie, now the wife of Frank Lunenschloss, of Richland Center, Wis. ; Mr. Riek married his present wife, Katrina Schmitz, in Ithaca, Wis. He owns 164 acres of land ; is a member of the Franklin Town Board of Supervisors, of which body he was Chairman twice.

HUGH SCALAN, farmer and mason, Sec. 13 ; P. O. White Mound ; was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, March 20, 1823 ; in 1838, he came to the United States and worked at the mason trade in various States, until the breaking-out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in Battery L, U. S. A., and was in active service until the close of the war. In 1849, he returned to Canada, and married, in Sherbrooke, his native town, Miss Mary McKeegan ; in 1853, they came to Boone Co., Ill., where they were living when the war of the rebellion commenced. He then went to Beloit, Wis., and enlisted in the 4th Battery, W. V. A. ; he was wounded at Ft. Monroe, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In the autumn of 1865, he removed to the town of Franklin, Sauk Co., Wis., which has been the home of himself and family since ; they have three children—William, born in Montreal, Canada, in 1853 ; Mary (now the wife of William Kaley), born in Boone Co., Ill., in 1856 ; Hugh, also born in Boone Co., Ill., in 1858. Mr. Scallan owns 270 acres of land.

TEMPEST SLINGER, farmer, and proprietor of Slinger's Mill, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Plain ; was born in England, in 1821 ; he came to the United States in 1856, and settled in Wisconsin in 1857 ; he has been a continual resident of the State since. His first wife, Anna Riley, died in England ; the maiden name of his present wife was Margaret Dick ; they have four children living—Henry, John, Fred and Dick. Mr. Slinger owns a pleasantly located farm. In politics, he is a Democrat.



MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL VEEDER, proprietor of the Juneau House, Wonewoc, Juneau Co., son of Adam and Penelope (Bradt) Veeder; was born in the town of Glenn, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1815; when 12 years of age, moved with his parents to Cortland Co., N. Y. He was married Feb. 12, 1842, to Martha J. Carnes. Mrs. Veeder was born in the State of New York; they had six children—Frederic S., attorney-at-law, married to Cyrene Horton, living at Mauston; Charles, married to Ella C. Cook, residing in Richland Co.; Martha, now Mrs. Chester Moore, of Forest, Vernon Co.; Harriet, now Mrs. Joseph Snyder, of Woodland; Mary, died June 3, 1864, at the age of six years, and Frank. In 1852, moved to Cayuga Co., N. Y.; in May, 1855, came to Sauk Co., Wis., settled on Section 10, Woodland, in what is known as Plum Valley. Mrs. Veeder died Feb. 2, 1870, at the age of 55. Mr. Veeder was married, July 25, 1871, to Mrs. Julia Kelley, daughter of David and Lydia Baird. Julia Baird was married November, 1851, to Dr. H. B. Kelley, and resided in Oneida Co., N. Y. Dr. Kelley died March 1, 1859; they have two children—Ella E., who died when 2 years of age, and Everette H. J., residing at Wonewoc. Mr. Veeder was one of the first Justices of Woodland. In Oct. 7, 1879, he moved to his present home, Wonewoc, and entered upon his business of hotel keeping. Politics, Republican. Mrs. Veeder is a member of the Congregational Church of Reedsburg.

CHARLES A. PELTON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Reedsburg; son of John and Sarah (Hinckley) Pelton; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1831; while quite young, went to Columbia Co., N. Y., and remained there till 15 years of age; spent two years on a farm; then followed the Hudson River boating for some years; came to Wisconsin in December, 1850, and stopped a couple of years with his father in the town of Winfield, Sauk Co.; spent about two years in the Yellow River pinery, and then about two years in breaking land and threshing. He was married in January, 1857, at Portage, Wis., to Nancy M. Oakes, daughter of Edward and Nancy Oakes; there were three children born of this marriage—Olive W. (now Mrs. Charles Powell, married in March, 1879, residence Winfield), May H. deceased, and Charles (living at home). Mr. P. moved to his present farm, Sec. 25, in 1857; he has 138 acres. Mrs. Pelton died March 2, 1868. Mr. Pelton was married, Jan. 17, 1870, to Mrs. Emily Wakefield, daughter of Timothy and Sophronia (Flint) Temple; Mrs. Pelton was born in Reading, Mass.; they have one child—Willis. Mrs. Pelton is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, Mr. P. is a Republican.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

PRAIRIE DU SAC.

The town raised by tax and paid out as bounty to volunteers, during the war, \$13,152. Raised by voluntary subscription by residents of the town liable to military duty, for same purpose, \$3,000, making in all the sum of \$16,152.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR
CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
 DAKOTA, MINNESOTA,
 WISCONSIN, MONTANA,
 AND THE TERRITORIES,

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 Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & La Crosse Line.
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 Chicago, Minnesota & Dakota Line.
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All Ticket Agents will be glad to sell them via this Line.

REMEMBER!—PULLMAN HOTEL CARS Are now running regularly between CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS on the California Express Trains of the **CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.** BEAR IN MIND, no other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, or any form of Hotel Cars, THROUGH between Chicago and the Missouri River. This is the only Line that has THROUGH EATING CARS of any sort.

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MILWAUKEE CITY TICKET OFFICE—102 Wisconsin Street.

ST. PAUL TICKET OFFICE—Cor. Third and Jackson Streets.

MINNEAPOLIS TICKET OFFICES—13 Nicollet House, and St. Paul & Pacific Depot.

CHICAGO TICKET OFFICES—62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

COUNCIL BLUFFS TICKET OFFICES—Corner Broadway and Pearl Street, Union Pacific Depot; and Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot.

OMAHA TICKET OFFICES—Union Pacific Depot, and 1324 Far-nam Street, corner 14th.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—2 New Montgomery Street.

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DEC 10 1959

